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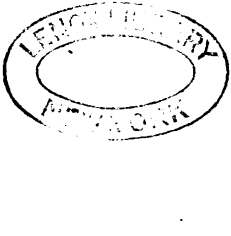
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INTRODUCTION.

1. THE foregoing volume of this Work contains the History of the Protestant "Reformation," the object of which was to show, and, I trust, it has shown most clearly, that that event "has impoverished and degraded the main body of the people." In speaking of the motives to the producing of the event, I said, that a fair and honest inquiry would teach us, that the chief of those motives was PLUNDER. The inquiry was fair and honest, and it has taught to every reader, that plunder was the main object, and, indeed, the only object, with all the most active, and the most powerful, of the actors in that drama of devastation. The chief object of the present little volume, is, to show, as far as my means will enable me, the enormous extent and amount of that plunder.

2. To this end I here present to the reader the LIST, which is described in the title-page, but which stands in need of those short explanations which I am now about to give: and, when I have given which, I shall add some observations, which, while they are suggested by bare justice to our well-fed and well-clad Catholic forefathers, are, as the reader will see, imperiously demanded at my hands by mercy to ourselves, their unfortunate, half-famished, ragged, pauperized descendants.

3. The EXPLANATIONS, to which I have alluded in the last paragraph, relate chiefly to the *arrangement* of the several articles in the LIST. The order is Alphabetical throughout, except that WALES follows ENGLAND, leaving IRELAND to come last. The List, for England, begins, of course, with Bedfordshire, and ends with Yorkshire. Then, under the name of each county, the order is alphabetical again; the List for Bedfordshire, for instance, beginning with Bedford, and ending with Woburn.

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4. In each article I have given, as far as my materials would enable me, 1. a description of the nature of the foundation; 2. the name of the founder; 3. the date of the foundation; 4. the estimated yearly value at the time of the confiscation by Henry VIII.; 5. the present yearly value, according to the change in the value of money; 6. by what king, or queen, the property was granted away; 7. to whom it was granted. I will here give a specimen in the article just mentioned. "At WOBURN. A Cistercian Abbey, founded near this place, in the year 1145, by Hugh de Bolebec. Valued at £430 13*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth £8,613 19*s.* 2*d.* Granted, 1 Edward VI., to John Lord Russell."

5. Alas! when the Russells were hunting the poor Catholics about, in the reign of Charles II., I wonder whether they ever thought of pious and generous Hugh de Bolebec! Bishop TANNER tells us, that this grant was made to Russell in the first year of Edward VI.; Doctor HEYLIN tells us that the people of Devonshire rose, in the second year of Edward VI., and, amongst other things, demanded that some of the monasteries should be re-established; and HUME tells us, that they were, at last, quelled, and punished by martial law, by LORD RUSSELL, aided by German troops! Alas! and poor Hugh de Bolebec never thought of all the while, I would almost be sworn!

6. The whole of the articles are not so perfect in their information as is the one above cited. In some the name of the grantee has not been to be come at; in others the valuation is not recorded; in others the name of the founder is wanting; and, with regard to Ireland, the information is still more scanty, and that, too, in every respect, and in a very great degree. Nevertheless, the LIST, taken altogether, is, I trust it will be thought, a very interesting historical and statistical document, and will be found very commodious as a work of reference; for, if you see, or hear of, any ancient foundation, in any part of the kingdom, and wish to know what it was, and when it arose, how it was put down, and who got it; knowing in what county it is, or finding this out by the Index at the end of the

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Volume, you turn to the county, which you will find in the order of the alphabet. Then, knowing in or near what city, town, or village it is, you turn, according to the alphabet, to the city, town, or village; or, to the usual name of the Abbey, Priory, or other foundation. Thus you, with as little inconvenience as possible, get at the best information that I have been able to give.

7. But, it is in the mass, it is as the ground of a general conclusion, that the contents of this volume are of the greatest importance. Here are about three hundred pages of close print filled with a bare list of pieces of once public property, now worth from one hundred pounds to upwards of fifty thousand pounds a year each! Some few of the things in the List, as in the cases of several of the Colleges, Chapters, Hospitals, and other foundations, still continue to be public property; but, these form but a comparatively small part of the general mass; and there is, after all, wholly left out of the List, the numerous private estates, seized on and granted away by the "Reformation" sovereigns, in virtue of acts of attainder and other means, grounded on the adherence of the owners to the religion of their fathers. As, for instance, estates like that of which COWDRY-HOUSE, in Sussex, was the chief seat, and which was seized on by Henry VIII., in virtue of the attainder of the Countess of Salisbury and her heirs, and granted by him to his physician, Sir ANTHONY BROWN, who obtained from that execrable tyrant, manors and estates running over a considerable part of the north-west of Sussex and of the south-west of Surrey.

8. Besides the public property described in this List, there were the tithes, which were thus seized on and granted away to lay persons by the Protestant "Reformation" sovereigns. Until that event took place, no man had an idea, that it could be possible for tithes to be claimed by any but those who administered religion. But, it was soon found, that a large part of those tithes, the sole objects of which were the promotion of religion, and the relief of the poor and the stranger, had, all at once, by a mere touch of the Protestant Wand, been converted into estates for the already nobles and

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rich men. Such they continue to this day; and, hence those monstrous things, called lay-impropriations, giving, in many cases, thousands of pounds a year to a layman, who never sees the parish, and a few pounds a year to a clergyman who does whatever clerical duty is done in that same parish. The whole affair was a real taking away from the middle and lower class, and a giving to the nobles and the rich. Yet there are men so blind, or so perverse, as to think, or to pretend to think, that the thing, called the "Reformation," ought to be looked upon as "a blessing!"

9. The whole of the rents of the estates of the Church, including those tithes which were confiscated and transferred to lay-parsons, amounted to, perhaps, a third part of the whole rental of the kingdom. There are no means of knowing what the amount really was; for the valuation was, in fact, no valuation at all. It was all plundering with one hand and squandering with the other, as may well be imagined, when the historians tell us, that OLD HARRY (the name which the English gave to the Devil for many years after Old Harry's death, and the name which the Americans give to the Devil to this day;) when historians tell us that OLD HARRY gave a church-estate to a woman, who had made a pudding to please him, and that Sir MILES PARTRIDGE won a ring of church bells of him at dice! It is impossible to come at any thing like an exact account of the worth of the possessions of the Catholic Church. Protestant writers have endeavoured to make the Churches' rental as great as possible, in order to exhibit the clergy as monstrous devourers of the national income. According to the recorded valuations, the rental did not amount to more than a tenth part of the rental of the kingdom. But, then, these valuations were founded, apparently, solely upon the reserved rents, leaving out fines, renewals, heriots, deodands and various other sources of income; and, therefore, I agree with those historians, who think that the Church income, including the impropriated tithes, amounted to a full third part of the income of all the landowners (clergy included) in the whole nation.

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10. Well, then, the good and thoughtless Protestant, who has been, as I was, duped from infancy to manhood; well, then, such good Protestant will ask: "Was not this a great deal too much to be devoured by a parcel of lazy monks and priests and nuns, who did no work of any kind, who lived but to eat and drink and sleep, and who kept the people in ignorance?" Now, my good brother Protestant, be you who you may, you cannot be more zealous or more loud upon this score than I was, for many years of my life; until I, at last, examined for myself, not the pages of lying, hired, place-hunting, pension-hunting, benefice-seeking, or romancing historians; but the pages of the statute-book and of the books of the ancient laws of my country. This being the case, you are entitled to a patient hearing and a kind answer from me, to this, your very natural question; a question such as I should, about ten years ago, have been very likely to put myself.

11. Now, then, if the monks and priests and nuns were such lazy people; if they worked neither by hand nor head; if they did nothing but eat, drink and sleep; if this were their real character, and this the habit of their lives, how can you possibly believe, that they had any influence at all over the minds of the people? And, unless they had very great influence over their minds, how can you possibly believe, that they kept the people in ignorance? What, my friend! Were the people susceptible of knowledge? Had they (just as we have) nature's works and laws to enlighten them? Had they a desire to become skilful and learned? And were they kept in a state of ignorance, were their capacities benumbed and their propensities thus completely thwarted by lazy creatures who lived only to eat, drink and sleep?

12. By this time, you, I am sure, begin to be ashamed of these assertions; and, the further I go, the more fully will you be convinced, that you have been and are, as I formerly was, the dupe of those, who now live upon the spoils of the Church of our fathers. Now, then, is it a fact, is it true, that the Catholic clergy kept, or endeavoured to keep, the people in IGNORANCE?

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This is a charge that fat and luxurious fellows of the present day are incessantly preferring against them; but, is it not a false charge? That it is a false charge you will find proved in the most satisfactory manner, in the first Volume of this work, in paragraphs from 28 to 36, and in paragraphs from 129 to 134. But, my friend, look into the present volume. Turn over, zealous hater of "monkish ignorance;" turn over to the county of Oxford; then go on to Oxford city. Aye! there it is, in that "learned University," the colleges of which are all filled with rosy-gilled and most doctor-like Protestants, and the walls of which colleges incessantly ring with abuse poured forth on the Catholic religion, and especially on the clergy of that Church, who are here, above all the places in the world, accused of keeping the people in ignorance; there it is, surely, that you will, my good Protestant friend, find something in the way of *proof* to make good this accusation! Turn over the leaves, then, and come to the word "OXFORD."

13. What! Aye, do! Rub your eyes bright, and then look again. What! nothing at all! Oh! everlasting shame on the name of Protestant! Not one single college, hall, or school, founded by Protestants, nor since the day that the word Protestant was pronounced in England! About twenty colleges in all, and all founded and endowed by Catholics; and, as if to put the calumniators of the Catholic clergy to shame eternal, as if to make them undergo a sort of hell in this world, out of the twenty, *eleven* were founded by CATHOLIC BISHOPS; *two* by MONKS; *one* by NUNS; and *five* by Catholic kings, nobles, gentlemen and ladies. Aye, and here is the record, that the University itself was founded by ALFRED, whose father took him to Rome, where he was anointed by the Pope himself! Nay, as if all this were not enough, here is the record, that the teaching at this University was begun by a monk, who came to England for the express purpose, and in gratitude for the services of whom Alfred founded and endowed a monastery for him at Winchester.

14. Thus, then, my good and true Protestant friend,

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we have, I think, settled the question about keeping the people in ignorance. We now come to the other assertion which is put forth by you, namely, that this full third part of the rents of the nation "was a great deal too much to be devoured by the monks and priests and nuns," and which you have, as I used to do, repeated out of the books of the really devouring vermin of the present day. Yes, it was "a great deal too much to be so devoured;" but, then, my friend, you are not yet aware, that your basis is an assumed fact; and that this assumed fact is a most monstrous lie! In the first place it was physically impossible that they should devour a fiftieth part of it. How, for instance, were the fourteen monks in the Abbey of Chertsey, in Surrey, to devour rents, which, in our money, amounted to 14,893*l.* a year? BISHOP TANNER (a Protestant bishop, mind,) says, that "all the monasteries were, in effect, great schools and great hospitals (meaning, in those days, places of hospitality;) and were, many of them, obliged to relieve many poor people every day. They were likewise houses of entertainment for almost all travellers. In short, their hospitality was such, that, in the Priory of Norwich, one thousand five hundred quarters of malt, and above eight hundred quarters of wheat, and all other things in proportion, were generally spent every year."

15. There! my good duped Protestant friend; that is the way in which monks and nuns "devoured" their rents! There were but twenty-two monks in this Priory; so that, in fact, they were the mere agents for distributing amongst the needy and the strangers the rents of their estates. Ah! Good God! what has the thing called the "Reformation" produced at Norwich! Who is there at Norwich NOW to keep hospitality? "St. ANDREW'S HALL," as it is now called, which was the church of this Priory, is the Corn-market, and now hears, instead of the chantings of its benevolent monks, the chafferings and the cheapenings, the lying and roguish cant, of sly Quaker corn-monopolizers. The questions here now are, not how and when malt and wheat shall be distributed to the poor and the stranger;

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law, in vain, and when she and the principal plunderers began to fear, that raging hunger would, if not, by some means or other, assuaged, deal them deadly blows; then, and not till then, the POOR-LAWS were passed; and this fruit of the famous "Reformation" sticks to the landowners, clings fast to them, unto the present day. The real history of the poor-rates and of English pauperism is given Vol. I., paragraphs from 227 to 237; and in paragraphs from 457 to 478. And, we are always to bear in mind, that the money, or food, or clothing, proceeding from the poor-rates, is the poor's property. It is not alms; it is what they have a right to by the law of nature, by the law of God, and by the common law of the land; aye, that same law, which, and which alone, gives a man a right to the enjoyment of his field or garden, also gives the poor and necessitous a right to be relieved out of the fruits of the earth.

20. Civil society it was that caused that which is called private property. In a state of nature, when man was and the lands were as God made them and left them, the lands were for the common use of all the people. When the people of any country agreed to give up their common right, and to permit private ownership to exist, they must have done it with a view to make their lives safer and happier; and, therefore, it is impossible; it is absolutely impossible, that they could have contemplated, as a consequence of their social compact, that the lives of the millions would ever be placed at the mere mercy of the thousands, or, perhaps, of the hundreds. MALTHUS denies the right of the poor to relief; he denies that they have any right to claim relief from those who hold the lands and houses as their private property; and he actually recommends to the Parliament to be so foolish as well as so unjust and cruel as to pass a law to refuse relief to all who shall be born after a certain day, and also to all the parents of such persons. In the way of justification of this horrid proposal, he says, that the man wanting relief after this, "should be left to the punishment of nature;" that he should be told, that the "laws of nature had doomed him and his family to starve;" and that,

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whatever might be their state of distress, they "had no claim on society for the smallest portion of food!" I need hardly say, that this came from the pen of a Church of England Parson! Arrogant, insolent, stupid, and cruel as it is, its source will be a question of doubt with few men.

21. To the "punishment of nature" this stupid and cruel projector would leave the necessitous. Well, Parson, the poor would, I dare say, take you at your word, and jump for joy to be thus referred to the laws of nature. Those laws, Parson, bid them, when they want food, to take it where they can find it, and to care nothing about the place or the person that they take it from. The laws of nature know nothing about theft or robbery or burglary. When, indeed, in no shop, house, barn, mill, or other place, the hungry man can discover food sufficient to satisfy his hunger; or, when finding it, he has not, whether by force of arms or otherwise, the ability to get at it and eat it; then, indeed, I allow, that, "the laws of nature have doomed him to starve;" but, Parson, it is only when he cannot discover the existence of the food, or when, knowing where it is, he has not force to seize it, that the "laws of nature doom him to starve."

22. We very well know, that all men are subject, and ought to be subject, as I have, on more than one occasion, before stated, to be called forth, to be compelled to come forth, and, at the risk of their lives, defend their country against a foreign enemy, and also to defend the lands or houses, which are the private property of the possessors, in case of any illegal attempt to take away, or to injure, those lands or houses. Now, suppose the country invaded, or suppose a band of rebels to be gutting, or pulling down, the house of a Lord. Suppose PARSON MALTHUS to go to a poor man, to whom he has before been preaching his doctrine; and suppose him to call upon this man to come forth, as a militia-man, to repel the invaders, or to quell the rebels.

PARSON.—Here, CHOPSTICK! Come away, and bring your arms to defend your country.

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CHOPSTICK.—My country, Parson: how is it mine, if I have not in it even a security against being starved to death while the land abounds in food?

PARSON.—But, here is the law, and forth you must come, or be punished severely.

CHOPSTICK.—Law! Why, the law of nature bids me, first, not to risk my life; next, it bids me stay at home in these times of peril, to quiet the alarms of, and to protect, my wife and children.

PARSON.—But, here are a parcel of rebels, gutting and pulling down the good Lord Rottenborough's house.

CHOPSTICK.—Well! let him drive them away.

PARSON.—But, he cannot; he is not able; one man cannot fight with a thousand; and the law commands us to come forth to the protection of each other.

[*Enter* OVERSEER.]

CHOPSTICK.—Law! Oh, no! Parson, the law of nature bids the strong to do what they please with that which the weak have got; that law bids these strong poor men to go and take the goods and to pull down and divide amongst them the big house of this rich weak man; and, if I be to be referred to that law, when I and my wife and children are starving for want of relief; if the Overseer be to answer my application by telling me, "that the law of nature has doomed us to starve," surely I may refer my Lord to the sentences of the same law.

OVERSEER.—Why, John, who has been filling thy head with this nonsense? When did I talk to you about the law of nature? Are there not the poor laws to provide for you, in case of distress; and do you not, in this way, partake in the yearly rents, and, in fact, in the ownership, of my Lord's estate?

[*Exit* PARSON, *slipping off.*]

CHOPSTICK.—Aye! That's another man's matter, Master Pinchum! Then, indeed, if I be a sort of a part-owner with my Lord, it is just that I should [*taking a club down from the rack*] go and fight for the protection of his goods and his house; and here I go to do my best against these rebels.

23. This is the true, the common-sense, view of the

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matter. Agreeably to these principles there are, and always have been, in all countries except in ill-fated Ireland, since the "Reformation," a legal provision, of some sort or other, for the necessitous; a law of some sort, that effectually provided that they should not die for want of food and raiment; and, though in England, many attempts have been made, by STURGES and others, to alter the law in such a way as to make it more and more difficult for the indigent to obtain relief; though attempts of this sort are continually making; they never can, upon the whole, be attended with success; for, before they could obtain that success, the kingdom would be convulsed to its centre; and, indeed, it is clear to every man of sense and reflection, that it is the poor-rates, and the poor-rates alone, which, at this very moment, cause the peace of the country to be preserved.

24. But, though these rates are just and necessary, we are never to forget, that they were not at all necessary, that they never existed, and that the hateful name of pauper never was known in England, until that "Reformation," as it is called, which caused the enormous confiscations, the particulars of which are stated in this second Volume of my History. Before that time, the indigent were relieved out of the produce of the tithes, out of the revenues of the monasteries, and out of those of the manors and other estates of the bishops. We have seen, in the first volume of this work, how a large part of the tithes and almost all the revenues of the monasteries were alienated from the poor and from the public, and in what manner they became private property. As to the poor, they, after about fifty years of whipping, branding, iron-collaring, shooting, and hanging, got a provision, such as it was, in the poor-rates; but, observe, the public got no compensation for what the aristocracy had taken from it; and every man had now, if not a pauper himself, to pay poor-rates, to make up for what the aristocracy had got divided amongst them!

25. A pretty large part of the tithes and of the manors and the other estates belonging to the Bishops, the

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Cathedrals, and the Colleges, remained unconfiscated, and were turned over to the Protestant Parsons, Bishops, Deans, Prebendaries, Fellows of Colleges, and other "spiritual persons" (as the law calls them) of the present "Protestant Church of England, as by law established." Now, it is a clear case, that the Parliament, which could take this property from the clergy of one religion, and give it to those of another religion; the Parliament that could, in spite of Magna Charta and in spite of the law of the land of a thousand years' standing, do this, though, in doing this the Parliament set at nought the wills, or grants, of all the founders of the numerous religious houses and establishments; it is a clear case, that all those who contend, that the Parliament had a right to do these things, must allow, that the Parliament has a right to dispose as it pleases of all that part of the Church property, which still continues to belong to the nation, or, in other words, which is not private property. The divers religious foundations were made agreeably to the law. If the religion was to be changed, and a new one was to be established, the property in the foundations ought, in justice, in bare justice, to have reverted to the founders, or to their heirs, who, in most cases, were to be found, and were ready to put forward their claim to it. If the religion were found to be bad, the property, the lands, the trees and the buildings, had committed no offence. Nevertheless, the property was all seized on by the King and Parliament. The Parliament gave it all to the King; and the King, and his successors, gave the greater part of it, in return, amongst the members of the two houses of Parliament, or their relations! Now, if the King and Parliament had a right to deal thus with property, the heirs of the founders of which were ready to claim it, surely no one can deny, that the present King and Parliament have a right to apply to public purposes that part of this great mass of property, which, as stated above, continues to be the property of the public. There is, I venture to assert, no man that will deny this, and especially no man, who possesses, by descent or otherwise, any part of the Catholic Church estates;

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for, what title has such man to his estate? What plea has he against an ejectment? He has no title, he has no answer, except those which are furnished by those Acts of Parliament of Henry VIII., which seized, and granted to the King, the estates of the Church. This sauce for the goose, so delicious as it long has been acknowledged to be, must, when the time for another repast shall arrive, be allowed to be sauce for the gander; and, of this sauce, Norfolk Petition would, if acted upon, give the nation a taste.

26. PLUNKETT, who has now been made a lord, and about whom the bleaters in Ireland are, just now, making such a fuss, asserted, in the debate on Mr. HUME'S motion for applying part of the clerical incomes in Ireland to other public purposes; this PLUNKETT asserted, in the most unqualified terms, that all tithes, glebes, and all sorts of property, called Church property, were as sacred from the touch of the Parliament, that the Parliament had not more right to sell them, or to apply them in any way, than it had to sell, or otherwise dispose of, any parcel of any man's private property! Indeed, PLUNKETT! What, then, are any of those titles good for, by which men now hold the immense masses of property described in this volume? If this King and Parliament have no right to touch that which belongs to the nation, could Harry VIII. and his Parliament have a right to seize and to alienate all these masses of property, great part of which were really private property, and had claimants, legal claimants, to demand them? If this King and Parliament have no right to take public property, and to apply it to public purposes, can those titles be worth one single straw, which rest on Acts of Parliament, which Acts seized on private property and applied it to private purposes? I might, by comparing the tenure of what the Church parsons hold with the tenure of private property, show the gross absurdity of the doctrine of this Plunkett, who, I recollect, was anxious to check the circulation of small pamphlets, because the mass of the people were now become so much more enlightened than formerly; I might, by the comparison just mentioned,

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show the monstrous absurdity of the doctrine of this Plunkett: but, I say, No: I say, Let his doctrine stand, if the parsons like; and, then, all the tithes of all the holders of Abbey-lands, aye, and of the greater part of the Cathedral and College-lands, are not worth one single pinch even of Scotch snuff.

27. However, as there certainly is not a man in the kingdom (except some parson, perhaps,) besides PLUNKETT, to hold a doctrine like this, we will leave PLUNKETT to have his hearing faculties tickled by the bleaters of Ireland, and will now go on to see a little how, if applied to this mass of "public property, commonly called Church property," Norfolk Petition would work.

28. The property which remains to the nation is, I. THE PAROCHIAL TITHES AND GLEBES. II. THE BISHOPRIC REVENUES. III. THE DEAN AND CHAPTER REVENUES. IV. THE COLLEGE REVENUES. Here is still an immense mass of property, and all of it, or nearly all of it, diverted from the uses to which it was formerly applied, and to which it was intended that it should always be applied. But, the questions for us here are, whether it be now well applied; and whether it could not be much better applied than it now is. As to the real amount of it, that will never be got at by the public, as long as it shall remain in the hands in which it now is. No man has ever been able to get an account laid before Parliament, of the amount of this property! Accounts of every thing else can be got; but, of this no account can ever be come at. Some years ago, a return was made to Parliament, stating the name of each living, the population of the parish, the size of the church, the state of the parsonage-house, and the annual worth of the living, IF UNDER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS! Here was a crafty trick! Why not state the annual worth if ABOVE one hundred and fifty pounds! Why this close disguise if ABOVE that mark? Is not the answer ready? To have stated the annual worth of the whole of the livings would have shown to this beggared people what an immense sum is swallowed annually by these comparatively few men and their families, whose Catholic predecessors kept all the poor, and

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also kept the churches in repair out of these same tithes. The tithes of England, Wales and Ireland have been estimated, by several writers, at eight millions a-year. The parsons affect to say that this is an over statement. But, when any public functionary hears his gains over stated, and knows that he is thereby placed before the public in a disadvantageous light, what is his remedy? Why, to publish an exact account of what he really does receive. Aye, and this is what the parsons would do, to be sure, if they had it in their power to prove that their gains had been over-rated. For my part, I am convinced, that, if we include the rent of the parsonage-houses and glebes, the compulsory offerings and fees, and all the estates of the Bishops, Chapters, Colleges and other foundations, which, though not legally, nor necessarily, engrossed by the Church-parsons, are so in fact; if we include the whole, I am convinced, that this Church-Establishment costs this "enlightened Protestant nation," more than TWELVE MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING A YEAR; and this, too, observe, without including further millions that are required to maintain the POLICE-Establishment and the TROOPS, which the public papers so frequently exhibit to us as employed in collecting, or in aiding and defending those who are employed in the collecting of tithes! This "Church property," as it is called, must, like the Debt, not be estimated by the bare amount of itself, but, there must be added to this amount, the cost of the army, which is required on account of it. If we leave this out of our estimate, we shall be as far short of the true mark, as we should be if we were to leave out of the estimate of the custom and excise taxes the amount of the salaries of the custom-house and excise officers; or as if we were, in our account of the cost of post-chaise hire, to leave out the amount of the sums paid to the post-boy and the ostler. The cost, then, of this establishment is perfectly enormous: and, what is the establishment worth to the nation? Is the "service" rendered by this body of persons, called the clergy, worth twelve or fifteen millions a year? Is it worth one million? Is it worth one pound? Is not the name of "service" wrong-

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ly applied in this case? Has not this establishment now been proved, by ample experience, to be injurious, rather than beneficial, to the country? Ought the incomes to be applied to other public purposes? The stating, and shortly remarking on, a few well-known facts, relating to each of the above four classes of "spiritual persons," taking the classes in the order in which they there stand, will enable us to answer these questions; and, if we find the last of these questions to be answered in the affirmative; that is to say, if we find, that these several parcels of public property ought to be applied to other public purposes, there will remain for us to determine only on the manner and degree, in which it is our duty to petition the King and Parliament to cause the taking away, or alienation, to be made.

29. To begin with the first class, the TITHES and GLEBES, or property now possessed by the common parsons, or parish clergy, it must always be borne in mind, that this property was only so much put into the hands of the priest for the purposes of relieving their indigent parishioners, of showing hospitality to the stranger, of keeping the church in repair and keeping up its ornaments, and of furnishing a decent maintenance for the parish priests themselves. This was not only the intention of the founders and endowers of parish-livings; but, it was the law of the land as well as the law of the church. In the first volume, paragraph 51, I have shown by a reference to the canon-law, that the poor were to have relief out of the tithes. And, to prove beyond all doubt, that this was the practice as well as the law, I need only mention an Act of the 15th year of Richard II., which provides that, if the living of the parish be in the hands of any convent, the convent shall always leave in the hands of their vicar, a part of the income sufficient for the relief of the poor. Another Act, enforcing this Act, was passed in the 4th year of Henry IV. So that it is quite clear, that the tithes, glebe, and all the income of every church living, were to be employed, as far as necessary, in relieving and in otherwise doing good to the poor and the stranger.

30. It is not necessary to say, that the income arising

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from this class of public property has been wholly diverted from the purposes to which it was, at first, destined, and to which it was, until the "Reformation," as we Protestants call that sad event, fairly applied. Why, therefore, should these parcels of property remain any longer, at any rate, in the hands of the present possessors? If they would, even now, do as the Catholic priests did; if they would maintain the poor of their parishes, and would entertain and help all strangers in distress; if they would repair the churches, keep up the ornaments (there are none left, by the by;) if, in short, they would put an end to poor-rates and church-rates, and keep the poor and repair the church, they might still keep the tithes and the glebes and parsonage-houses and gardens. But, if they will do neither of these, what reason is there for their having the property? "They have law for it." Oh, aye! And the Catholic clergy, and more especially the monks and nuns, had "law for it" too, and law a little older, at any rate, than the law that our parsons have for it. They have law for it till another law come to take this their law away; and what reason is there, I again ask, for leaving the property in their possession? What REASON is there that another law should not come to take this their law away!

31. Most monstrously have they always been afraid of questions like this. Most anxious have they always been to keep out of sight the origin of the poor-rates. A Hampshire farmer, who had read the "PROTESTANT REFORMATION," told me a few weeks ago, that, at a meeting, relative to the poor, lately held at the poor-house, in his parish, and at which meeting the parson presided, there was a great deal said about the frightful increase of, and great hardship inflicted by, the poor-rates, of which the parson complained more vehemently than any body else. He (the farmer) took this occasion to ask, in all simplicity, of his Reverence, "How there came to be such a thing as poor-rates in England, and who it was that used to maintain the poor in old times?" "Well," said I, "and what did he say to you in answer?" "Zay," replied he, "ha

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did n't zay much; but ha screwed down 's brows, and, looking as black as the very devil; ha zed, that tw'oud be a good deal better if every man wou'd mind 's woan business." This was a pincher indeed! Our parsons know all about the Catholic claims to tithes; they know all about the collection of tithes; all about moduses and endowments and the like; they have at their finger's ends all the history of the "superstitions and idolatries" of the Catholic Church; but ignorant as horses they appear with regard to the way in which the poor were kept in Catholic times; and, I can tell you another thing; namely, that whoever dares to make any thing public on that subject, is, if they can reach him, sure to feel, in some way or other, the effects of their implacable vengeance; of the truth of which we have the most complete proof in the curious affair of Mr. RUGGLES, to the circumstances of which I have once before merely alluded, but which, in justice to myself as well as my subject, and, which is of still more importance, in justice to the middle and working classes of my countrymen, I must here fully relate.

32. In the year 1793, DEIGHTON, bookseller, Holborn, published a book in two vols. octavo, with the following title: "The History of the Poor: the rights, duties, and the laws respecting them: in a Series of Letters. By THOMAS RUGGLES, F. A. S. One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Essex and Suffolk." In this work, Mr. Ruggles explained the foundation of the right of the poor to a maintenance from the land; he explained the principle on which the Catholic Church took charge of the poor; he traced the Church-estates, including tithes, glebes, personal tithes and all, back to one and the same source; namely, CHARITY; he insisted, that gifts, out of which the Church-property arose, were gifts not to bishops and priests, or to any religious order, for their own use, but that they were gifts IN TRUST to them for certain purposes, one of which purposes was, the maintenance of the poor; and this his doctrine he founded and upheld on the canons of the Church, on the writings of

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the fathers, on the common-law of England, and on the statute-law of England.

33. Having established his doctrine of gifts in trust, he proceeded to inquire, whether this doctrine ought not now to be acted upon; and, he came to the conclusion, that it ought to be acted upon; that, not only the holders of what is still called Church-property, but the holders of abbey-lands also, ought, EVEN NOW, to be made to pay annually, towards the maintenance of the poor, a full fourth, at least, of the net yearly profits of such property, and this, observe, over and above the proportion that might be called for from those who held no such property! For, he contended, and, indeed, he proved, that the grants of the Parliament to Henry VIII. did not set aside, nor at all enfeeble, the claim of the poor to their share of the benefit of the gifts in trust; and that, though the claim had lain DORMANT for a long while, it WAS BY NO MEANS BECOME EXTINCT. In short, he proposed to revive the claim, to act upon it, and to call upon all the holders of Church-property, whether coming from the Catholic seculars or regulars, whether now held by clerical or lay persons, to give up, if it should be wanted by the poor, a fourth part of the net profits of their estates, be they of what nature they might, for, or towards, the maintenance of the poor, and this, too, over and above the rates paid by other people. He proposed, in short, that the poor should be maintained out of the Church-property, if a fourth of its income would do it, and, if it would not, he proposed first to take that fourth, and then to raise in the present manner, and by general assessment, whatever might be wanted further.

34. Observe, now, that it was no jacobin, no radical, no republican, who proposed this; but, in the first place, a land-owner; in the next place, a Justice of the Peace in two counties; in the next place, a most loyal gentleman; in the next place, one of the adorers of the "Heaven-born" Pitt; and, lastly, a most zealous Protestant, asserting that the Catholic Church had "rested on fear and superstition," and that the "Reformation," springing up at the "magic touch of Henry VIII.,"

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gave rise to a system "more consonant to the principles of sober piety and good sense!" A sort of "piety" and "good sense" that had, it seems, Mr. Ruggles, little to do with charity, or with an honest execution of "trusts!" However, such was the author of this book; such was the maintainer of these doctrines. "And," the reader will exclaim, "why were the doctrines not acted upon?" Aye! that is the pith of the story: that is the very thing we are going to see. "See!" the reader will exclaim; "but, what answer was given to Mr. Ruggles?" Alas! reader, no answer was given to poor Mr. Ruggles; but he soon found himself under the necessity of answering himself. In short HE PUBLISHED A SECOND EDITION OF HIS BOOK, LEFT OUT ALL HIS ABOVE-MENTIONED DOCTRINES AND PROPOSALS, AND ALMOST BEGGED PARDON FOR HAVING PUT FORTH THOSE DOCTRINES AND PROPOSALS!

35. "What!" exclaims the honest reader, "an Englishman do this! an English Gentleman do such a thing as this!" O, yes! And your "Gentlemen of England," as that former demagogue and now creeping courtier, Sir Francis Burdett, calls them, have proved to the world, by a long series of acts, that they are, generally speaking, the meanest and most cowardly of all mankind. But, what was it, then, that this poor Thomas Ruggles, Esq., this unfortunate Justice of the Peace for the counties of Essex and Suffolk; what was it that the poor man left out of his second edition? We will now see what it was that he left out, what words he ate, in order to appease the wrath of the parsons; for he expressly says, in the preface to his second edition, that "HIS PRINCIPLES AS A FRIEND TO THE HIERARCHY, HAD BEEN SOMEWHAT CALLED IN QUESTION," in consequence of his attempt "to revive the claim" of the poor on the revenues of the clergy. Poor fellow! That was enough for him! He was marked out for vengeance: he evidently saw it; and published his "second edition" in order to save himself, if possible. And, now let us see what it was that the poor, terrified "Esquire" left out.

36. In the Preface to his first edition, he is speaking

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of the monstrous burdens on the land, especially of the poor-rates; and, here he says, that, in his book, he has made an inquiry into the matter. "More especially," says he; and then he goes on in the following words; and, mind, these words that I am now going to copy here, are left out in the second edition. The poor "'Squire" re-publishes, in the second edition, the Preface to the first edition; and, at the end of the thirteenth paragraph of that preface he leaves out, he sinks, he eats the words, and every word, of the following passage: "More especially as to that part of the case, which relates to the productiveness and application of those estates which were originally given to the clergy, in trust for eleemosynary purposes; but if the laity were to claim from the legislature that equity which the Court of Chancery would decree on a bill filed in common cases, on complaint of a cestui que trust; that the trustees should fulfil those trusts, for the purposes for which the estate was granted; a cry of, 'The church is in danger,' much more serious and distressing would arise throughout the land, than any attempts of the secretaries have occasioned. This also requires the attention of the Minister; but the pen of no individual can ever be expected to rouse him to action on this point; nothing but the public voice is equal to that effect; such an equitable decree of the legislature, clashing with the interests of so reverend a portion of our fellow subjects." Poor 'Squire! He was compelled to eat these words even in his Preface! But we are now to see what a dreadful meal, or, rather, counter-vomit, he had to undergo, in the work itself.

37. In his 27th Letter, first edition, after describing the origin of tithes, he speaks of the practice as to the distribution of them. The following are his words, which words he leaves out in the second edition.—"That such was their origin, is not only the true theory; but, that, in former days, the practice flowed in conformity with the principle, has been already proved in the instance of an application from St. Augustine to Pope Gregory, with respect to the distribution of tithes; from ancient canons of the church, and from

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other instances, where the three-fold or four-fold division of the tithes was directed, as the sees of the Bishop were, or were not, endowed. The writings of the fathers also corroborate the proof of this theory, as well as of the practice; and the evidence of those who first held these fiduciary estates for the benefit of the poor and the church, is evidence of the highest authority, and establishes the most convincing proof. The statute law also proceeded on this idea; or else the legislature looked on the possessions of the ecclesiastics as the property of the kingdom, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV."—Yes! the parsons of Essex and Suffolk did not like to hear of any "divisions of the tithes, or any distribution of them." They did not like to hear of "fiduciary estates;" that is to say, trust-held estates. And so the poor 'Squire found that his safest way was to swallow all this down again.

38. The next is a still bigger mass for poor 'Squire Ruggles to get back down his throat. He has been, in the sentences immediately preceding what I am now about to quote, speaking of the turbulent times (from Henry V. to Henry VIII., and the still more turbulent in and after this last reign) which caused the above-mentioned claim of the poor to lie dormant. Then he goes on in the words which I am just about to quote, and which words the poor 'Squire has wholly sunk in his second edition:—"No wonder, that" [during the turbulent times, and after the Reformation,] "these claims should have remained dormant, but it by no means follows, as a consequence, that because such rights of charity as these, owing to the rough and unsettled circumstances of the times, were dormant, they should BECOME EXTINCT, especially when so large a portion of the revenue still remained to the Church; the possessors of which, however charitable in their DOCTRINES, by DEGREES WITHDREW THE RIGHTFUL AND ACCUSTOMED PROPORTION OF THEIR ESTATES FROM THE REPAIR OF CHURCHES AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR; and although they still presided in our high courts of conscience, and through the ensuing century gave us chancellors, were, notwithstanding, very careful how

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they permitted such a claim to be established over the estates of the dissolved monasteries: knowing that their own possessions were held by the same tenure, given, at first, for the same purposes, and liable to similar trusts."—No wonder that the 'Squire's "principles" as a friend to the hierarchy, were somewhat "called in question." No wonder that he was compelled to swallow these words.

39. Having told us, that the claims, though they had been dormant, were not extinguished, he proceeded to prove, that the right still existed in 1793, as good as it was, as complete as it was, in the 12th or 14th century, never having been weakened by any positive law. The following is the passage; most excellent it is; and it is unnecessary for me to add, that it was left out of the second edition.—"We all know, that a claim to the third or fourth part of the ecclesiastical revenue for the benefit of the poor, is nearly vanished in the oblivion of past times; but a right may remain, although the use of it has been long neglected. A maxim of law prevails in ecclesiastical rights, nullum tempus occurrit ecclesia; the poor are a part of the Church; the possessions of the Church are the possessions of the poor; the revenues have been so styled by the fathers of the Church; they were obtained in the name of the poor, for the love of God: are not the poor, therefore, permitted to claim the benefit of the same maxim? Is not that the law of the part, which is the law of the whole? At least there is as much justice in the maxim for the one, as for the other; therefore, nullum tempus occurrit pauperibus. If positive ordinances of the state have not destroyed this right, no length of time should be allowed to weaken it. Let those who doubt the truth of these assertions, find, if they can, an affirmative injunction, that the Church should hold its revenues free and clear of those trusts, for the benefit of the poor, which were created by the donors, when they gave their lands and tithes for eleemosynary purposes; no such discharge is to be seen in the Acts of Parliament in the 27 and 31 Henry VIII., which empowered the crown to alienate the possessions of the monasteries:

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those, therefore, who are possessed of estates, which were formerly monastic, held them QUOD HOC, subject to the same equitable claim."—Alas! for poor Justice Ruggles! No wonder, good God! that his "principles, as a friend to the hierarchy, were somewhat called in question." However, here we have law, not only equity, but law also, for going with a demand, if we chose it, on the holders of Abbey-lands for a part, at least, of their revenues!

40. One more extract shall finish; and a pretty complete finish it is: for, it contains nothing short of a proposition, to take away from all holders of what is, or what ever was, ecclesiastical property, a full fourth part of the net annual profits of such property! Not a word, not a breath of this, in the 'Squire's second edition! "MUM!" says the 'Squire; but I have found out the first edition; and in that the 'Squire shall now be heard. —"In any future revisal of the laws, respecting the poor, their maintenance, employment, and relief, it may be worth the attention of the legislature to call to mind for what purposes the ecclesiastical revenues of the kingdom were originally granted, to inquire whether they are employed in those purposes; to investigate the fact, on what trusts and on account of what duties, the clergy originally received the clerical estates; and to ask whether those duties and those trusts are now fulfilled? and when they are convinced of the purposes for which those estates were originally granted, and can find no positive law to abrogate those purposes, and perceive that the poor stand as much in need of the performance of those duties, as they did when the estates were first granted to the Church; the principle on which the legislature should proceed is manifest. I am aware of the nature of such investigations, and fully sensible that no man can expect, in those whose performances of the duties, for which they have received their estates, is challenged and brought to the test, a favourable audience, nor expect from them a candid interpretation of the motives which instigate to the inquiry; but be that as it may; the present situation of the poor; their wretched state; their increasing misery;

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the increasing burthen upon the people for their maintenance; these warrant the inquiry; the inquiry brings to light the evidence; the deductions are the consequence of a free and candid use of the reasoning faculties; if any error lie either in fact or argument, candour requires an explanation from those who conceive that there is the least intention in the writer to mislead the judgment of the public; which explanation will be thankfully received; as it will, nevertheless, tend to establish one great object of this investigation, that is truth. Assuming, therefore, the foregoing state of the matter as fact, would it be a hard compromise with the possessors of ecclesiastical estates, that those in the possession of lay patrons, on whom no parochial duty is incumbent, should, after a medium of the poor rates has been taken throughout the kingdom for the last three years, bear the increased expense of the maintenance of the poor alone, until the rate upon their ecclesiastical estates amount to one fourth of the net annual receipt of their profits, before the lay estates be further encumbered; and that the clergy should be rated in the same proportion?"—Not one word of all this in the second edition!

41. These opinions, doctrines, and especially, this last PROPOSITION, to take away a fourth part of the revenues even of the lay impropriators and from the abbey-land holders, as well as from the parsons and bishops, must have obtained for, and secured to, poor 'Squire Ruggles a comfortable time of it! This book came out just before high Anti-Jacobin times, when it was pretty nearly as much as a man's life was worth to express a doubt of the excellence of the Church establishment. The Church property and all private estates in general had been confiscated, or nearly so, together, in France; plunder, guillotining, burning of nobles' houses, putting royal persons in prison, and, finally, to death: all these had, in France, come along with, in company with, a taking away of tithes. "Look you there!" said our parsons: "see the dreadful consequences of touching tithes! If you touch tithes, you see, plunder, murder, house-burning and king-killing, and atheism must fol-

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low! They must all follow, if you touch tithes." This was the cry of the parsons, throughout the whole of this then deluded country. Every one was called an enemy of God as well as of the King, if he but hinted a doubt of the wisdom of suffering this Church clergy to swallow up so many millions a year. In this state of things, the arrogance of the parsons was beyond description. They were as active as they were arrogant. And, at a time when a man dared hardly speak his mind in private conversation, if his sentiments were at all hostile to the parsons, judge, reader, of the life that poor Justice Ruggles must have led, until he publicly, in a second edition, published his recantation, and in the face of the nation, did as good as do penance for his sins against Tom Cranmer's and Old Betsey's Church "as by law established." Judge of the life that he must have led, at a time, when not to bow to the earth before a Church parson, was to run a risk of being deemed an atheist and a jacobin, and when such deeming had its practical effects always at hand, ready for the victim. As to tradesmen and farmers, they dared not open their mouths to speak of a parson in any terms but those of positive praise. It was during this "reign of terror," real reign of terror, much more real than it ever was in France, that poor 'Squire Ruggles recanted! It is very curious to observe the effect of the reign of terror in this case. The 'Squire wrote the matter of his book in 1792, and published it in a periodical work, called the "ANNALS OF AGRICULTURE." He published the first edition, in the book-shape, very early in 1793. Now, observe, the war against France was not begun when this edition must have been in the press. So that the reign of terror had not commenced, and could not have been anticipated, when this first edition, with all the above-quoted passages in it, went to the press from the hands of Mr. Ruggles. But when the second edition went to the press, the reign of terror was in full swing; the Act of Habeas Corpus was suspended; and there was an Act to empower the Ministers to imprison, just where and when they pleased, any body ('Squires not excepted) THAT

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THEY MIGHT SUSPECT of treasonable practices! No wonder, therefore, that Mr. RUGGLES changed his tone, recanted, and expunged the passages which were offensive to the parsons, who now saw plenty of barracks and German troops in the country, and who, to use their own phraseology, made the "enemies of social order and our holy religion" shake in their shoes.

42. Without stopping here to congratulate my readers (which, had I room, I would, in the strongest and fullest terms that our language admits of) on the change which thirty years of war and borrowing money have produced relative to the parsons; without stopping to congratulate my readers on the amazing change in the minds of the people, relative to these same Church parsons, I now proceed again to ask, what reason is there that this great mass of property, now used solely by the clergy, should not be applied to some other public purpose; and, again I come (after my long but most useful digression relating to Mr. Ruggles;) again I come, to that class of property, which is in the hands of the common parsons, or parish clergy. This class of property consists of several sorts, tithes, great and small, land, glebes, tithes in money, parsonage-houses and gardens, compulsory offerings, compulsory fees. These, like all other religious property, whether secular or regular, were made, granted, or established, in trust. The objects, that they were intended to effect, were, to make a sure provision for the poor, to build, repair, and ornament churches, to keep hospitality for the stranger, and to support unmarried priests, to be the personal friends, comforters, advisers, admonishers of all their parishioners; and, particularly, to teach all the CHILDREN of the parish their moral and religious duties: and that, too, not by merely the reading of prayers to them and the reading of what are called sermons to them from the desk, or pulpit; but by personal, individual teaching, the church being, at certain appointed times of very frequent occurrence, a real religious and moral school. Are these objects now effected by the means of these several sorts of parish-church property? Will any man say, that any one of these objects is now

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effected by the parish clergy? Will any man say, that any one of these objects is now effected, or attempted to be effected, by means for instance, of the 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound, which the citizens of London pay, for tithe, on the rack-rent of their houses? When that tithe was settled, there were no more poor-rates, no church-rates; and the poor and church were, of course, to be maintained out of this 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound; and. as Mr. Ruggles most justly observes, there never has been any law passed to release the city-clergy of this claim on the tithes.

43. Besides, as to the public utility of the thing, it is perfectly notorious, that there are now about forty different religions, all professing to be founded on the Bible; it is equally notorious, that a very small proportion of the people, even in England and Wales, go to the Established Church, and that in Ireland, there is not above one person out of seven that goes to that Church. In the Hampshire list of persons taking out game certificates for 1825, there was one parson out of every thirteen persons; so that, if this were the case generally, a thirteenth part of all the sportsmen in England consisted of parsons alone. It is notorious, that there is a very large part of the parishes, even in the finest counties in England, in which the parsonage-houses have been suffered to fall down and totally disappear; and it is equally notorious, that, in more than one half of the parishes, there are no houses that the parsons deem fit for them to live in, while, at the very same time, large, even enormous, sums of money have been voted out of the taxes for the "relief of the poor clergy of the Church of England." It is notorious, that, in numerous parishes, the churches have been suffered to tumble down, and to leave scarcely a trace behind, while the tithes do, nevertheless, continue to be most rigidly exacted by the parsons. It is notorious that many of the parsons have several livings; and that many receive the tithes for years together, without ever setting their eyes on the parish. It is notorious, that a considerable part of the parish-parsons are, at the same time, colonels, captains, or subalterns, in the

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army, or navy, and that they continue to receive half-pay as such officers, though the half-pay is held, by the Government, to be a retaining fee for future service, and though the law forbids these men ever to be military or naval officers again. Lastly, (for the enumeration would never end,) it is notorious that a large part of these parsons are Justices of the Peace, and are, at the same time, rectors or vicars of several parishes each.

44. It being manifest, then, that the revenues received by these persons are not applied as they formerly were, and that they are not applied to any beneficial public purpose, we must determine, that they ought to be otherwise applied; that they ought to be applied to some really useful public purpose. To what public purpose I will speak of by and by, and also of the manner and degree of the alienation, or subtraction.

45. Next come the ENORMOUS REVENUES OF THE BISHOPS, several of whom have died, of late years, each leaving personal property to an amount exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, after having lived in the style of princes. Will any man say, that this ought to be, and that, at the same time that these men's gains and accumulations are thus going on, the people at large ought to see one million six hundred thousand pounds of the money raised on them, taken from them, in taxes, or out of public loans, voted away for the "relief of the poor clergy of this same church?" Will any man say, that this ought to be? Will any man say it, let him be who or what he may?

46. As to the Deans and Chapters, of what use are they to the nation? As far as I have ever heard, it is not even pretended that they perform any duty, any services at all to the public, to either king or people: and, besides, the persons who receive the revenues of the Cathedral churches, have generally, if not always, a parish-living besides, at many miles' distance, and, sometimes, two or three such livings! Yet, as this SECOND VOLUME of my work will show, the Chapters have immense estates. And is there a man on earth, except he be one who gains by the thing, who will say,

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that the nation's estates ought thus to be used? Will even Sir James Graham say, that the fundholder, who has lent his money to those, who, in fact, enjoy the greater part of these and all such like estates; will even Sir James Graham say, that a farthing of interest ought to be deducted from the fundholder, while there is any part of this public property unapplied to the liquidation of the debt due to him!

47. The Colleges present us with another immense mass of public property, from which the parsons and the aristocracy alone derive, or can, under the present regulations, derive any possible advantage. The estates of these Colleges are very great in worth, and, of course, in yearly amount. This amount is divided amongst parsons, who are the schoolmasters to the aristocracy! As to the nation at large, it can have no share in the benefit produced by these estates, seeing, that the scholars are admitted only on such terms as must effectually shut out all the middle and working classes. And, are we, then, going to back the men, who would strip our neighbours, the fundholders, while these estates remain to be used for the exclusive benefit of the aristocracy and their schoolmasters? These estates, like all those which are held by the rest of the clergy, are public property; as such they may be dealt with by the King and Parliament. It would be hypocrisy, calling for the punishment of the cat o'nine tails, to pretend that this great mass of public property, or, that the whole of the Church Establishment, all taken together, is of any use to the public, as it is now employed. It is a large part of the property of the whole country, divided amongst, and enjoyed exclusively by, the aristocracy. That is the real fact. The Bishopricks, the Parish-livings, the Deanships, the Stalls, the Fellowships, are, in fact, all in their gift. The property is, in short, the public's in right and in name, and the aristocracy's in possession and enjoyment. And, as to its being necessary for the religious instruction of the people, that is the very thing that I have showed to be false, in the very first Paragraph of the first volume of this work; to which I beg the reader

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to turn, if he have it not in his recollection. In short, this is a great and enormous mass of public property, now enjoyed by the few; and the time is apparently not far distant, when all men will be convinced of the necessity of applying it to purposes of a really public nature, or, in one word, to the liquidation of part of the Debt.

48. With regard to the manner of withdrawing this public property from the control that it is at present under, the means would be an Act of Parliament, and, provided the provisions of the Act were effectual, the manner might be as mild as the parsons themselves could have demanded, even in "Anti-Jacobin" times, when the workings of our avenging friend, the DEBT, were not perceived. The degree would be a matter of more difficulty; or, I should say, it would require a little more thought. There are two opinions with respect to new regulations; the one is, that there ought to remain no Church-establishment at all, but that each sect, or sort, ought to be left to provide for its own religious instructers. The other is, that there ought to be an establishment upon an almost apostolical allowance. I am for the former; because, as long as there is an establishment, making a part of the state, there must always be a contest going on amongst the divers sects for a preference of some kind or other. Before, however, we can say, what the degree of alienation or subtraction ought to be, we must know which of these two changes would be adopted. But, one thing I am fixed on, and that is, that I, for my own part, would never join in any petition to king or parliament, for any new modelling or any alienation, or subtraction, of these public revenues, if such petition stopped short of taking, and applying to public purposes, nine-tenths of these revenues, taken as a whole.

49. If any one should be disposed to characterize such a deduction as harsh, I here, before-hand, beg leave to observe to him, that I have no desire to see any deduction at all, if the nation can continue to pay the interest of the Debt in full and in gold of standard weight and fineness. I look upon this immense mass

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of public property as enjoyed almost exclusively by the aristocracy and its immediate dependants. I do not like this; but, for me, let it still be thus, if the fundholders can continue to be paid as I have just stated. But, is there a man in the world, who will not say, that every shilling's worth of public property ought to be applied to the payment of the Debt, before a thought be entertained of taking from those who have lent their money, any portion of their right to a demand of payment? We have seen, that Mr. Ruggles insists on the right, the legal right, of the nation, to demand, that the Abbey-lands, that is, that all property seized and granted away by the "Reformation" sovereigns and Parliaments, whether it consist of lay impropriations, Abbey-lands, or what not, though now in the hands of lay persons, and deemed private property; we have seen, that he, who was a landowner, a Justice, and, I believe, a lawyer, insists, that a part of even this property could be legally, and might be justly, applied to the public purpose of relieving the poor. Now, as for me, I never wish to see proposed any measure that shall touch this description of property, which may now fairly be called private property. But, is not a man's stock-certificate; is not that private property also? Has he not, to a certainty, given his money for it? Therefore, though God forbid the necessity should arise, I have no hesitation in saying, that I would rather see even the lay-impropriations and the abbey-lands resumed by Act of Parliament, than see an Act of Parliament making a great deduction from the property of the fundholder; and most assuredly, I would much rather see a resumption of grants by the Crown of the lands and houses and mines and other property, which the Crown has granted away since the reign of Henry VIII., out of the ancient crown estate; and, as we always ought to bear in mind, which granting away has been the cause of that continual and copious drain, the Civil List. But of all the horrible things in this world, would not the most horrible be, to borrow £1,600,000 to make a present of to the parsons of the Church; and, to reduce the interest of the Debt; that is to say, to take

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away a part of the property of the fundholder, who lent the money thus made a present of; to take, I say, part of his property away while the clergy were suffered to keep the £1,600,000! Observe, that, during the years, during all the years, that the Parliament was making the Church clergy a present of £100,000 a year, the making of loans was going on: so that, this £100,000 a year, came out of the loans: it was borrowed money; the lender is to be paid his interest: and, will any man say, that it is not most horrible to think of deducting from this interest; to think of doing this on account of the poverty of the state, while the state suffers the clergy to keep this money?

50. The thing called QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, is an annual sum, taken from the people, to be given to the Church parsons, in addition to all their monstrous revenues. What pretty names they give to these things! The Crown had, for part of its income, the tenths and first fruits of the clergy. QUEEN ANNE was the sovereign when this branch of income was granted away from the Crown, in order to augment the value of small livings; but, one good turn deserves another; such "generosity" in the Queen merited a return; but, alas! the people had to make the return; and, accordingly, they have had to pay more to the Civil List ever since, on account of this "Bounty" than the "Bounty" itself amounts to. However, here is another great annual sum (in addition to the tithes and all the other things that we have before seen) going from the pockets of the people into those of the clergy.

51. Here, again, we have another effect of the Protestant "Reformation." Before that event there was no Civil List. Poor-rates, Civil List, Queen Anne's Bounty, Septennial Bill, NATIONAL DEBT; all, yea all, are the fruit of the event called "the Reformation;" and, though the rest might, or may be overcome, THE DEBT CANNOT, without making a change in that Protestant Church, to establish which on the ruins of the Catholic Church, the debt was made! All history, though full of instances of retribution, does not, I verily believe, throughout its thousands of volumes, fur-

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nish us with one so complete, so striking, and reading to mankind so tremendous a lesson as this. Here, at this moment, is England, famed, during fifty ages, for her liberties and her laws; but, still more famed for the happiness of her people, and the plenty in which they lived: here she is, and here she has been for years, avowedly in deep distress, engaged in contrivances for getting rid of her people, who are petitioning to be transported from their native land, in the hope of mending their miserable lot! Here she is, covered with the disgrace of ten times the gaol-room that was formerly necessary, and with that of a regulation, which allots to the convicted felon in her gaols more and better food and raiment than to the honest labouring man in her woods and fields! And, what is the cause of this? The DEBT is the sole cause; for that renders monstrous taxes necessary; they render a great standing army necessary; so that it is the Debt, and that alone, which has made England the most degraded and miserable of countries, Ireland always excepted. And what caused the Debt? An Act of Parliament for the making of loans and paper-money. And for what were loans and paper-money made? Why, the very act itself declares, that they were made for the purposes of waging a war, in order "to keep out Popery, and to preserve the Protestant Church as by law established;" so that the Debt is an invention and institution as purely Protestant as half-pay parsons are, or as is the treadmill itself. And, at last, that Debt, that Protestant Debt, which was created for the declared, nay, the boasted, purpose of preserving this Church, now threatens this very Church with destruction; now fixes its eyes on the property of that Church as the first thing to fly to in case of necessity; and that such necessity will and must arise, and is even now at hand, where is the man of sense who does not believe? And, where is the just man who will not say, that those who have lent their money for the waging of wars to "keep out Popery," ought not to be bilked of one farthing of their demand, while there is left to the Protestant clergy a single ear of wheat, or a single blade of grass?

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52. Here I conclude. I have (in the first Volume) given a history of the manner in which Church property had been dealt with heretofore. In the second Volume I give an account of the property, show the worth of it, and who has it. In this INTRODUCTION, I have endeavoured to show, that it is just and reasonable, that the immense mass which still continues to be public property, ought to be dealt with again, and legally applied to purposes really public; and, as a reward for all the labour I have bestowed, I am quite satisfied with the firm belief, that the day is not far off, when the knowledge that I have communicated, and when the principles that I have taught, relative to this great subject, will be adopted by persons in authority, and acted upon to their full extent. Here I had signed my name and was about to put the date. It was on its way from my mind to my hand, when I stopped my hand all at once and exclaimed: "Good God! the ninth of July! the anniversary of my sentence of two years' imprisonment in a felon's gaol, with a fine of a thousand pounds to the King, and, at the end of the two years, with seven years' bail, myself in three thousand pounds and two sureties in a thousand pounds each; and all this monstrous punishment for having expressed my indignation at Englishmen having been flogged, in the heart of England, under a guard of German troops! Good God!" exclaimed I again; "What! am I, on the anniversary of that day, which called forth the exultation of the Hampshire parsons, who (though I had never committed any offence, in private life, against any one of them) crowed out aloud in the fulness of their joy, 'Ha! he's gone for ever! He will never trouble us any more!' and who, in a spirit truly characteristic of their corps, actually had, as a standing toast, 'Disgrace to the MEMORY of Cobbett.'—What!" exclaimed I again, "and am I, on the anniversary of that very day, putting the finishing hand; yea, sending from under my fingers to the press, the last, the very last words, the completing words, the closing point, of a work, which does the JOB for them and for all their tribe; of the former part of which

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work, I, myself, have sold forty thousand copies, containing six hundred and forty thousand Numbers; and which work is now sold in English, in three Stereotyped Editions in the United States of America; which work has been published at Madrid and at New York in *Spanish*, at Paris, Geneva and Alost in *French*, at Cologne in *German*, and at Rome in *Italian;* and all this took place just about sixteen years after these Hampshire parsons had taken for a standing toast: 'Disgrace to the MEMORY of Cobbett!" And, then, feeling health and vigour in every vein and in every nerve; seeing lying before me, manuscript (equal to twenty pages of print) written by me this very day; knowing the effects, which, in the end, that manuscript must have on these parsons, and the great good that it must do to the nation; reflecting, feeling, seeing, knowing, thus it is, that I, in justice to our pious, sincere, brave, and wise forefathers, and in compassion to my suffering countrymen, and to the children of us all, send this little volume forth to the world.

WM. COBBETT.

Kensington, 9*th July*, 1827.

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LIST

OF

ABBEYS, PRIORIES, &c.

BEDFORD (County.)

At Bedford. An Hospital of St. Leonard's Hospitalers, founded in the reign of Edward IV., by a townsman, the yearly revenue of which was £16 6*s.* 8*d.* in 26 Henry VIII.; now worth £326 13*s.* 4*d.*

A Franciscan Friary, founded by Mabilea de Plateshull, in the reign Edward II., valued yearly at £5, now worth £100;* granted, 31 Hen. VIII., to John Gostwyke.

At Biggleswade. A Chantry; revenue £7, now worth £140.

At Bissemede. A Priory of Augustine Canons, founded by Hugh Beauchamp, in the reign of Henry II.; annual revenue, £81 13*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £1,623 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 29 Hen. VIII., to Sir William Gascoigne.

At Caldwell. An Augustine Priory, founded in the reign of John, by Robert of Houghton. Revenue £148 15*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £2,975 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 5 Elizabeth, to Thomas Leigh.

At Chicksand. A Priory of Nuns of St. Gilbert, founded, in the year 1150, by Pain de Beauchamp and his wife. Yearly value, £230 3*s.* 4½*d.*, now worth £4,603 7*s.* 6*d.* Granted, 31 Hen. VIII., to R. Snow.

* All the calculations in this work are in English money, but may be converted into United States' money by reckoning 4*s.* 6*d.* to the dollar, and adding eight per cent thereto, which is the usual rate of exchange. This makes the pound sterling about $4.80. Thus as one pound sterling is $4.80: 100*l.* is $480—*Am. Ed.*

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At DUNSTABLE. A Priory of Augustine Canons, founded by Henry I. Yearly value £402 14*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £8,054 12*s.* 6*d.* Granted to Sir Leonard Chamberlayne.

At EATON. A College, or Guild. Yearly value £7 16*s.* now worth £156.

At ELSTOW. An Abbey of Benedictine Nuns, founded by Judith, niece to the Conqueror, and wife to Waltheof, Earl of Huntington. Yearly value £325 2*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £6,502 2*s.* 6*d.* Granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir Humphrey Radcliff.

At FARLE. An Hospital, founded by Hen. II. Granted, 26 Hen. VIII., to the Provost and Fellows of Cambridge College.

At GROVESBURY. Priory of Aliens, whose possessions still remain. Revenue uncertain.

At HARWOOD. A Priory of Augustine Nuns, founded, in the reign of Stephen, by Sampson Le Forte. Yearly value £47 3*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £943 3*s.* 4*d.* Granted to William Lord Parr, 35 Henry VIII.

At MELCHBURN, or MECHELBURN. A Preceptory of Knights Hospitalers, with a Manor and a Church, settled by Lady Alice, or Adelize, de Claremonte, Countess of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry I. The Lands belonging to this Preceptory were valued at £241 9*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £4,829 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 3 Edward VI., to John Earl of Bedford.

At MERGATE, or MARKET-STREET. A Nunnery of Benedictine Nuns, founded in a wood, near this place, in the parish of Caddington, by Ralph, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, in the year 1145. Valued, 26 Henry VIII., at £143 18*s.* 3*d*; now worth £2,878 5*s.* Granted, 2 Edward VI., to George Ferrers.

At NEWENHAM, near BEDFORD. A Monastery of Augustine Canons, founded in the reign of Henry II., by Simon Beauchamp. Yearly revenue £343 15*s.* 5*d.*,

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now worth £6,875 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Urian Brereton.

At NORTHWELL, NORTHILL, or NORRELL. A Collegiate Church, founded, 6 Henry IV., by Sir Gerard Braybrook, Knt., Thos. Pevre, John Harvey, John Ward, Edm. Hampden, and John Hertshorne, for the souls of Sir John Traylly and son. Yearly value at the dissolution, £61 5*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £1,225 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 2 Edward VI., to William Fitzwilliam.

At WARDEN. An Abbey of Cistercian Monks, founded, in the year 1135, by Walter Espec. Yearly value £442 11*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £8,851 18*s.* 4*d.*; surrendered, by the Abbot and fourteen Monks, December 4, 1538.

At WOBURN. A Cistercian Abbey, founded near this place, in the year 1145, by Hugh de Bolebec. Valued at £430 13*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth £8,613 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to John Lord Russell.

BERKS (COUNTY.)

At ABINGDON. Here was an Abbey of Benedictine Monks, 500 in number, in the time of the Ancient Britons, where Constantine the Great is said to have been educated; it was destroyed by the Danes, A. D. 955; but afterwards rebuilt by the Abbot Ethelwold, through the bounty of King Edred and King Edgar. Valued, at the dissolution, at £2,042 2*s.* 8½*d.* yearly, now worth £40,842 14*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 1 Edw. VI. to Sir Thomas Seymour; and 5 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Wroth.

At BUSTLESHAM. A Priory of Augustine Canons, founded by Hugh de Spencer, Jun., originally for the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Valued, at the dissolution, at £661 14*s.* 9*d.* yearly, now worth £13,234 15*s.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir Edward Hoby.

At CHOLSEY, near WALLINGFORD. Monastery destroyed; founded by King Ethelred, in the year 986.

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The revenue, at the general dissolution, granted to Sir Francis Englefield.

At DONINGTON, near NEWBURY. A Friary, of the Order of the Blessed Trinity, founded 16 Richard II. Valued at £20 16*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £416 10*s.*

At FARENDON. A Cistercian Cell was settled here, by some Monks, in the year 1203. The possessions were granted to Sir Francis Englefield.

At HURLEY. A Priory, or Cell of Benedictine Monks, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Godfrey de Magna Villa. Valued, 26 Henry VIII., at £134 10*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £2,690 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted to Leonard Chamberlayne, 36 Henry VIII.

At POUGHELY, in the Parish of Chaddleworth. A Priory of Augustine Canons, founded in the year 1160, by Ralph de Chaddleworth. Valued at £71 10*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £1,430 11*s.* 8d.

At READING. In the year 1121, Henry I. founded here an Abbey for 200 Benedictine Monks; income, at the dissolution, £2,116 3*s.* 9½*d.*, now worth £42,323 15*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Edward Duke of Somerset.

A Friary, in the north side of Castle-street, founded in the year 1400. Granted to the Mayor and Burgesses, as a site for a bridewell!

At SANDLEFORD. A Priory of Augustine Canons, founded in the year 1205, by Jeffrey, Earl of Perch and Maud his wife: value £10 yearly, now worth £200.

At SHOTTESBROOKE. A Chantry or College; founded in the year 1337, by Sir William Trussel, Knt.; valued £33 18*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £678 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Thomas and Edward Weldon.

At STEVENTON, or STENNINGTON, near Abingdon. An Alien Priory of Monks, founded by the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, prior to the reign of Henry I.

At STRATFIELD-SAY. A Priory of Alien Benedictine

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Monks, founded in the year 1170, by Nicholas de Stotevile.

At WALLINGFORD, or WARING. A Benedictine Cell, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Gilfrid, Abbot of St. Alban; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to John Norres.

A College, endowed before or during the reign of King John, by Edmond, Earl of Cornwall; yearly revenue £147 8*s*. 0½*d*., now worth £2,848 0*s*. 10*d*.; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Michael Stanhope and John Bellew.

BUCKINGHAM (COUNTY.)

At ANKERWYKE. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry, by Sir Gilbert de Montficet, Knt., and his son; yearly value £45 14*s*. 4*d*., now worth £914 7*s*. 8*d*. Granted to Lord Windsor, 31 Hen. VIII. and to Sir Thomas Smith, 4 Edward VI.

At BITTLESDEN. A Cistercian Abbey, founded here through the bounty of Ernald de Bosco, in the year 1147; yearly value £142 1*s*. 3*d*., now worth £2,842 5*s*.; granted, 32 Hen. VIII., to Thomas Wriothesley.

At BRADEWELL. A Benedictine Priory, founded in the reign of Stephen, by the Baron of Wolverton; valued at £53 11*s*. 2*d*. yearly, now worth £1,071 3*s*. 4*d*.; granted 34 Henry VIII. to Arthur Longfield.

At BURNHAM. An Augustine Nunnery, founded in the year 1265, by Richard, King of the Romans; yearly value £91 5*s*. 11½*d*., now worth £1,825 19*s*. 2*d*., granted, 36 Hen. VIII. to William Tyldesly.

At ESSERUG, or ASKERIDGE, in the Parish of Pitston. A College of Bonhommes, founded by Edmond, Earl of Cornwall, in the year 1283; valued yearly at £447 18*s*. 0½*d*., now worth £8,958 10*d*.; granted, 17 Elizabeth, to John Dudley and John Ayscaugh; it is now the seat of the Duke of Bridgewater.

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At GARE, or GORE, in the Parish of Hanslap. A Nunnery, destroyed.

At HOGSHAW. An Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded about 1180; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Matilda Lane.

At LAVINDEN. An Abbey of Premonstratensians, founded and endowed in the reign of Henry II., by John de Bidun. Yearly revenue £91 8*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £1,828 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Edmond Peckham.

At LUDGARSHALL, or LITTERSHALL. An Alien Hospital, founded through the bounty of Henry II.

At MEDMENHAM, or MENDHAM. A Cistercian Abbey, founded in the year 1204, by Hugh de Bolebec. Revenue, at the dissolution, £23 17*s.* 2*d.*; now worth £477 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Hen. VIII., to Robert Mone, and others.

At LITTLE MERLOW, or MINCHIN MARLO. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Jeffrey, Lord Spensar, about the year 1244. Yearly revenue, £37 6*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £746 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to John Titley and E. Restwold.

At MEURSLEY, or ST. MARGARET'S. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1160. Here nine Nuns were turned out, and their yearly property, £22 6*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £446 11*s.* 8*d.*, granted, 29 Hen. VIII., to Sir John Dance.

At MISSENDEN. An Abbey of Augustine Canons, founded by Sir William de Missenden, in the year 1133; yearly value, at the dissolution, £285 15*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £5,715 15*s.*: granted, 7 Edward VI., to the Duke of Northumberland; and, 16 Elizabeth, to Robert Earl of Leicester.

At NEWINTON-LONGAVILLE. A Priory of Foreign Monks, founded in the reign of Hen. I. granted to the College of Oxford.

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At NOCTELE, or NUTTLEY. An Abbey of Augustine Canons, founded in the year 1162, by Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and Ermangard his Lady; yearly revenue £495 18*s.* 5½*d.*; now worth £9,918 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir William Paget.

At RAVINSTON. An Augustine Monastery, founded in the reign of Henry III., by the bounty of Peter de Chaseport, Pastor of Ivingho; value yearly £66 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £1,333 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Sir Francis Bryan.

At SNELLSHALL. A Benedictine Priory, founded, 10 Henry III., by Ralph Mortel; yearly revenue £24, now worth £480; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Francis Piggot.

At STONY STRATFORD. An Hospital, founded prior to 1240.

At TYKEFORD, or TICKFORD, near Newport St. Mary. A Priory of Aliens, founded before 1475; yearly value £126 17*s.*, now worth £2,537; sold by James I. to Henry Atkins, M. D.

At WENGE. A Priory of Aliens, bestowed, by Maud the Empress, to the Monastery of St. Nicholas; but granted, by Henry VIII., to Sir Robert Dormer.

CAMBRIDGE (COUNTY.)

At ANGLESEY. A Priory of Augustine Canons, founded by Henry I.; yearly value £149 18*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2,998 10*s.*; granted to John Hynde, 30 Henry VIII.

At BAREHAM, or BERCHAM, in the Parish of Lynton. A Priory, founded before the reign of Edward I.; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Philip Paris, and afterwards to John Millecent, Esq.

At BARNWELL. A Priory, founded in the year 1092, by Picot, a Norman Lord, and his Lady; yearly value

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£351 15*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £7,035 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Antony Brown; and, 6 Edward VI., to Edward Lord Clinton.

At CAMBRIDGE. A Benedictine Cell, founded by John de Cranden, Prior of Ely, in the reign of Richard III.; granted to William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich

A Gilbertine Priory, founded prior to the year 1291, by the bounty, or gift, of B. fil. Walteri; yearly revenue, £16 16*s.*, now worth £336.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalf.

Catherine Hall, founded and endowed about the year 1474, by Robert Woodlark, D. D.; yearly revenue at the suppression £39 2*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £782 11*s.* 8*d.*

Christ's College, for twenty-four Scholars in Grammar, founded by William Bingham, in the year 1442, Pastor of St. Zachary, London; being afterwards augmented by the bounty of others. Yearly revenues at the dissolution, 26 Henry VIII., made £190 10*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth £3,810 17*s.* 6*d.*

King's College, built and endowed in the year 1443, by Henry VI.; revenues valued at £751 8*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £15,028 1*s.* 8*d.*

Queen's College, founded by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., about the year 1448; yearly income £230 15*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £4,615 4*s.* 2*d.*

An Augustine Friary, founded by Sir Jeffrey Picheford, Knight, before the year 1290; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Keynsham.

A Dominican Priory, founded by some pious persons before the year 1275; granted to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalf, 35 Henry VIII.

A Friary of Mendicant Franciscans, founded by

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the bounty of Edward I. Sold, 38 Henry VIII., to the Executors of Lady Frances Sidney.

A Friary of Carmelites, founded by Edward I. and by some noblemen; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Eyer.

At CHATERIS. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Alfwen, wife of Ethelstan, Earl of the East Angles, with the advice and assistance of her brother Ednod, Bishop of Ramsey, in the year 980; yearly revenue £112 3*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2,243 10*s.*; granted, 5 Edward VI., to Edward Lord Clinton.

At CHIPPENHAM. An Asylum of Knights Hospitalers, founded, in the year 1184, most bountifully, by William de Mandevill; valued at £33 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £666 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward North.

At DENNY. An Abbey of Minor Nuns, founded, 15 Edward III., by Mary de St. Paulo, Widow of Adomarc Earl of Pembroke; revenues yearly £218 0*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £4,360 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Edward Elrington.

At ELY. A great Benedictine Priory and Cathedral, that had been often destroyed and rebuilt again during the various invasions of the Danes, and other convulsions of the country, were finally rebuilt and richly endowed, in the year 970, by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, through the bounty of King Edgar and others. Revenues of the Cathedral at the dissolution £2,134 18*s.* 6½*d.*, and of the Monastery £1,084 6*s.* 9½*d.* yearly; now worth £42,698 10*s.* 10*d.*, and £21,686 15*s.* 10*d.*; granted in the year 1541.

An Hospital of Hospitalers, founded here early by a Bishop; yearly revenue £25 5*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £505 5*s.* 10*d.*, granted, 4 Elizabeth, to the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, in Cambridge.

At FORDHAM. A Convent of Gilbertine Canons, founded near this town by the Dean of Fordham, in

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the reign of Henry III.; yearly value £46 3*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £928 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Philip Parry.

At Ikelington. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II., by Aubery de Vere, Earl of Oxford; yearly value £80 1*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth £1,601 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to the Bishop of Ely.

At Iselham. An Alien Priory, founded here at an early period; valued yearly £10 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £213 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Lynton. An Alien Priory.

At Mirmaud, Marmonde, or Welle. A Gilbertine Priory, founded in the reign of Richard I., by Ralph de Hauvill; valued, 26 Henry VIII., at £13 6*s.* 1½*d.*, yearly, now worth £266 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 10 Elizabeth, to Percival Bowes and John Mosyer.

At Shengay, near Wendy. A Preceptory of Knights Hospitalers, endowed, in the year 1140, by Sibylla de Raynes, daughter of the Earl of Montgomery; valued at £175 4*s.* 6*d.* yearly, now worth £3,504 10*s.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Richard Longe.

At Spinney, in the Parish of Wykes, or Wicken. An Augustine Priory, founded by Sir Hugh de Malebisse and Beatrix his wife, in the reign of Henry III.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward North.

At Steresbergh, or Sturbridge, near Cambridge. An Hospital of Lepers, founded prior to the year 1245, under the patronage of the Bishop of Ely; but granted, 36 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge; and, 4 James I., to John Shelbury, and Philip Chewte, Gentleman.

At Swafam. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded by one of the Bolebec family, before the reign of King John; yearly value £46 10*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £930 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to the Protestant Bishop of Ely.

At Thorney. A Benedictine Abbey, founded by

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the first Abbot of Peterburgh, as early as the time of St. Etheldreda; yearly value £508 12*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £10,172 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 3 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Bedford.

CHESTER (County.)

At Baraw. An Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of Edward I., by Robert de Bachepuz; yearly value at the dissolution £107 3*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £2,140 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Berkinhead. A Benedictine Priory, founded in the reign of Henry II., by Hamon Massy, Baron of Dunham Massy; valued at £102 16*s.* 10*d.* yearly, now worth £2,056 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Ralph Worseley.

At Dunbury. A College, founded in the year 1386, by Sir Hugh Calvely, Knight; value £42 2*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £842 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly; sold by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Aldersey, London, Merchant Tailor.

At Chester. A Benedictine Abbey, or Nunnery, founded in the time of the Saxons, but afterwards enlarged by Elfleda, Countess of Mercia, and by other benefactors; yearly revenue £1,073 17*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £21,477 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted 26 Henry VIII.

A Benedictine Nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Randal, Earl of Chester; valued at £99 16*s.* 2*d.*; now worth £1,996 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Urian Brereton and Son.

St. John's College, founded by King Ethelred, in the year 689; yearly income at the dissolution £88 16*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,776 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 4 Elizabeth, to John Fortescue.

St. John's Hospital, outside the north gate, possessing anciently great privileges, and containing

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at the dissolution, 26 Henry VIII., a Chaplain and six poor Brethren; yearly income £28 10*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £570 6*s.* 8*d.*

A Friary, founded southward of the city, by a Bishop of Chester; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Coke.

A Franciscan Friary, founded in the reign of Henry III.; granted to John Coke.

A Carmelite Friary, founded in the year 1279, by Thomas Stadham, Gentleman; granted by Henry VIII. to John Coke.

At COMBERMERE. A Cistercian Abbey, founded in the year 1133, by Hugh de Malbane, Lord of Nantwich; yearly value £255, now worth £5,100; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to William Cotton, Esq., and now it belongs to Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton.

At NANTWICH. An Hospital anciently founded here held the tithes, which were granted, 6 Elizabeth, to William Grys.

At NORTON. A Priory of Augustine Canons, founded by a Mr. Williams of Chester; yearly value at the dissolution £258 11*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £5,171 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Richard Brook.

At PULTON. A Cistercian Abbey, founded by Robert, butler to the Earl of Chester, in the year 1153; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Cotton, Esq.

At STANLAW. A Cistercian Abbey, founded by John Constable and Baron Holton of Chester, in the year 1172; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir Robert Cotton, Knight.

At VALEROYAL. King Edward, in the year 1277, expended on building a Monastery here £32,000; yearly value at the dissolution £540 6*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £10,806 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Thomas Holcroft,

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CORNWALL (County.)

At St. Antony. A Benedictine Cell, founded here as early as Richard's time; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to William and John Killigrew.

At Bodmin. A Priory of Augustine Canons, founded, in honour of the bones of St. Petroc, that are deposited there, in the year 905; yearly income at the dissolution £289 11*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £5,791 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Thomas Sternhold.

At St. Burien. A College, founded by King Athelstan near the Land's End, in honour of St. Buriena, a holy woman from Ireland, who had an oratory and was buried here. Yearly income £55 7*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £1,107 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted to the Duke of Cornwall.

At German's. A Collegiate Church, founded in honour of St. German, one of the famous French Bishops who came into Britain to oppose the Pelagian heresy, in the year 936; yearly revenue £243 8*s.*, now worth £4,868; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Catharine Champernoun, John Ridgway, &c.

At Helston. An Hospital, founded by a Mr. Kyllegrew, at an early period; yearly value £14 7*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £287 6*s.* 8*d.*

At St. Karentoc. A College, founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor, in honour of St. Carantocus, disciple of St. Patrick; yearly value £89 15*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,795 13*s.* 4*d.*; now in the patronage of John Buller, Esq.

At Lanachebran. A Cistercian Cell, founded about the Conquest, under the tutelage of St. Achebran; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to Francis Earl of Bedford.

At Launceston. A College of Augustine Canons, founded before the Conquest, about half a mile from this town; yearly revenue £392 11*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £7,851 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted 26 Henry VIII.

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At St. Michael's Mount. A Priory of Alien Monks, founded in the year 1085, by Edward the Confessor; yearly value £110 12*s*. 0½*d*., now worth £2,212 10*d*.

At Penryn, or Glaseney, in the Parish of Gluvias. A College built by the good Bishop of Exeter, Walter Bronescomb, in the year 1270; valued at £205 10*s*. 6*d*., now worth £4,110 10*s*.

At St. Probus. A College, founded before the Conquest; yearly income £22 10*s*., now worth £450; granted 26 Henry VIII.

At St. Syriac. A Cluniac Cell, founded as early as the time of Richard I., granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Laurence Courtney.

At Treleigh, or Turleigh. A Preceptory of Knights Hospitalers, founded by the bounty of Henry de Pomerai and Reginald Marsh; yearly value £81 8*s*. 5*d*., now worth £1,628 8*s*. 4*d*. This, among other undisposed possessions, belonged to the Hospitalers, 5 Philip and Mary; but was granted at their dissolution, 16 Elizabeth, to Henry Wilby and George Blythe.

At Truro. A Dominican Convent, founded by the Reskiner family, in the reign of Hen. III.; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Edward Anglianby.

At Truwardraith, in the Deanery of Pawder. An Alien Priory of Benedictine Monks, founded in the year 1169, by some Noblemen; yearly value £151 16*s*. 1*d*., now worth £3,036 1*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Edward Earl of Hertford.

CUMBERLAND (County.)

At Armethwait. A Benedictine Nunnery, endowed by William Rufus; yearly value £18 8*s*. 8*d*., now worth £368 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 6 Edward VI., to William Gryme, or Carleil.

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At ST. BEE'S. A Benedictine Cell, or Monastery, founded in the year 650, by Bega, a holy Woman from Ireland. There were a Prioress and six Nuns at the dissolution. Yearly income £149 19*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2,999 10*s.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Challoner.

At CALDRE, in Copeland, near Egremond. A Cistercian Abbey of Monks, founded in the year 1134, by Ranulph, Earl of Chester; income at the dissolution £64 3*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £1,283 15*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Thos. Leigh.

At CARLISLE. An Augustine Priory of Monks, and a Nunnery, founded in the year 686; were destroyed in the Danish wars, but rebuilt by William Rufus, and Walter, a Norman Priest. Income £531 4*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £10,624 18*s.* 4*d.*

St. Nicholas' Hospital, founded by the Ancestors of Richard I. for thirteen Lepers; granted, 33 Henry VIII.

At GRAYSTOKE. A Collegiate Church, founded before the year 1359, by William Lord Graystock; yearly income £82 14*s.*, now worth £1,654; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to William Grice, and Antony Foster.

At HOLM CULTRAM. A Cistercian Abbey, founded by Henry, son to David King of Scotland, in the year 1150; income £535 3*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £10,703 12*s.* 6*d.*

At KIRK OSWALD. A College of twelve secular Priests, founded, 20 Henry VIII., by Robert Threlkeld; valued at £78 17*s.*, now worth £1,577; granted, 30 Elizabeth, to Edward Downinge, and Miles Doddinge, Esqrs.

At LANERCOST. An Augustine Monastery, founded in the year 1169, by Robert de Villibus, Lord of Gilleisland; yearly value £79 19*s.*, now worth £1,599; granted to Thomas Lord Dacre.

At SETON, alias LEKELY. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Henry Kirby; yearly income £13 17*s.* 4*d.*,

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now worth £277 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Hugh Askue.

At WETHERALL. A Benedictine Cell, founded in the reign of William Rufus, by Ranulph Meschin, Earl of Cumberland; income £128 5*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £2,565 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII.

DERBY (COUNTY.)

At DE BELLO CAPITE, near Norton. An Abbey of White Canons, founded in the year 1183, by Robert Lord Alfreton, one of the executioners of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas a Becket; income £157 10*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £3,150 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Sir Nicholas Strelly.

At BRISOLL. An Augustine Friary, founded in the reign of Henry III.; income £10 17*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £217 15*s.*; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Henry Duke of Suffolk.

At CALKE. An Augustine Cell, founded in the year 1161, by Maud, widow of the Earl of Chester; granted, 1 Edward VI., to John Earl of Warwick.

At CHESTERFIELD. An Hospital of Lepers, founded as early as the reign of Richard I.; suppressed by Henry VIII.

At LE DALE, in the Deanery of Derby. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II., by Sterlo de Grendon; yearly income £144 12*s.*, now worth £2,892; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Francis Poole.

At DERBY. A Cell of Cluniac Monks, founded in the year 1140, by Waltheof; yearly income £10, now worth £200; dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII.

All Saints College; income £38 14*s.* now worth £774.

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A Monastery of Friars (Dominicans;) granted, 35 Henry VIII., to John Hynde.

At LITTLE DIRBY, or DARLEY. An Augustine Friary, founded in the reign of Henry I., by Robert de Ferraris, Earl of Derby; yearly income £285 9*s*. 6½*d*., now worth £5,709 10*s*. 10*d*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir William West.

At GREISLEY, in the Deanery of Repingdon. A Priory of Augustine Canons, founded in the reign of Henry I., by William de Greisley; income £39 13*s*. 8*d*., now worth £793 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Henry Crutch.

At KING'S MEAD, near Derby. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded in the year 1160, by the Abbess of Derby; value £21 18*s*. 8*d*., now worth £438 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury.

At REPINGDON. A Monastery of Augustine Monks stood here in the year 660; destroyed in the Danish Wars, but rebuilt in the year 1172, by Maud, widow of Ranulph, Earl of Chester; yearly income £167 18*s*. 2*d*., now worth £3,358 3*s*. 4*d*.

At SPITTEL, on the Peak, between the villages of Hope and Castleton, an Hospital, founded 12 Edward III.; valued 26 Henry VIII., at £2 yearly, now worth £40.

At YEVELEY, or STEDE. A Preceptory of Knights Hospitalers, founded in the reign of Richard I., by Ralph le Fun and Sir William Meynill, in the year 1268; valued at £107 3*s*. 8½*d*. yearly, now worth £2,143 14*s*. 2*d*.; granted 35 Henry VIII., to Charles Lord Montjoy.

DEVON (COUNTY.)

At AXMINSTER. A College, founded by King Ethelstan, for seven Priests, to pray for the souls of those

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who were slain in a battle which he fought against the Danes, at Bremaldown, near this place.

At AXMOUTH. An Alien Priory, founded by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, in the reign of Henry II.; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Walter Earl.

At BARNSTAPLE, in the Deanery of Barnstaple. A Cluniac Priory, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Johel, of Totness; yearly value £129 15*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £2,595 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to William Lord Howard.

At BUCKLAND, in the Deanery of Tamerton. A Cistercian Abbey, founded in the year 1278, by Amicia, Countess of Devonshire; yearly income £341, now worth £6,820; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Richard Greynfeld.

At BUCKFASTRE. A Cistercian Abbey founded in the year 1137, by Ethelwerd, son of William Pomerei; income £466 11*s.* 2½*d.*; now worth £9,331 4*s.* 2*d.*: granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Dennys.

At CARESWELL. A Cluniac Cell, founded at some early period; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to John Etherege or Athrege

At CHULMELEIGH. A College, said to have been founded, before the time of Edward I., by the Lady of the Manor, for seven children, whom she saved from being drowned by their own father, who looked upon himself as unable to maintain them; yearly income £24 8*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £488 6*s.* 8*d.*

At CORNWORTHY, in the Deanery of Totness. An Augustine Nunnery, founded by the Edgecomb family; income £63 3*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £1,263 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to Edward Harris and John Williams.

At CREDITON, or KIRTON, in the Deanery of Kenne. A College, founded in the Saxon times, but underwent afterwards many alterations; yearly income, at the dissolution, £323 17*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £6,657 9*s.* 2*d.*

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yearly; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Elizabeth Countess of Bath and to Sir Thomas Darcy.

At Dunkeswell. A Cistercian Abbey, founded in the year 1201, by William Briwere; yearly income £298 11*s*. 10*d*., now worth £5,971 16*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 26 Henry VIII., to John Lord Russell.

At Exeter. The number of religious houses here suppressed is not known; though, from the celebrity of this city, in the Roman, British, and Saxon times, there is not the least doubt that vast numbers of religious, of all orders, flocked hither. There is particular mention of three religious houses, within the precincts of the city: first, a Nunnery, which is now the Dean's house; second, a Monastery, founded by Ethelred, in the year 868; and the third, a Monastery, founded in the year 932, by Ethelstan, and endowed with twenty-six villages for its support. The monks repeatedly fled, for fear of the Danes, but were finally recalled, and settled in more lands and privileges than ever, by King Canute, in the year 1019.

A Benedictine Priory, founded by William the Conqueror; yearly income £145 12*s*., now worth £2,912; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Dennys.

Boneville's Hospital, founded in the year 1407, by Sir William Boneville, in Rockslane, for twelve poor people, with the income of fifty marks per annum. This Almshouse was demolished, and the site converted into a garden, and granted to —— Newton, Esq.

St. Mary Magdalene Hospital, founded prior to the year 1163, without the south gate, to which Bishop Bartholomew Iscanus was a benefactor; granted 26 Henry VIII.

A Dominican Friary, founded on the north side of the Cathedral Church; granted, by Edward I., to John Lord Russell, now called Bedford house.

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A Franciscan Friary, founded without the south gate, in the reign of Edward I., by Bishop Button; dissolved and granted to Humphrey Rolles.

At FORD, in the parish of Thorncomb. A Cistercian Abbey, founded in the year 1136, by Richard Fitz Baldwin, Sheriff of Devonshire, and by Andelicia, his sister and heiress; yearly income £381 10*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £7,620. 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Richard Pollard.

At FRETHELSTOKE, or FRISTOKE. An Augustine Friary, founded 8 Henry III., by Sir Robert Beauchamp, Knt.; yearly income £127 2*s.* 4½*d.*, now worth £2,542 7*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 29 Hen. VIII., to Arthur Viscount Lisle.

At HERTLAND. An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Githa, wife to the Earl Godwin; yearly income £306 13*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £6,133 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 37 Hen. VIII., to William Abbot.

At LEGH, or LEYE, in the parish of Burlescomb. An Augustine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Walter Clavell; yearly income £202 15*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £4,055 5*s.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII. to Sir John St. Leger.

At MODBURY, in the Deanery of Plymton. An Alien Priory, founded, in the reign of Stephen, by Sir Peter sur Dive, in Normandy.

At NEWENHAM, or NEUHAM, in the parish of Axminster. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1246, by Reginald de Mohun, Earl of Somerset: income £231 14*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £4,634 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 5 Elizabeth, to Thomas Duke of Norfolk.

At OTTERY. A College, founded in the year 1337, by John Gradison, of Exeter; income £303 2*s.* 9*d.* yearly, now worth £6,062 15*s.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Edward Earl of Hertford.

At OTTERINGTON. An Alien Priory, founded in the

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reign of William the Conqueror, by the Monks of St. Michael, in Normandy, income £87 10*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £1,750 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted 31 Henry VIII., as parcel of Sion, to Richard Duke.

At PILTON, near Barnstaple. A Benedictine Cell, founded by King Ethelstan; valuation £56 12*s.* 8½*d.* now worth £1,132 14*s.* 2*d.*

At PLYMOUTH. A Friary, in the east part of the town; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Giles Iselham.

At PLYMTON. A Free Chapel of Augustines, founded, in the year 1121, by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter; value £912 12*s.* 8½*d.*, now worth £18,252 14*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to Arthur Champernoun.

At POLLESHOO. A Benedictine Nunnery, erected in the reign of Richard I., by William Briwere, Bishop of Exeter; value £170 2*s.* 3½*d.* yearly, now worth £3,402 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, in the reign of Edward VI., to John Earl of Warwick.

At SLAPTON. A College, founded, in the year 1373, by Sir Guy de Brien; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Thomas Arundel.

At TAVESTOCK. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 961, by Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, and his son; valued at £902 5*s.* 7½*d.* yearly, now worth £18,045 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to John Lord Russell.

At TORR, in the Deanery of Iplepen. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1196, by William Briwere; yearly value £396 0*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £7,920 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir John St. Leger.

At TOTNESS. An Alien Priory, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by John Aluredi; value £124 10*s.* 2½*d.* yearly, now worth £2,490 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Catherine Champernoun and others.

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DORSET (County.)

At Abbotsbury. A Benedictine Abbey, founded by Orcius, steward to King Canute, in the year 1026; income £485 3*s.* 5½*d.* yearly, now worth £9,703 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Giles Strangwaies.

At Athelington. An Hospital, founded at an early time, by Mr. Chidiock; income £7 8*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £148 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 3 Edward VI., to Sir Michael Stanhope.

At Bindon. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1172, by Robert de Burgo and his wife Maud; income £229 2*s.* 1½*d.* yearly, now worth £4,582 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Poynings.

At Bridport. A Priory, at the end of the town, income £6 yearly, now worth £120; converted into a dwelling house, called St. Jones.

An Hospital over the bridge to the west of the town; income £8 6*s.* 1*d.* yearly, now worth £166 1*s.* 8*d.*

At Cern, or Cernell. A Benedictine Abbey, founded in the Saxon times, by a Mr. Egelward; underwent several changes in after times; valued, at the dissolution, at £623 13*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £12,473 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 17 Elizabeth, to John Dudley and others.

At Cranburn, in the Deanery of Pimpern. A Benedictine Cell, founded in the year 980, by Elwardus Snew; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to Thomas Francis.

At Dorchester. St. John's Hospital.

A Franciscan Abbey, founded, 4 Edward II., by the ancestors of Sir John Chidiock; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Edmund Peckham.

At Frampton. An Alien Priory, founded by William the Conqueror; granted, 14 Elizabeth, to Sir Christopher Hatton, who sold it to John Brown, Esq.

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At Holme. A Cluniac Cell, founded before the reign of Edward I.; granted, 1 Edward VI., to John Hannon.

At Horton. A Benedictine Cell, founded in the year 970, by Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Edward Duke of Somerset, and after his attainder, to William Earl of Pembroke, 7 Edward VI.

At Lodress. An Alien Priory, founded in the reign of Henry I., by Richard de Redveriis.

At Lyme. An Hospital; valued at £38 11*s.*; now worth £771.

At Mayne. A Preceptory of Knights Hospitalers; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to William Pole and Edward Downing.

At Melcomb, or Milton. A Dominican Friary, founded by Rogers, of Brianston; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir John Rogers, of the same family.

At Middleton. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, by King Ethelstan, in the year 933, to expiate the murder of his brother Edwin; income £720 4*s.* 1*d.* yearly, now worth £14,408 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir John Tregonwall.

At Shaftesbury. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 888, by King Alfred; value £1,329 1*s.* 3*d.* yearly, now worth £26,581 5*s.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to William Earl of Southampton.

St. John's Hospital, super montem de Shaftesbury, founded; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Randle Burgh and others.

An Almshouse, in St. James's parish, in the west side of St. Mary's lane; granted, 28 Elizabeth, to Edward Read.

At Shireburn. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, about the year 1200, by King John; value, at the Dissolution, £692 14*s.* 7½*d.* yearly, now worth £13,654 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir John Horsey.

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At SPECTESBURY. An Alien Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Earl of Mallent and Leicester; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, as parcel of the possessions of Witham.

At TARENT. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the year 1230, by Richard Power, Bishop of Chichester; valued, at the dissolution, at £239 11*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £4,691 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Wyat.

At WARHAM. Alien Priory, bestowed in the reign of Henry I., to the Convent of Lira, in Normandy, by Robert, Earl of Leicester; granted to Thomas Reve and George Cotton.

At WILCHESWOOD. A Priory, founded here, at a very early period; value £12 16*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £256 6*s.* 8*d.*; suppressed, with the minor Monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII.

At WINBURN, or TWINBORN. A Nunnery, founded, in the year 705, by St. Cuthburga, daughter of Kenred, King of the West Saxons, where several of the Saxon Kings were buried; valuation, at the dissolution, £131 14*s.* now worth £2,634; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Edward Duke of Somerset, then to Giles Keylway and William Leonard, but finally to Edward Lord Clinton.

DURHAM (COUNTY.)

At BISHOP'S AUCKLAND. A College, founded, and well endowed by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham; yearly value £180 3*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £3,603 3*s.* 4*d.*

At CHESTER ON THE STREET. A College, founded in the year 883, by Bishop Eardulfus, who had been forced to flee hither with the body of St. Cuthbert from Lindisfarne. The seven Prebends here were valued, 26 Henry VIII., at £77 12*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,552 13*s.* 4*d.*

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At DERLINGTON. A College, founded early, by Hugh Pusar, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Henry II.; valued at £51 8*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £1,028 6*s.* 8*d.*

At DURHAM. A Cathedral, and Benedictine Priory, founded about the year 995. The body of the tutelar Saint, Cuthbert, was magnificently enshrined behind the high altar; yearly income £4,436 16*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £88,736 5*s.*

At FINCHALE. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the year 1128, by Randal, Bishop of Durham, for the Monks of Durham; yearly value £146 19*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £2,939 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 26 Henry VIII., to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

St. Edmond's Hospital, founded, by Nicholas de Farneham, Bishop of Durham, in the year 1247; yearly value £109 4*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £2,184 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle.

At GRETHAM. An Hospital, founded, in the year 1262, by Robert de Stichill, Bishop of Durham; yearly value £97 6*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £1,946 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 26 Henry VIII., to the Bishop of Durham.

At JARROW. A Benedictine Cell, or Monastery, founded in the year 684, by King Egfrid. The learned and venerable Bede had his education here. Yearly income £40 7*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £807 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Lord Eure.

At KEYPIER, near Durham. An Hospital, founded, in the year 1112, by Randal, Bishop of Durham, and Hugh, Bishop of the said place; yearly income £167 2*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £3,340 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir William Paget.

At LANGCESTER. A College, founded, in the year 1283, by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham; yearly income £49 3*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £983 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Simon Weldbury, and Christopher Moreland.

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At Norton. A College, anciently founded, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; valued yearly at £34 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £693 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Shireburn. An Hospital, founded by the above mentioned Hugh Pusar, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Henry II.: yearly revenue £135 7*s.* now worth £2,707. Here were maintained sixty-five Lepers, a Master, and some Priests. Granted, in the reign of Henry VIII., to the Bishop of Durham.

At Staindrop. A College, founded, in the reign of Henry IV., by Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, for six decayed Gentlemen, six poor Officers, and other poor Men; yearly revenue £126 5*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £2,525 8*s.* 4*d.*

At Wermouth. A Benedictine Cell, built by the famous Abbot, Benedict Biscopius, in the year 674, who received this town from King Egfrid. Yearly value £26, now worth £520; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Thomas Whitehead.

ESSEX (County.)

At Berden. An Augustine Friary, founded in the reign of Henry III.; yearly income £31 5*s.* 1½*d.*; now worth £625 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Henry Parker.

At Berking, or Bedenham. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 675, by Erkinwald, son of Anna, King of the East Angles, and afterwards Bishop of London; yearly income £1,084 6*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £21,686 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 5 Edward VI., to Edward Lord Clinton.

At Bileigh, near Maldon. Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1180, by Robert Mantel; income £196 6*s.* 5*d.* yearly, now worth £3,926 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII.. to Sir John Gate.

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At Blackmore. An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the reign of King John, by Adam and Jordan de Samford; income £85 9*s.* 7*d.* yearly, now worth £1,709 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to John Smith.

At Chelmesford. A Dominican Friary, founded, at an early date here, or in the adjoining hamlet Fulsham; income £9 6*s.* 5*d.* yearly, now worth £186 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Antony Bonvixi.

At Chich. An Augustine Priory, founded, by Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London and St. Osith, before the year 1118; income £758 5*s.* 8*d.* now worth £15,165 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas Lord Cromwel, and after his attainder, to Sir Thomas Darcy, 5 Edward VI.

At Coggeshale, or Coxhall. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1142, by King Stephen; yearly income £298 8*s.*, now worth £5,968; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Seymour.

At Colchester. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 1096, by Eudo, courtier of William the Conqueror; income £523 17*s.* 0½*d.* yearly, now worth £10,477 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to John Earl of Warwick.

An Augustine Friary, founded, in the reign of Henry I., in the south part of the town, by Ernulphus, who became afterwards prior of it, income £113 12*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £2,272 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Audley.

A Friary, without the walls of the town, on the southward, founded, in the year 1244, for the crouched Friars; value £7 7*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £147 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Thomas Lord Audley.

Monastery of Grey Friars, founded, in the year 1309, by Robert Lord Fitzwalter, near the east gate, who became a Friar before his death, in 1325; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Francis Jobson and

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Andrew Audley, and by King Edward VI., to John Earl of Warwick.

At Colum, or Colun. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Albericus de Vere, who became a Monk there; yearly value £175 14*s.* 8½*d.*, now worth £3,514 14*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to John Earl of Oxford.

At Cressing Temple. A Preceptory of Knights Templars, founded, by King Stephen, in the year 1150; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir W. Hughes, Knight.

At Dunmowe Parva. An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the year 1104, by Lady Juga; revenues £173 2*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £3,462 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Robert Earl of Sussex.

At Halstede. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Ingelrica, wife of Ranulf Peverell; income £83 19*s.* 7*d.* yearly, now worth £1,679 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Giles Leigh.

At Halfield Regis. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the year 1140, by Aubrey de Vere, father of the Earl of Oxford; revenues £157 3*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £3,143 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas Noke.

At Castlehedingham, or Heningham. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1190, by Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, or rather by his Countess Lucia, who became the first Prioress; revenues, at the suppression, £29 12*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £392 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to John Earl of Oxford.

At Horkesley Parva. A Cluniac Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Fitz Godebold; revenues £38 14*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £774 11*s.* 8*d.*

At Latton. An Augustine Priory, founded, before 20 Edward I., by some person, whose name is not known; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Sir Henry Parker.

At Layer Morney. A College, founded, in the year 1330, by William de Morney, Lord of the Manor.

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An Hospital, or Almshouse, erected in the year 1523, in pursuance of the will of Henry Lord Morney; granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to William Tipper and Robert Dawe.

At Lighes. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry III., by Sir Ralph Gernoun; yearly revenue £141 14*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £2,834 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 27 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Rich.

At Maldon. A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the reign of Edward II., by some persons unknown; value £26 0*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £520 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to George Duke and John Sterr.

At Maldon Juxta. An Hospital for the leprous townsmen, founded, by some one of the ancient Kings of England; granted, 30 Hen. VIII., to Thomas Dyer; and, 25 Elizabeth, to Theophilus and Robert Adams.

At Little Maplestead. A Preceptory of Knights Hospitalers, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Juliana, daughter and heiress of Robert Dorsnell; granted, at the dissolution, to George Harper.

At Mercy, or West Meresey. An Alien Priory, founded by King Edward the Confessor; granted, 34 Hen. VIII., to Robert Dacres, Esq.

At Newportpond. An Hospital, founded, in the reign of King John, by Richard Serlo; valuation £23 10*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £470 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, by Henry VIII., to Sir Martin Bowes.

At Paunsfield. An Alien Priory, founded, 4 William the Conqueror, by Walteran Fitz Ranulph; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Giles Caple.

At Plecy. A College, founded, 17 Rich. II., by Thomas Duke of Gloucester; valuation £139 3*s.* 10*d.* yearly, now worth £2,783 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to John Gales.

At Prittlewell. A Cluniac Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Robert Fitz Swain; yearly va-

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lue, £194 14*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £3,894 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Thomas Audley; and, 5 Edward VI., to Sir Richard Rich.

At SEDEBURBROOK. A Free Chapel, founded, in the reign of Edward I.; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir Anthony Brown and Richard Weston.

At STANESGATE, in the Parish of Steeple. A Cluniac Priory, founded, by the predecessors of the Prior of Lewes, antecedently to the year 1176; value £43 8*s.* 6*d.* yearly, now worth £868 10*s.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Edmund Mordaunt.

At STRATFORD, in the parish of West Ham. A Cistercian Abbey, built, in the year 1134, by William de Montfichet; income £573 15*s.* 6½*d.* yearly, now worth £11,475 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Peter Meawtis, Esq.

At THOBEY, near INGATESTONE. An Augustine Priory, founded early, by Michael Capra and wife and son; value £75 10*s.* 6*d.* yearly, now worth £1,510 10*s.*; granted, 22 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Page, Knt.

At THREMHALL. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Gilbert de Montefixo; valuation £70 19*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £1,419 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to John Carey.

At TILTEY. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, about the year 1152, by Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and Maurice Fitz Jeffrey; valuation £177 9*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £3,549 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Thomas Lord Audley.

At TIPTREE. An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the reign of Edward I., by Ralph de Munchensi; value £22 16*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £456 6*s.* 8*d.*

At LITTLE WALDEN. A Benedictine Abbey of Monks, founded in the year 1136, by Jeffrey Mandevil, Earl of Essex; income £406 15*s.* 11*d.* yearly, now worth £8,135 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Audley.

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At WALTHAM. An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the year 1062, by Earl Harold; value £1,079 12*s.* 1*d.* yearly, now worth £21,592 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Anthony Denny.

At WIKES. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Walter and Alexander Mascherell, brothers; value £92 12*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £1,852 5*s.*; granted by Henry VIII.

At WUDEHAM. An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Maurice Fitz Jeffrey and Tiretai, Sheriff of Essex; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Henry Polstead.

GLOUCESTER (COUNTY.)

At BECCANFORD. An Alien Priory, given, in the reign of Henry I., to the Abbey of St. Martin, in Normandy; value £53 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £1,066 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Richard Lee.

At CIRENCESTER. An Augustine Monastery, magnificently built, in the year 1117, by Henry I.; yearly value £1,051 7*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £21,027 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Seymour; 6 Elizabeth, to Richard Masters.

At DAEGLESFORD. A Monastery, founded, in the year 718, by one Begia, on a site, granted him for that purpose, by King Ethelbald; dissolved.

At DEREHURST. An Alien Priory, founded, about the year 980, by Doddo, Duke of Mercia; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to William Throckmorton.

At FLEXELEY, or DENE. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the time of Stephen, by Roger Earl of Hereford; value £112 13*s.* 1*d.* yearly, now worth £2,253 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Anthony Kingston.

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At GLOUCESTER. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 680, by Wulphere, the first Christian King of Mercia, and Ethelred, his brother and successor, who was afterwards Monk and Abbot of Bardney. There were, according to the Saxon custom, religious of both sexes: this house was honoured by having, for ninety years, three Queens successively the presiding Abbesses; valuation, at the dissolution, £1,550 4*s.* 5½*d.* now worth £31,004 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, by Henry VIII., to the Bishop and his officers.

An Augustine Monastery, founded, as some writers say, in the year 660, by Merwald, Viceroy of West Mercia; or, as others, with more appearance of certainty, say, by Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, in the year 909; income £90 10*s.* 2½*d.* yearly, now worth £1,810 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to John Jennings.

A Friary, not far from the south gate, founded, before the year 1268, by Lord Berkley; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to John Jennings.

A Monastery of Dominicans, founded, near the Castleyard, by Henry III., in the year 1239; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas Bell, who made it a drapering house.

A Carmelite Friary, founded in the suburbs without the north gate, by Queen Elenor, Sir Thomas Gifford and Sir Thomas Berkley, in the time of Henry III.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple.

At MINCHIN HAMPTON. An Alien Priory, according to some authors, was founded here very early, but others say, that this idea took rise from the fact that the manor was given to the Nuns or Minchins of the Holy Trinity, in Normandy, by William the Conqueror; revenues valued at £117 16*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £2,356 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Andrews Lord Windsor.

At HAYLES, or TRAY. A Cistercian Monastery,

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founded, in the year 1251, by Richard Earl of Cornwall afterwards King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany; valuation £357 7*s.* 8½*d.*, now worth £7,147 14*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Seymour, and after his attainder, to William Marquis of Northampton, 4 Edward VI.

At Horkslegh, or Horsley. An Alien Priory, endowed, in the time of William the Conqueror, by Roger Earl of Shrewsbury; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir Walter Dennys.

At Lantony, near Gloucester. An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the year 1136, by Milo Earl of Hereford, on the south side of the city; income £748 19*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth £14,979 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Arthur Porter.

At Lechelade. An Hospital, founded, 30 Henry III., by Lady Isabel Ferrers; granted, 14 Elizabeth, to Denis Tappes.

At Noent, or Newenton. An Alien Priory, founded, on the manor given by William the Conqueror to the Convent of Cormeili in Normandy; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Richard Lee.

At Queinington. A Preceptory of Knights Hospitalers, founded, through the bounty of Agnes de Lacy and her daughter before the reign of John; valued at £137 7*s.* 1½*d.* yearly, now worth £2,747 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Morisine and to Sir Anthony Kingston.

At Stanley. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the year 1136, by Roger Berkley; yearly income £126 0*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £2,520 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted to Sir Anthony Kingston.

At Stow-on-the-Wold. An Hospital, founded, about the year 1010, by Ailmar, Earl of Cornwall and Devonshire; valued at £25 4*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £504 6*s.* 8*d.*

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At THEOKESBURY, or TEWKESBURY. A Benedictine Monastery, built and endowed by two brothers, Oddo and Doddo, in the year 715, but enlarged in the year 1102, by Robert Fitz Haimon, a noble Norman; valued at £1,598 1*s.* 3*d.* yearly, now worth £31,961 5*s.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Thomas Strowde, Walter Erle, and James Paget.

At WESTBURY ON TRIN, or TRYMME. A Benedictine Cell and College, founded, in the year 824, and endowed with several lands by Ethelric, son of Ethelmund. Having suffered by wars and other convulsions, it was rebuilt, in the year 1288, by Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester; valued at £232 14*s.* 0½*d.* yearly, now worth £4,654 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Ralph Sadler.

At WINCHELCOMBE. A Benedictine Monastery, or Nunnery, founded, 787, by King Offa; and in 798, King Ranulph laid there the foundation of a stately Monastery; valued at £759 11*s.* 9*d.* yearly, now worth £15,191 15*s.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Seymour.

HANTS (COUNTY.)

At SOUTH BADEISLEY. A Preceptory of Knights Templars; valued at £118 16*s.* 7*d.* yearly, now worth £2,376 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir Nicolas Throckmorton.

At DE BELLO LOCO REGIS, or BEAULIEU, in the New Forest. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, by King John, in the year 1204, for thirty monks; income £428 16*s.* 8½*d.* yearly, now worth £8,576 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Thomas Wriothesley, Esq.

At BROMERE. An Augustine Monastery, founded, by Baldwin de Redveriis, and his uncle, Hugh, in the reign of Henry I.; valued at £200 5*s.* 1½*d.* yearly, now worth £4,005 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Henry, Marquis of Exeter.

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At Burton, in the Isle of Wight. A College, founded, 1282, by John de Insula, rector of Shalfleet, and Thomas de Winton, rector of Godshill; granted, 18 Henry VIII., to Winchester College.

At Hailing. An Alien Priory, founded, by King William, and afterwards by King Henry I.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to the College of Arundel.

At Merewelle. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of John, by Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester; granted, 5 Edward VI., to Sir Henry Seymour.

At Motisfont. An Augustine Priory, founded, by William Brimere, in the reign of John; valued at £167 15*s.* 8½*d.* yearly, now worth £3,355 14*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to William, Lord Sandys.

At Nettely, near Southampton. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, 1239, by King Henry III.; valued at £160 2*s.* 9½*d.* yearly, now worth £3,202 15*s.* 10.; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Sir William Paulet.

At Porchester. An Augustine Monastery, founded, 1133, by King Henry I.; valued at £314 17*s.* 10½*d.* yearly, now worth £6,297 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to John White.

At Portesmouth. An Hospital, founded, in the time of John, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; valued at £33 19*s.* 5½*d.* yearly, now worth £679 9*s.* 2*d.*

At Quarrer, in the Isle of Wight. A Cistercian Monastery, founded, 1132, by Baldwin de Redveriis, afterwards Earl of Devonshire; valued at £184 1*s.* 10*d.* yearly, now worth £3,681 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John and George Mills.

At Rumesey. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, 967, by Edward, or Ethelwold, a Saxon nobleman; valued at £528 8*s.* 10½*d.* yearly, now worth £10,568 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and R. Pigot.

At Southampton. An Augustine Priory, built, by Henry I., upon the river, two miles above the town;

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valued at £91 9*s*. yearly, now worth £1,829; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Francis Dawtrey.

An Hospital, called God's House, founded, in the time of Henry III., by two brothers, Gervase and Protase, of Hampton, for the poor.

St. Mary Magdelan Hospital, founded, 1179, for lepers.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, 1240, near the wall, in the south part of the town; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Pollard, and, 5 Edward VI., to Arthur Darcy.

At Twinham. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of Edward the Confessor; valued at £541 16*s*. yearly, now worth £10,896; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Joseph Kirton.

At Tychfield. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the time of Henry III., by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; valued at £280 19*s*. 10½*d*. yearly, now worth £5,619 19*s*. 2*d*.; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, who built a stately house here.

At Wherwell. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, by Elfrida, Queen Dowager of King Edgar, in the year 986, to expiate the crime of her being concerned in the murders both of her first husband, Ethelwolf, that she might be queen, and of her son-in-law, King Edward, that her own son might be king; here she spent the latter part of her life in doing penance, like David, for her sins, and for regaining, like the prodigal child, the good graces of her heavenly Father; valued at £403 12*s*. 10*d*. yearly, now worth £8,072 18*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas West, lord de la Ware.

At Winchester. A Benedictine Priory, founded, as they say, by King Lucius, but destroyed in Diocletian's persecution, in the year 266; rebuilt, by Deodatus, the Abbot, in the year 300; the monks were mas-

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sacred, and the house perverted into a temple for the idolatrous worship of Dagon, by Cerdic, King of the West Saxons, but finally restored by the Saxon Christian Kings; value, at the suppression, £1,507 17*s.* 2*d.* yearly, now worth £30,157 3*s.* 4*d.*

A Nunnery, founded, in the east part of the city, by King Alfred; here St. Edburg was Abbess; valued at £179 7*s.* 2*d.* yearly, now worth £3,587 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholme.

A Monastery, founded, by King Alfred, for the learned Monk Grimbald, whom he had brought from Flanders. It was removed, 1110, to Hyde, without the city; valued at £865 1*s.* 6*d.* yearly, now worth £17,301 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Richard Bethel.

St. Elizabeth College, founded, by John de Pontoys, Bishop of Winchester, 1300; valued at £112 17*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £2,257 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley.

Wykeham College, founded, by the munificent prelate, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, 1387, outside the city to the southward; valued at £639 8*s.* 7*d.* yearly, now worth £12,788.

St. Cross Hospital, founded, south-west of the town, by Henry le Blois, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1132, for the whole maintenance of 13 poor brethren in lodging, clothing, and diet, and for dining 100 poor persons every day. In the year 1185, Richard, Bishop of Winchester, made provision for dining another 100 poor persons every day; and, in the time of Henry VI., Cardinal Beaufort made additional provisions for a rector, two chaplains, 35 poor men, and three poor women; value, at the dissolution, £184 4*s.* 2*d.* yearly, now worth £3,684 3*s.* 4*d.*

An Hospital for the poor folk, stood outside the

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King's Gate, maintained by the Monks of St. Swithin, now suppressed.

An Augustine Friary, stood a little without the south gate, on the way to Hampton; the site of this as well as of three other Friaries, granted.

Grey Friary, founded, by King Henry III., close by the east gate, on the inside; granted, 35 Henry VIII.

At WINTENEY. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the time of William the Conqueror, by the son of Peter Jeffrey; valued at £59 1*s.* yearly, now worth £1,181; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Richard Hill, Esq., Serjeant of the King's Cellar.

HEREFORD (COUNTY.)

At ACLEY. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1160, by the ancestors of Robert Chandos; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Philip Hobby.

At ACORNBURY. An Augustine Nunnery, founded, by Margery, wife of Walter de Lacy, three miles south of Hereford, in the reign of King John; valued at £75 7*s.* 5½*d.* yearly, now worth £1,507 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Hugh de Harry.

At BROMYARD. A College, founded, prior to the reign of Henry III.; granted, 14 Elizabeth, to one Henry James.

At CLIFFORD. A Cluniac Priory, founded, in the time of Henry I., by Simon Fitz Richard; valued at £65 11*s.* 11*d.* yearly, now worth £1,311 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

At DORE. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the time of King Stephen, by Robert Ewyas; valued at £118

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2s. yearly, now worth £2,362; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to John Scudamore.

At Dynmore. An Hospital of Knights Hospitalers, founded, by Sir Thomas ——, a brother of the order, in the time of Henry II.; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Palmer.

At Flanesford. An Augustine Monastery, founded, 1347, by Richard, Lord Talbot; valued at £15 8s. 9d. yearly, now worth £308 15s.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to George, Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Hereford. A Cathedral, founded here, in the year 680; again destroyed by the wars, and rebuilt by William the Conqueror; valued, at the general suppression, £831 4s. 1d. yearly, now worth £16,624 1s. 8d.

A Benedictine Cell, founded here very early, but enlarged in after times by several benefactors; valued at £121 3s. 3½d. yearly, now worth £2,423 5s. 10d.; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to John ap Rice.

St. John's Hospital of Templars, stood in the suburbs, without the north gate; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to Robert Freke and John Walker.

A Friary, founded, in the time of Edward III., in the north suburbs, by Sir John Daniel; granted, 5 Elizabeth, to Elizabeth Wynne.

A Friary, founded, without the Freregate, by Sir William Pembrugge, in the time of Edward I.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to James Boyle.

At Kilpecke. A Benedictine Cell, founded, about 1134, by Hugh, the son of William the Norman; granted, 13 Henry VIII., to the Bishop of Gloucester.

At Leominster. A Benedictine Cell, founded, about 660, by Merwald, King of West Mercia, but destroyed and rebuilt in after times; valued at £660 16s. 8d. yearly, now worth £13,216 13s. 4d.; granted to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town.

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At LYMBROKE. An Augustine Nunnery, founded, about a quarter of a mile from the left bank of the river Lugg; valued at £23 17*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £477 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 7 Edw. VI., to John West and Robert Gratwick.

At WIGMORE. An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the year 1100, by Ralph de Mortimer; but, for want of water and convenience, shifted up and down, and finally settled into a stately monastery, a mile beyond the town; valued at £302 12*s.* 3½*d.* yearly, now worth £6,025 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Palmer.

At WORMELEY. An Augustine Abbey, founded, in the time of King John, by Gilbert Talbot; valued at £83 10*s.* 2*d.* yearly, now worth £1,670 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

HERTS (COUNTY.)

At ST. ALBAN'S. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 793, by King Offa, for 100 monks, in honour of St. Alban, the first Briton who suffered martyrdom; valued at £2,510 6*s.* 1½*d.* yearly, now worth £50,206 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to the Mayor and Burgesses.

St. Julian's Hospital, founded, in the time of Henry I., by Jeffrey, the Abbot, near this town, on the London road, for leprous persons; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Richard Lee.

At BERKHAMSTED. Two Hospitals stood here in the reign of King John, for poor lepers; revenues granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Robert Hordem.

At CESTREHUNT, or CHESTHUNT. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1183; valued at £27 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £546 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 28 Hen. VIII., to Sir Anthony Denny.

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At Clothall. An Hospital of ancient foundation; valued at £4 2*s*. 8*d*. yearly, now worth £82 13*s*. 7*d*.; granted 2 James I.

At De la Praye. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1190, by Garinus, Abbot of St. Alban's; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Ralph Rawlet, Esq.

At Temple Dynnesley. A Preceptory of Templars, richly endowed in lands, in the time of King Stephen, by Bernard de Balliol; granted, by King Henry VIII., to Sir Ralph Sadler.

At Flamsted. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the time of Stephen, by Roger de Toney. Yearly value £46 16*s*. 1½*d*., now worth £936 2*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Page.

At Hertford. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the time of William the Conqueror, by Ralph de Limesie; value yearly £86 14*s*. 8*d*., now worth £1,734 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Anthony Denny, and to his wife.

At Hitchin. A Gilbertine Nunnery, founded, at some early period; value yearly, at the suppression, £15 11*s*. 1*d*., now worth £301 18*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Cock.

A Dominican Friary, founded, at the end of this town, by King Edward, about 1316; yearly value £4 9*s*. 4*d*., now worth £89 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Edward Watson and H. Hendson.

At King's Langley. A Friary, founded, near the royal palace here, by Roger Helle, an English Baron, but endowed by Edward I., Edward II., Edward III, and Edward IV., so that it exceeded all houses of the order in England; yearly value £150 14*s*. 8*d*., now worth £3,014 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 16 Elizabeth, to Edward Grimston.

At Redburn. A Benedictine Cell, subservient to

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St. Alban's, founded, before 1195; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to John Cock.

At Royston. An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the time of Henry II., by Eustace de Merc; yearly value £106 3*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £3,123 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Robert Slete, Esq.

St. John's Hospital, founded, in the time of Henry III.; valued at £5 6*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £106 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 5 James I., to Roger Aston.

At Rowheing, or Rownay. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, 10 Henry II., by Conan, Duke of Britain; valued, at the dissolution, £13 10*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £270 15*s.*

At Sopewell. A Benedictine Nunnery, built by Jeffrey, sixteenth Abbot of St. Alban; yearly revenues £68 8*s.*, now worth £1,368; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Lee.

At Standon. An Hospital of Knights Hospitalers, endowed with 140 acres of lands, by Richard de Clare, before 1180; granted, 36 Hen. VIII., to Sir Ralph Sadler.

At Ware. An Alien Priory, endowed by Hugo de Grentemaisnil, before 1081; granted by Henry VIII.

At Wymondesley Parva. An Augustine Hospital, built in the time of Henry III., by Richard Argentein; yearly value £37 10*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £750 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to James Nedeham, surveyor of the king's works.

HUNTINGDON (County.)

At Hinchingbrooke, near Huntingdon. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded by King William the Conqueror; value yearly £19 9*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £389 3*s.* 4*d.*;

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granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams.

At HUNTINGDON. An Augustine Monastery, founded, outside the town, by Eustace de Luvetot, in the time of King Stephen; yearly value £232 7*s*., now worth £4,647; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams.

At ST. IVES, *olim* Slepe. A Benedictine Cell, founded, by Ednoth, Abbot of Ramsey, in honour of St. Ivo, whose relics were found here in the year 1001; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Audley.

At ST. NOET'S. A Benedictine Priory, founded by Noet, but was destroyed in the subsequent wars, and restored in the year 1113; yearly value £256 13*s*., now worth £5,125 5*s*.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams.

At RAMSEY. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, 969, by Ailwine, Earl of East Angles; yearly value £983 15*s*. 3½*d*., now worth £19,675 5*s*. 10*d*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams.

At SALTREY. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, 1146, by Simon, Earl of Northampton; yearly value £199 11*s*. 8*d*., now worth £3,991 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams.

At STONELEY. An Augustine Priory, founded, 1180, by William Mandeville; yearly value £62 12*s*. 3½*d*., now worth £1,252 5*s*. 10*d*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Oliver Leder.

KENT (COUNTY.)

At AYLESFORD. A Carmelite Friary, founded, 1240. by Richard Lord Grey; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Wyat.

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At Bilsington. An Augustine Priory, founded, 1253, by John Mansell; valued yearly £81 1*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £1,621 10*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Boxley. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, 1146, by William de Ipre, Earl of Kent, who afterwards became a Monk himself, at Laon in France; valued at £218 19*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £4,379 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Wyat.

At Bradgare. A College, founded, 16 Richard II., by Mr. Robert, pastor of the town, and seven gentlemen; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Bradsold, near Dover. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, 1191, by King Richard I.; yearly value £142 8*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £2,848 15*s.*; granted, by Henry VIII., to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Burne, or Patricksburn. An Alien Priory, founded, 1200; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Cheiney.

At Canterbury. A Cathedral Church, and Benedictine Priory, founded, by King Ethelbert, on his conversion to Christianity, in the year 600. The Cathedral was built by Lanfranc, in the year 1080. Besides the great offerings at Thomas a Becket's shrine, the yearly revenues, at the dissolution, made £2,489 4*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £49,784 16*s.*

St. Augustine's Monastery, founded, by the same Convert, Ethelbert, King of Kent, by the advice of St. Augustine, who was buried here. The yearly revenues £1,274 0*s.* 10½*d.*, are now worth £29,480 17*s.* 6*d.*

St. Gregory's Hospital, founded, in the year 1084, by Archbishop Lanfranc; yearly revenues £166 4*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £3,328 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

St. Sepulchre's Nunnery, founded, 1100, by Arch-

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bishop Anselm, in the south east of the city; revenues £38 19*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £779 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to James Hale.

Eastbridge Hospital, founded, as some say, by Lanfranc; or, as others think, by St. Thomas the Martyr, for the entertainment of Pilgrims; yearly value £23 18*s.* 9½*d*, now worth £478 15*s.* 10*d.*

St. Laurence's Hospital, founded, south east of this town, in the year 1137, by Hugh, the Abbot of St. Augustine's; yearly revenues £31 10*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £630 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted to Sir John Parrot.

St. Margaret's Hospital, founded, 1243, by Simon de Langton, Archdeacon of Canterbury, for poor infirm priests; yearly value £10 13*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £213 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 13 Elizabeth, to the Mayor, &c., and is now a Bridewell.

An Augustine Friary, founded, in the reign of Edward I., by Richard French, baker; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to G. Harper.

A Dominican Friary, founded, about 1221, by King Henry III.; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to Thomas Wiseman, and then to John Harrington.

A Franciscan Monastery, founded, 1270, by John Diggs, an Alderman of the city; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas Spilman.

At Cumbwell, in the Parish of Goudhurst. An Augustine Priory, founded, by Robert de Turneham, in the reign of Henry II.; yearly value, £80 17*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £1,617 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Thomas Culpepper, and, 34 Henry VIII., to Sir John Gage.

At Davington. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, 1153, by Fulk de Newenham; yearly value £21 13*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £433 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Cheiney.

At Dartford. An Augustine Nunnery, founded,

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1355, by King Edward III.; value, at the dissolution, £408., now worth £8,160; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Edm. Mervyn, and finally became the property of the Earl of Salisbury.

At Dover. A Benedictine Priory, founded, 640, within the Castle, by King Eadbald, removed down into the town, 696; yearly value £232 1*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £4,641 9*s.* 2*d.*

At Greenwich. A Dominican Friary, founded, 1376, by King Edward III. and Sir John Norbury. The religious were restored by Queen Mary twenty years after they were expelled by her father, but were finally expelled by Elizabeth.

At Harbaldown. An Hospital, founded, about a mile from the west gate of Canterbury, for the poor, by Bishop Lanfranc; yearly value £109 7*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £2,187 3*s.* 4*d.*; suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.

At Monk's Horton. A Cluniac Cell, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Robert de Vere; yearly value £111 16*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth £2,236 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Richard Tate, and after to ——— Mantell.

At West Langdon. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, 1192, by William de Auberville; yearly value £56 6*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £1,126 15*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Leedes. An Angustine Priory, built, 1119, by Robert Crocheart, Knight; yearly value £362 7*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £7,247 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Sir Anthony St. Leger.

At Lillechurch, or Heyham. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, 1151, by King Stephen; granted, by Henry VIII., to Cambridge College.

At Maidstone. A College, or Hospital, founded, 1250, by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury; valua-

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tion £159 7*s*. 10*d*. yearly, now worth £3,187 18*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 3 Edward VI., to Lord Cobham.

At Malling. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of William Rufus, by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester; yearly value £245 10*s*. 2½*d*., now worth £4,910 4*s*. 2*d*.; granted, 12 Elizabeth, to Henry Cobham, alias Brook.

At Melton. An Hospital, granted to Sir Henry Wyat.

At Muttiden. A Friary, founded, 1224, by Sir Michael de Ponynges; yearly value £30 13*s*. 0½*d*., now worth £613 0*s*. 10*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Anthony Aucher.

At Ospringe. An Hospital, founded, 1235, by King Henry III.; granted by Henry VIII.

At West Peckham. An Hospital of Hospitalers; yearly value £63 6*s*. 8*d*., now worth £1,266 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Robert Southwell.

At Puckeshall. An Hospital, granted by King Henry VIII., to Lynch, his Physician; granted to Sir John Parrot.

At Rochester. A Cathedral and Benedictine Priory, founded, in the year 600, by King Ethelbert; yearly value £486 11*s*. 5*d*., now worth £9,731 8*s*. 4*d*.

At Sevenoaks. Two Hospitals, one founded in the year 1418, for twenty men and women, by William Sevenoke; another in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury; both granted, 31 Henry VIII. to Archbishop Cranmer.

At Shepey. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 675, by Sexburg, widow of Ercombert, King of Kent; yearly value £122 14*s*. 6½*d*., now worth £2,454 10*s*. 10*d*.; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Cheiney.

At Newwork, near Rochester. An Hospital, founded,

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in the year 1194, by Bishop Glanville of Rochester, for the reception of poor travellers, and other indigent persons, granted, 33 Henry VIII.

At SWINGFIELD, near Dover. An Hospital of Sister Hospitalers, founded, in the year 1190, by Sir Robert de Clotingham, Arnulf Cade, and others; yearly value £88 3*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £1,763 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Aucher.

At TANINGTON. An Hospital, founded, in the reign of Henry II.; yearly value £33 11*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £671 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 5 Edw. VI., to Robert Dartnall.

At THURLEGH. An Alien Priory, bestowed, 22 Henry II., to the Abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omers.

At WENGHAM. A College, founded, in the year 1826, by John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury; yearly revenues £33 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £666 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Palmer.

At WESTWOOD. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1178, by Richard de Lucy, Viceroy here from the King, who was absent in France; next year he quitted his great palaces, took the religious habit, and died in this house; yearly revenues £186 9*s.*, now worth £7,329; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Sir Ralph Sadler.

At WYE. A College, founded, in the year 1431, by John Kempt, Archbishop of York; yearly value £93 2*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £1,862 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Walter Buckler.

LANCASTER (COUNTY.)

At BURSCOUGH. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Richard I., by Robert Fitz Henry, Lord of Latham; yearly value £129 1*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £2,581 16*s.* 8*d.*

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At Cockersand. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by William Lancastre; yearly value £282 7*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £5,647 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to John Kechin.

At Conisheved. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Gabriel Pennington; yearly value £124 2*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £2,482 1*s.* 8*d.*

At Furnes. A Cisterĉian Abbey, founded, in the year 1127; yearly value £966 7*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £19,327 16*s.* 8*d.*

At Holand. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the year 1319, by Walter, Bishop of Litchfield; yearly value £78 12*s.*, now worth £1,572; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Holcroft.

At Horneby. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded by the ancestors of Sir Thomas Stanley; valuation £26 yearly, now worth £520; granted. 36 Henry VIII., to Lord Monteagle.

At Kershall. A Cluniac Cell, bestowed by Henry II. to the monastery of Lenton, Nottinghamshire; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Baldwin Willoughby.

At Kertmel. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1188, by William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke; yearly value £212 11*s.* 10*d.*; now worth £4,251 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to John Holcroft.

At Lancaster. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1094, by Earl Roger of Poictiers; yearly value £90, now worth £1,600.

A Dominican Friary, founded, 44 Henry III., by Sir Hugh Harrington; granted, 3 Henry VIII., to John Holcroft.

At Lythom. A Benedictine Cell, founded, by Richard Fitz Rogers, in the reign of Richard I.; yearly value £53 15*s.* 10*d.*; now worth £1,075 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft.

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At MANCHESTER. A College, founded, 9 Henry V., by Thomas de la Ware, pastor of the town; yearly value £213 10*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £4,270 18*s.* 4*d.*

At PENWORTHAM. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by the bounty of Warine Bussel; yearly value £114 16*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £2,296 15*s.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to John Fleetwood.

At PRESTON. A Friary, founded, on the northwest of this town, by Edmond, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas Holcroft.

At WARRINGTON. An Augustine Friary, built at the end of the bridge, in the year 1379; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas Holcroft.

At WHALLEY. A Cistercian Abbey, founded in the year 1296; valued at £551 4*s.* 6*d.* yearly, now worth £11,024 10*s.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Richard Aston and John Braddyll.

LEICESTER (COUNTY.)

At BELTON. An Augustine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry III., by Rosia de Verdon; yearly value £101 8*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £2,028 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Humphrey Foster.

At BRADDLEY. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of King John, by Robert Bundy; valued at £20 15*s.* 7*d.* yearly, now worth £415 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Thomas Newell, Esq.

At BREDON. An Augustine Cell, founded, in the year 1144, by Robert Ferrers, Earl Nottingham; valued at £25 8*s.* 1*d.* yearly, now worth £508 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to John, Lord Grey.

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At Burton Lazars. An Hospital, founded, in the time of King Stephen, by Roger de Moubray; valued at £265 10*s.* 2½*d.* yearly, now worth £5,310 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Dudley, Lord Lisle.

At Chorley and Ulvescroft. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of Henry II., by Blanchmain's, Earl of Leicester; valued at £101 3*s.* 10½*d.* yearly, now worth £2,023 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted to Frideswide, widow.

At Croxton. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1162, by William Porcarius; valuation, at the suppression, £458 19*s.* 1½*d.* yearly, now worth £9,179 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.

At Dalby. An Hospital of Knights Templars, founded, it is thought, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry III.; yearly value £103 16*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £2,076 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Andrew Nowell.

At Castle Donington. An Hospital, founded, in the reign of Henry II., or sooner, by John Lacy, Constable of Chester; yearly value £5 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £113 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Gerondon. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1133, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester; yearly value £186 15*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £3,735 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.

At Hether. An Hospital of Knights Hospitalers, founded, in reign of King John; yearly value £39 1*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £781 8*s.* 4*d.*

At Hinkley. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1173, by Robert Blanchmaines, Earl of Leicester; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

At Kerkbey on the Wrethek. An Augustine Priory, founded, 9 Edward II., by Roger Beller; yearly

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value £178 7*s*. 10½*d*., now worth £3,567 17*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy.

At Landa. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Richard Basset and Maud his wife; yearly value £510 16*s*. 5½*d*., now worth £10,216 9*s*. 2*d*.; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Lord Cromwell.

At Langley. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by William Pontulf; yearly value £32 6*s*. 2*d*., now worth £646 3*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Thomas Grey.

At Leicester. An Augustine Monastery, founded near the town, in the year 1143, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester; yearly value £1,062 0*s*. 4½*d*., now worth £21,240 7*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 4 Edward VI., to William, Marquis of Northampton.

The College of St. Mary the Less, founded, in the year 1107, by Robert, Earl of Mallent and Leicester; yearly value £23 12*s*. 11*d*.; now worth £472 18*s*. 4*d*.

The College of St. Mary the Greater, founded, in the year 1330, by Henry Earl of Leicester; yearly value £595 7*s*. 4*d*., now worth £11,907 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 2 Edward VI., to John Beaumont and William Guyse.

St. John's Hospital, founded, prior to 1235, which was converted into a gaol, 31 Elizabeth.

An Augustine Friary, granted to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

A Dominican Friary, founded, in the reign of Henry III., by the Earl of Leicester; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Henry, Marquis of Dorset.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the year 1265, by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; granted

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37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

At LUTTERWORTH. An Hospital, founded, in the reign of King John, by Roise de Verdon and her son; yearly value £26 9*s*. 5*d*., now worth £529 8*s*. 4*d*.

At MELTON MOUBRAY. A Cluniac Cell, subject to the Monastery of Lewes in Sussex; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Lord Cromwell.

At MOUSELEY. A College, founded, 2 Edward I., by Sir Anketine de Martival; yearly value £87, now worth £340.

At OSULVESTON. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Sir Robert Grimbald; yearly value £173 18*s*. 9*d*., now worth £3,478 15*s*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir John Harrington.

At ROTHELEY. An Hospital of Knights Templars, endowed by Henry III.; yearly value £231 7*s*. 10*d*., now worth £4,627 16*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Henry Cartwright.

LINCOLN (COUNTY.)

At ALVINGHAM. A Gilbertine Priory, founded, in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert Chemey, Bishop of Lincoln; yearly value £141 15*s*., now worth £2,835; granted, 5 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

At ASLAKEBY. An Hospital of Templars, founded, in the reign of Richard I., by John le Mareschal; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

At BARDNEY. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, about the year 697, by the bounty of Ethelred, King of Mercia, who resigned his crown, and became a Monk here, and afterwards an Abbot, until his death; valuation

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At the PRIORY IN THE WOOD, near Eppworth, in the Isle of Axholm. A Carthusian Priory, founded, 19 Richard II., by Thomas Moubray, Earl of Nottingham; yearly value £290 11*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £5,811 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Mr. John Candish.

At FOSSE. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of John, by the inhabitants of Torkeysy; yearly value £8 5*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £165 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 5 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

At GOKWELLE. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded in the year 1185, by William de Alta Ripa; yearly value £19 18*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £398 10*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir William Tirwhit.

At GRANTHAM. A Franciscan Friary, built in the year 1290; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Robert Bocher and David Vincent.

At GREENFIELD. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the year 1153, by Eudo de Greinsby, and Ralph his Son; yearly value £79 15*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £1,595 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 12 Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Stanley and Lord Strange.

At GRIMESBY. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded before the year 1185; yearly value £12 3*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £243 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted 34 Henry VIII.

An Augustine Friary, founded prior to the year 1304; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Augustine Porter and John Bellew.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the reign of Edward II.; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and Robert Brokesby.

At HAGH. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1164, by Henry II.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to John, Lord Russell.

At HAGHAM. An Alien Priory, founded, by Hugh Earl of Chester; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and J. Broxholm.

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At HAGNEBY. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1175, by Herbert de Orreby, and Lady Agnes, his wife; yearly value £98 7*s*. 4*d*., now worth £1,967 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to John Freeman, of London.

At HAVERHOLM. A Gilbertine Priory, founded, in the year 1137, by the Bishop of Lincoln, Alexander; yearly value £88 5*s*. 5*d*., now worth £1,765 8*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Lord Clinton.

At HEYNINGES. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the year 1180, by Reyner Evermere; yearly value £58 13*s*. 4*d*., now worth £1,173 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Heneage.

At HOLLANDBRIDGE. A Gilbertine Priory, founded, in the reign of King John, by Godwin, a citizen of Lincoln; yearly value £5 1*s*. 11*d*., now worth £101 18*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Clinton

At HUMBERSTEYN. A Benedictine Monastery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by William Hermeri; yearly value £42 11*s*. 3*d*., now worth £851 5*s*.; granted, 5 Edward VI., to John Cheke, Esq.

At HYRST. An Augustine Cell, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Nigel de Albini; yearly value £7 11*s*. 8*d*., now worth £151 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 1 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

At IRFORD. A Premonstratensian Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Ralph de Albini; yearly value £14 13*s*. 4*d*., now worth £293 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Robert Tirwhit.

At KIRKSTED. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1139, by Hugh Britto; yearly value £338 13*s*. 11½*d*., now worth £6,673 19*s*. 2*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At KYME. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Philip de Kyme; yearly value

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£138 9*s*. 4*d*., now worth £2,769 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and Robert Tirwhit.

At Lekeburn. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the year 1150, by Robert Fitz Gilbert; yearly value £57 13*s*. 5½*d*., now worth £1,153 9*s*. 2*d*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas Heneage.

At Lemburgh Magna. An Alien Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Richard de Humet; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and others.

At Lincoln. A Cathedral, founded, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Remigius, Bishop of Dorchester; the Bishop's revenue, £1,962 17*s*. 4½*d*.; the Chapter's, £575 8*s*. 2*d*.; both sums would make now £50,765 10*s*. 10*d*.

A Gilbertine Priory, in the south-west suburbs; yearly value £270 1*s*. 3*d*., now worth £5,401 5*s*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

A Benedictine Cell, founded by Henry II., yearly value £26 1*s*. 3*d*., now worth £521 5*s*.; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

The Holy Innocent's Hospital, founded, by Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, for leprous persons; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir William Cecil.

An Augustine Monastery, founded, prior to the year 1291, on the south side of the city; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

A Dominican Friary, in the east of the city; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the year 1230, by William de Beningworth; granted, 36 Henry VIII. to J. Pope.

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The White Friary, in High-street, founded, by Odo of Kilkenny, Ireland, in the year 1269; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Broxholm.

At Louth Park. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1139, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln; yearly value £169 5*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £3,385 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 12 Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Stanley.

At Markeby. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of John, by Ralph Fitz Gilbert; yearly value £163 17*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £3,277 10*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Minting. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1129, by Ranulph de Meschines; granted, 34 Henry VIII.

At Neubo. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1198, by Richard de Malebisse; yearly value £115 11*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £2,211 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir John Markham.

At Neus, or Newhouse. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1143, by Peter de Gousel; yearly value £114 1*s.* 4½*d.*, now worth £2,281 7*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Newstede on Alcolm. A Gilbertine Priory, granted, within the bounds of Cadney, by Henry II.; yearly value £55 1*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,101 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Robert Heneage.

At Newstede. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry III., by William de Albini; yearly value £42 1*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £841 5*s.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Richard Manners.

At Nocton. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of King Stephen, by Rob. D'Arcey; yearly value £52 19*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £1,059 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk; and 12 Elizabeth, to Sir John Stanley.

At Northomersby. A Gilbertine Priory, founded,

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in the reign of King Stephen, by William, Earl of Albemarle; yearly value £98, now worth £1,960; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Robert Heneage.

At Revesby. A Cistercian Monastery, founded, in the year 1142, by William, Earl of Lincoln; valued at £349 4*s.* 10*d.* yearly, now worth £6,988 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Sempringham. A Gilbertine Priory, founded, in the year 1139, by Sir Gilbert, of Sempringham; valued at £359 12*s.* 7*d.* yearly, now worth £7,192 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

At Sixhill. A Gilbertine Priory, founded by —— Grelle; valued at £170 8*s.* 9*d.* yearly, now worth £3,408 15*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Thomas Heneage.

At Skirbeke. An Hospital, founded for ten poor persons, in the year 1130, by Sir John Multon; the Knights Hospitalers settled there; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Spalding. A Benedictine Monastery, founded, by Thorold de Buckenhale, in the year 1052; valued at £878 18*s.* 3*d.* yearly, now worth £17,578 5*s.*; granted, 3 Edward VI., to Sir John Cheke.

At Spillesbey. A College, founded, 12 Edward III., by Sir John Willoughby; granted, 4 Edward VI., to the Duchess of Suffolk.

At Stanfeld. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Henry Percy; valued at £112 5*s.* yearly, now worth £2,245; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Robert Tirwhit.

At Stanford. A Benedictine Cell, or Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by William, Abbot of Peterburgh; valued at £78 18*s.* 10½*d.* yearly, now worth £1,578 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Richard Cecil.

Benedictine Cell, dedicated to St. Leonard;

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valued at £37 17*s.* yearly, now worth £757; granted, 5 Edward VI., to Sir William Cecil; it is now a farm-house belonging to the Earl of Exeter, under the name of St. Cuthbert's fee.

Augustine Friary, in the west of the town, founded, before the year 1340, by the Archdeacon of Richmond; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

Dominican Friary, founded on the east of the town, before the year 1240; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Robert Bocher and David Vincent.

Franciscan Convent, founded, 48 Edward III.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Stykeswold. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the reign of King Stephen, by the Countess Lucy; valued at £163 1*s.* 2½*d.* yearly, now worth £3,261 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Robert Dighton.

At Swinshed. A Cistercian Monastery, founded, in the year 1134, by Robert de Griesley; valued at £175 19*s.* 10*d.* yearly, now worth £3,519 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

At Tateshale. A College, founded, 17 Henry VI., by Sir Ralph Cromwell; valued at £348 5*s.* 11*d.* yearly, now worth £6,965 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Thorneton upon the Humber. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1139, by William, Earl of Albemarle; valued at £730 17*s.* 2½*d.* yearly, now worth £14,617 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to the Bishop of Lincoln.

At Thornholm. An Augustine Priory, founded by King Stephen; valued at £155 19*s.* 6*d.* yearly, now worth £3,119 10*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Torkesey. An Augustine Priory, built by King

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John; valued at £27 2*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £542 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Philip Hoby.

At Tupholm. A Premonstratensian Monastery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Alan de Nevill and Gilbert his brother; valued at £119 2*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £2,382 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Heneage.

At Vaudey. A Cistercian Monastery, founded, in the year 1147, by William, Earl of Albemarle; valued at £177 15*s.* 7½*d.* yearly, now worth £3,555 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted 30 Hen. VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Wellow. An Augustine Priory, founded by King Henry I.; valued at £152 7*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £3,047 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Heneage.

At Willesford. An Alien Priory, founded, in the reign of King Stephen, by Hugh de Evermue; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Wileketone. An Hospitaler's House, founded, in the reign of King Stephen, by Roger de Buslei; valued at £174 11*s.* 1½*d.* yearly, now worth £3,491 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Cock and John Thurgood.

At Witham. A Templar's Hospital, founded, in the year 1164, by Hubert de Ria and Margaret de Perci; granted, 5 Elizabeth, to Stephen Holford.

MIDDLESEX (County.)

At Hermondesworth. An Alien Priory; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir William Paget.

At Hounslow. A Trinitarian Friary, founded, for the redemption of captives, 3 Edward I.; valued at

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£80 15*s.* 0½*d.* yearly, now worth £1,615 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted to William, Lord Windsor.

At Kylburn. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by the Convent of Westminster; valued at £121 16*s.* yearly, now worth £2,436; granted, 1 Edward VI., to John Earl of Warwick.

In London. St. Paul's Cathedral, founded, in the year 604, by Bishop Mellitus: rebuilt, 961, by Ælfstan; burnt, 1666; rebuilt, 1675; yearly revenues, £1,855 15*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth £17,115 19*s.* 2*d.*

St. Bartholomew's Priory, founded, in the year 1123, by Rayere; valued at £757 8*s.* 4½*d.* yearly, now worth £15,148 7*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 1 Elizabeth, to Lord Rich.

Charter-House, founded, in the year 1349, by Sir Walter de Manny, without West Smithfield Bars; valued at £736 2*s.* 7*d.* yearly, now worth £14,722 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Audley.

Christ Church, within Aldgate, founded, by Queen Maud, in the year 1108; granted, 23 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Clerkenwell Monastery, founded, in the year 1100, by Robert, a priest; valued at £282 16*s.* 5*d.* yearly, now worth £5,656 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Walter Hanley, and John Williams, Knight.

Eastminster, New Abbey, founded, east of the Tower of London, by King Edward III., in the year 1349; revenues at the dissolution, £602 11*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth £12,051 17*s.* 6*d.*; the site granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Sir Arthur Darcy, on which Tower-hill now stands.

At Elsing Spittle, near Cripplegate. A College, founded, in the year 1329, by William Elsing, of Lon-

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don; valued at £239 13*s.* 11*d.* yearly, now worth £4,793 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to John Williams, master of the King's jewels; but it was burnt on the following Christmas eve, as he was living in it.

At Haliwell. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1127, by Robert Fitz More; yearly revenues £347 1*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £6,941 5*s.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Webb.

At St. Helen's. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1210, by William Fitz Williams; revenues yearly £376 6*s.*, now worth £7,526; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Cromwell.

St. James's Chapel on the Wall, founded near the wall, as early as the time of Richard I., corner of Monkwell-street; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to William Lamb, clothmaker, from whom it was called Lamb's Chapel.

St. John of Jerusalem, founded, near West Smithfield, by Jordan Briset, in the year 1100; valued at £2,385 12*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £47,712 13*s.* 4*d.*; suppressed 1 Elizabeth.

The Minories, or Nunnery of the ladies of St. Clare, founded, by Blanch, Queen of Navarre, in the year 1293, in the street leading from the Tower to Aldgate; yearly revenues £342 5*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth £6,845 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Henry, Duke of Suffolk.

Barking Chapel, within the Church of Allhallows, Barking, founded, by King Richard I.; suppressed, 2 Edward VI.

Holmes' College, founded, by Chancellor Holmes, in the year 1395, near the north door of the Cathedral of St. Paul; granted, 2 Edward VI., to John Hulson and W. Pendred.

London, or Guild Hall College, founded, in the

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Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, by Adam Francis and Henry Frowick, in the year 1368; yearly revenues £12 18*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £258 15*s.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to the Mayor and Corporation of London.

St. Martin-le-Grande, within Aldersgate, founded, about the year 700, by Victred, or Wicthred, King of Kent; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

St. Michael, Crooked-lane, founded, about the year 1380, by William Walworth, Mayor of London; granted to George Cotton and Thomas Reeves.

Poultney College, founded, in the year 1332, by Sir John Poultney; yearly revenues £97, now worth £1,940; granted, 1 Edward VI., to John Cheke, and Osbert Mountford, and Thomas Gawdy.

Whitingdon College, or Hospital, in the Church of St. Michael Royal, founded, in the year 1424, by Sir Richard Whitingdon, Mayor of London; yearly revenues £20 1*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £401 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Armigel Wade.

St. Anthony's Hospital, on the west of Threadneedle-street, given, by King Henry III., to the Brethren of St. Antony; yearly revenues £55 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,106 13*s.* 4*d.*

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded, in Smithfield, by a Courtier of King Henry I., for sick persons and women in labour, and for the maintenance of the orphans, until the age of seven, whose mothers died in the Hospital; yearly revenues £371 13*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £7,433 3*s.* 4*d.*

St. Giles' College for leprous persons, founded, by the charitable Maud, Queen of Henry I.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John, Lord Dudley.

St. Catherine's Chapel, near the Tower, founded in the year 1148, by Maud, Queen of King

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Stephen; yearly revenues £315 14*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £6,314 3*s.* 4*d.*

St. Mary Spittle, without Bishopgate, a Priory, founded, in the year 1197, by Walter Fitz Ealdred; yearly revenues £557 14*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £11,154 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Stephen Vaughan.

Roundcivall Hospital, on the south side of the Strand, between York-buildings and Northumberland house, founded, by William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, in the time of Henry III.; granted, 3 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Cawarden.

Savoy Hospital, near the Strand, founded, by Henry VII., in the year 1505, for 100 poor people; yearly revenues £529 5*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £10,585 12*s.* 6*d.*; suppressed 7 Edward VI.

Almshouses in Staining-lane, ten in number, founded, near Haberdasher's Hall, by Thomas Huntlow, for the poor of that Company, in the year 1539.

St. Thomas of Acon, an Hospital, founded, on the north side of Cheapside, by Thomas Fitz Theobald and his wife, sister to St. Thomas, in the reign of Henry II.; yearly revenues £300, now worth £6,000; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to the Mercers' Company.

Augustine Monastery, founded, on the west side of Broad-street, London, by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in the year 1253; valued at £57 0*s.* 5*d.* yearly, now worth £1,140 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, in the year 1550, to John a Lasco, as a preaching-house for his congregation of Walloons, and still continues a Dutch house.

Black Friar's Monastery, founded about the year 1221, near Holborn, in Chancery-lane; yearly revenues £104 15*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £2,095 11*s.* 8*d.* granted to Thomas Cawarden.

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Grey Friars, or Franciscan Abbey, founded near Newgate, about the year 1224, by John Ewin and others; yearly revenues £32 19*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £659 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted 38 Henry VIII.

Carmelite Friary, founded, on the south side of Fleet-street, between the New Temple and Salisbury-court, by Sir Richard Gray; yearly revenue £62 7*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £1,247 5*s.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Richard Moresyne and William Butts.

Holy Cross Friary, founded, near Tower-hill, in the year 1298, by Ralph Hosier and William Soberns; yearly revenue £52 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £1,053 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Wyat.

At Riselipp. An Alien Priory, founded, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Ernulph de Heding; yearly revenue £18, now worth £360; granted, 16 Henry VIII.

At Stratford. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by William, Bishop of London; yearly revenue £121 16*s.*, now worth £2,436; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Ralph Sadler.

At Syon. A Brigitine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1414, by King Henry V.; yearly revenue £1,944 11*s.* 8½*d.*, now worth £38,891 14*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to John, Duke of Northumberland.

Syon, or Brentford Hospital, founded in the east end of the town, 25 Henry V., by John Summerset, Chancellor of the Exchequer; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Edward, Duke of Summerset.

At Westminster. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, on the ruins of the Temple of Apollo, by King Lucius; rebuilt in the year 610, by the Saxon King, Sebert; destroyed in the Danish wars; restored by King Ethelbert; and Dunstan, Bishop of London, in the year 958:

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and largely endowed by King Edward the Confessor; yearly revenue £3,977 6*s.* 4½*d.*, now worth £79,546 7*s.* 6*d.*

St. Stephen's chapel, founded, in the year 1347, by King Edward III.; rents £1,085 10*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £21,710 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Sir John Gate.

St. James' Hospital, founded, before the conquest, for 14 leprous women; on or near it is built St. James' Palace; yearly value £100 now worth £2,000.

MONMOUTH (County.)

At Abergavenny. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Hamelin Baylon; rents £59 4*s.*, now worth £1,184; suppressed.

At Goldcliff. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1113, by Robert de Chandos; valued at £144 18*s.* 1*d.*, yearly, now worth £2,898 1*s.* 8*d.*

At Grace-Dieu, or Stow. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1226, by Sir John of Monmouth; rents £26 1*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £521 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Thomas Herbert and William Bretton.

At St. Kenmercy. A Priory, founded, prior to 1291; valued at £8 4*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £164 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Llanhodenel, or Lantony. An Augustine Priory, founded, before the year 1108, by Hugh Lacy; valued at £71 3*s.* 2*d.* yearly, now worth £1,423 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Nicholas Arnold.

At Llatgkywan. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1183; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Doyley and John Scudamore.

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At Llantarnam. A Cistercian Monastery, with the yearly revenue of £71 3*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £1,423 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to John Parker.

At Malpas. A Cluniac Cell, founded in the reign of Henry I., by Winebald de Baeluna; rents £15 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £306 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir William Herbert.

At Monmouth. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Wihenoc of Monmouth; rents £56 1*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £1,121 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted to Richard Price and Thomas Perry.

At Newport. A Friary stood by the Key, beneath the Bridge; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward Carn.

At Stroguil. An Alien Priory, founded, in the reign of King Stephen, stood here; rents, at the dissolution, £32 4*s.*, now worth £644.

At Tintern. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1131, by Walter de Clare; rents £256 11*s.* 6*d.* now worth £5,131 10*s.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Henry, Earl of Worcester.

At Usk. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, before the year 1236; rents £69 9*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,389 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Roger Williams.

NORFOLK (County.)

At Aldeby. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Bishop Herbert.

At Attelburgh. A College, founded, 7 Henry IV., by Sir Robert Mortimer; rents £21 16*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £436 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Robert, Earl of Sussex.

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At Beeston. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry III., by Lady Margery de Cressy; yearly value £50 6*s.* 4½*d.*, now worth £1,006 7*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Sir Edmund Windham and Giles Seafoule.

At Bek Hospital. An Hospital, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by William de Bek, on the great road from Norwich to Walsingham with thirteen beds and night's lodging for poor travellers; granted to Sir John Parrot.

At St. Bennet's of Hulme. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 800, by Prince Horn, in this solitary place, for Hermits; yearly value £677 9*s.* 8½*d.*; now worth £13,549 14*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 27 Henry VIII., to the Bishop of Norwich.

At Binham. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by the Nephew of William the Conqueror; yearly value £160 1*s.*, now worth £3,201; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Thomas Paston, Esq.

At Blackborough. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Roger de Scales; yearly value £76 3*s.* 9½*d.*, now worth £1,523 15*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to the Bishop of Norwich and his successors.

At Blakeney. A Carmelite Monastery, founded, 24 Edward I., by Richard Stomer and others; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to William Rede.

At Bromehill. An Augustine Priory, founded, about the year 1528, granted to the Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, by Edward VI.

At Bromholm. A Cluniac Priory, founded, in the year 1113, by William de Glanvill; yearly value £144 19*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £2,899 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Thomas Woodhouse.

At Oldbuckenham. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of King Stephen, by William de Albini,

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Earl of Chichester; rents £131 11*s.*, now worth £2,631; granted, to Sir Thomas Lovell.

At BURNHAM NORTAN. A Carmelite Monastery, founded, in the year 1241, by Sir Ralph de Hemenhale; yearly value £2 5*s.* 4*d.*; now worth £85 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to William, Lord Cobham.

At CARBROKE. A House of Knights Hospitalers, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Maud, Countess of Clare; yearly value £65 2*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £1,302 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Gresham and Sir Richard Southwell.

At CASTLEACRE. A Cluniac Priory, founded, before the year 1085, by William Warren, Earl of Surrey; yearly value £324 17*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £6,497 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

At COSTRE by YARMOUTH. A College, founded, in the reign of Edward I., by Sir John Falstaff; yearly value £2 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £53 6*s.* 8*d.*

At CHOSELL. A Lazarite Monastery, founded, before the time of Edward I., by Earl Giffard; yearly value £13 18*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £276 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir John Dudley, Viscount Lisle.

At COCKESFORD. An Augustine Canons, established in the reign of King Stephen, by William Cheiny; yearly value £153 7*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £3,067 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

At CRABHOUSE. An Augustine Nunnery, founded, in the south of the parish of Wigenhale, in the year 1181, by the Convent of Reynham; yearly value £31 16*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £636 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted to Sir John Gage.

At WEST DEREHAM. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1188, by Hubert, Bishop of Salisbury; yearly value £252 12*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth £5,052 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas Dereham.

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At Fieldallyng. An Alien Priory, built in the reign of Henry II., Maud de Harscolye; granted to Martin Hastings and James Borne.

At Flitcham. An Augustine Cell, given in the reign of Richard I., to Dametta de Flicham; yearly value £62 10*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £1,250 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

At Hampton. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of Henry I., by Roger de St. Martins; rents £39 0*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £780 15*s.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Sir William Fermer.

At Heringley. An Hospital de Dieu, founded, in the year 1475, by Hugh Attefenne; yearly value £23 6*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £466 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII, to Sir Thomas Clere.

At Hickling. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1185, by Theobald de Valentia; yearly value £137 0*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £2,740 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to the Bishop of Norwich, and his successors.

At Hitcham. A Cluniac Cell, founded, in the time of William Rufus, by William Warren, Earl of Surrey; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

At Horsham. A Benedictine Priory, found, in the year 1105, by Robert Fitzwalter; rents £193 2*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £3,864 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward Elrington.

At Ingham. A College for the redemption of Captives, founded, in the year 1360, by Sir Miles Stapleton; yearly value £74 2*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £1,482 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to the Bishop of Norwich.

At Langley. A Premonstratensian Abbey, built in the year 1198, by Robert Fitz Roger; rents £128 19*s.* 9½*d.*, now worth £2,579 15*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII. to John Berney.

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At Lynn. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the year 1100, by Bishop Herbert.

St. John's Hospital, founded, in the reign of Edward I.; yearly value £7 6*s*. 11*d*., now worth £146 18*s*. 4*d*.

St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital founded 1145.

An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the reign of Edward I.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Eyer; yearly value £1 4*s*. 6*d*., now worth £24 10*s*.

A Dominican Friary, founded, 21 Edward I., by Thomas Gedney; valued at 18*s*. yearly, now worth £18; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Eyer.

A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the year 1264, by Thomas de Feltsham; granted to John Eyer. The steeple stands as a sea mark.

White Friar's House, founded, in the year 1269, by some Noblemen; yearly value £1 15*s*. 8*d*., now worth £35 13*s*. 4*d*.

At Marham. A Cistercian Nunnery, endowed in the year 1251, by the Countess of Arundel; yearly value £42 4*s*. 7½*d*., now worth £844 12*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Sir Nicholas Hare and Robert Hare.

At Massingham Magna. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1260, by Nicholas de Syre; granted to Sir Thomas Gresham.

At Modney. A Benedictine Cell, in the parish of Helgay; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Robert Hogan.

At Monte Jovis, or Mountjoy. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of King John, by William de Gisnetto.

At Newbridge. A Hermit's Chapel, built in the year 1373; rents £3 7*s*. 6*d*.; now worth £67 10*s*.

At Norwich. A Cathedral and Benedictine Priory, built, in the year 1094, by Herbert, Bishop of Thetford.

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The revenues of the bishoprick were valued at £1,050 17*s.* 6*d.*, and of the convent £1,061 14*s.* 3½*d.* yearly; both sums now worth £42,251 15*s.* 10*d.* The estates granted, 27 Henry VIII., to the Bishops of Norwich, but instead of the estates, they got the revenues of some monasteries.

St. Leonard's Benedictine Cell, founded, on a hill near the city, by Bishop Herbert; granted, 5 Elizabeth, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

Kairo, or Carow. A Benedictine Nunnery, endowed, in the year 1146, by King Stephen; yearly value £84 12*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £1,692 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to John Shelton, Knight.

Chapel in the Fields, built, in the year 1250, by John Brown, Priest; rents £86 16*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £1,736 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Doctor Miles Spenser.

St. Gile's Hospital, founded, in the year 1249, by Walter, Bishop of Norwich; rents £90 12*s.*; now worth £1,812.

Lazar's Houses, several of them founded here for the poor; granted to Edmond Newport.

An Augustine Friary, settled here in the time of Edward I.; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Heneage and to William Lord Willoughby.

The Black Friary, founded, by Sir Thomas Gelham, in the year 1226; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Citizens.

The House of Grey Friars, founded in the year 1226, by John de Hastingford; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to the Duke of Norfolk.

The White, or Carmelite, Friary, founded, in the year 1256, by Philip Cougate of Norwich; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlayne.

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At PENTNEY. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Robert de Vallileus; yearly value £215 18*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £4,318 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Thomas Mildmay.

At PETERSTONE. An Augustine Priory, founded, before the year 1200; granted 4 Edw. VI.

At RUSHWORTH. A College, founded, in the year 1342, by Sir Edmond de Gonville, Priest; yearly value £85 15*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £1,715 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Henry, Earl of Surrey; and after that to Sir John Cheke.

At SHOULDHAM. A Cistercian Priory, founded, in the reign of Richard I., by Jeffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex; rents £171 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £3,426 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Thomas Mildmay.

At SLEVESHOLM. A Cluniac Cell, in the parish of Methwold, by William Earl, Warren, in the year 1222; granted, 23 Elizabeth, to Osbert Mundeford.

At SPORLE. An Alien Priory, granted, 1 Elizabeth, to Eaton College.

At THETFORD. A Cluniac Priory, founded, in the year 1104, by Roger Bigod, Nobleman; yearly value £418 6*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £8,369 5*s.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, about the year 1160, by Hugh de Norwold, Abbot; rents £50 9*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,009 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Richard Fulmerston, Esq.

A College, or Guild, founded, in the reign of Edward I., by Gilbert de Pykenham; rents £5 9*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £109 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 7 James I., to Francis Morice and Francis Philips, Esqrs.

St. John's Hospital, founded for Lepers; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Richard Fulmerstone, Esq.

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St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, founded, by John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, and he endowed it with 864 acres of land; yearly value £1 13*s.* 6*d.* only, now worth £33 10*s.*; granted to Sir Richard Fulmerstone.

An Augustine Friary, granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Fulmerstone.

At THOMESTON. A College, founded, 23 Edward III., by Sir Thomas de Shardelau and his brother; yearly value £52 15*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £1,055 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Edmond Knyvet.

At WABURN. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Sir Ralph Meyngaryn; yearly value £28 7*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £567 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted to Richard Heydon, 37 Henry VIII.

At WALSINGHAM. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1061, by the widow of Richoldis de Favarches; yearly value £446 14*s.* 4½*d.*, now worth £8,934 7*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas Sidney.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, about the year 1346, by Elizabeth de Burgo, Countess of Clare; value yearly £3, now worth £60; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Eyer.

At WELLES. An Alien Priory, founded, in the time of William the Conqueror, by William de Streis; granted, 2 Edward VI., to the Bishops of Ely.

At WENDLING. A Premonstratensian Monastery, founded, 50 Henry III., by the Rev. William de Wendling; valuation £55 18*s.* 4½*d.*; now worth £1,118 7*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 16 Elizabeth, to Edward Dyer and H. Cressener.

At WESTACRE. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of William Rufus, by Oliver, the parish priest; value £308 19*s.* 11½*d.* yearly, now worth £6,179 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Thomas Gresham.

At WEYBRIDGE. An Augustine Priory, founded early,

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by the Bigod family; value £7 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £153 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Richard Fulmerstone.

At WIRHAM. An Alien Priory, founded, by the Earls of Clare, in the time of Richard I.; value £7 16*s.* yearly, now worth £156; granted to Thomas Guibon and William Mynn.

At WORMGAY. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of Richard I., by William de Warren; granted, 4 Edward VI., to the Bishop of Norwich.

At WYMONDHAM. A Benedictine Monastery, founded, in the year 1107, by William de Albini; yearly value £72 5*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £1,445 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Sir Walter Hadden.

An Hospital, founded, by William de Albini, in the year 1146; granted to the Corporation of Norwich.

At YARMOUTH. A Benedictine Cell, built, in the year 1101, by Herbert, Bishop of Norwich; now belongs to the Cathedral of Norwich.

St. Mary's Hospital, built in the time of Edward I., by Thomas Falstaff; the chapel and rooms are now a grammar school, and workhouse for the poor.

A Dominican Friary, built, 55 Henry III., by Sir William Garbridge; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlayne.

A Grey Friary, founded in the time of Henry III., by Sir William Garbridge; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams.

A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the year 1278, by King Edward I.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Thomas Denton and Richard Nottington.

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NORTHAMPTON (County.)

At Canon's Ashby. An Augustine Priory, founded in the time of John; valuation £127 19*s.* yearly, now worth £2,559; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Francis Bryan.

At Barnacke. A College, granted, 6 Edward VI., to David Vincent.

At Chacomb. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of Henry II., by Hugh de Chacomb; value £93 6*s.* 3½*d.* yearly, now worth £1,866 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Michael Fox.

At Cotherstoke. A College, founded, in the year 1336, by the Rev. John Gifford; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Robert Kirkham.

At Daventree. A Cluniac Priory, built in the time of William the Conqueror, by Hugh de Leicester; value £236 7*s.* 6*d.* yearly, now worth £4,727 10*s.*; granted, by Henry VIII., to Christ Church, in Oxford.

At St. Dewes, or St. David's, near Northampton. An Hospital, founded, in the year 1200, by Walter the Prior of St. Andrew's; value £24 6*s.* 1*d.* yearly, now worth £486 1*s.* 8*d.*

At Dingley. A House of Hospitalers, built in the time of Stephen; rents £108 13*s* 5½*d.*, now worth £2,173 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Edward Griffith.

At Fodringhey. A College, founded, in the year 1411, by King Henry IV.; value £419 11*s.* 10½*d.* yearly, now worth £8,391 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted to James Crew.

At Higham Ferrers. A College, founded, in the time of Henry V., by the most reverend and munificent Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury; value £156 2*s.* 7½*d.* yearly, now worth £3,124 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to John Smith and Richard Duffield.

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At CASTLE HYMEL. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of John, by Richard Engain, Lord of Blatherwike; value £62 16*s.* yearly, now worth £1,256; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to John, Lord Russell.

At IRTELINGBURGH. A College, founded, in the time of Edward III., by the executrix of John Pyel; value £64 12*s.* 10½*d.* yearly, now worth £1,292 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 23 Elizabeth, to Edward Downing and P. Ashton.

At KATEBI, or KATESBY. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the time of Richard I., by Robert de Esseby; value £145 0*s.* 6*d.* yearly, now worth £2,900 10*s.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to John Onley.

At LUFFIELD. A Benedictine Priory, founded, 24 Henry I., by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester; yearly value £19 19*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £399 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted 5 Edward VI., to Sir Nicholas Throkmorton.

At NORTHAMPTON. A Cluniac Priory, founded, in the year 1076, by Simon Seinliz, Earl of Huntingdon; value £344 13*s.* 7*d.* yearly, now worth £6,893 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Smith.

An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1112, by William Peverell, natural son of William the Conqueror; value £213 17*s.* 2*d.* yearly, now worth £4,377 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Nicholas Giffard.

A Cluniac Nunnery de Pratis, founded, in the time of Stephen, by Simon Seinliz, Earl of Northampton; value £119 9*s.* 7½*d.* yearly, now worth £2,389 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to John Mershe.

A College, founded, 38 Henry VI., value £1 19*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £39 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 2 Edward VI., to William Ward and Richard Venebles.

St. John's Hospital, for the sick, founded, in the year 1137, by Walter, Archdeacon of Northamp-

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ton; value £25 6*s*. 2½*d*. yearly, now worth £516 4*s*. 2*d*.; granted, 26 Henry VIII.

St. Leonard's Hospital, in East Cotton, founded, outside the town, by William the Conqueror; value £11 6*s*. 8*d*. yearly, now worth £226 13*s*. 4*d*.

An Augustine Friary, founded, in the year 1322, by John Longville; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Robert Dighton.

A Black Friary, founded, in the year 1240, by John Dabington; value £5 7*s*. 10*d*. yearly, now worth £107 18*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Ramesden.

A Grey Friary, founded about the year 1224; revenues £6 13*s*. 4*d*., now worth £133 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Richard Taverner.

A Carmelite Friary, built in the year 1271, by Thomas Chetwood and Simon Montford; value £10 10*s*. yearly, now worth £230; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Ramesden.

At Oxney. A Benedictine Cell, founded before the time of Richard I.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Roger Horton.

At Peterburgh. A Benedictine Abbey, begun in the year 655, by Peada, King of Mercia; but afterwards it underwent many changes during the wars; Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, assisted by King Edgar, rebuilt it magnificently, in the year 970; income £1,972 7*s*. 0½*d*. yearly, now worth £39,447 0*s*. 10*d*.

At Pikewell. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1143, by William de Boutwylein; value £347 8*s*. 0½*d*. yearly, now worth £6,948 0*s*. 10*d*.; granted, 1 Edward VI., to William, Marquis of Northampton.

At Rothwell. An Augustine Nunnery, supposed to have been founded by the Clare family; value £10 10*s*. 4*d*. yearly, now worth £210 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Henry Lee.

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At Sewardesley. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the time of Henry II., by Richard de Lestre; yearly value £18 11*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £371 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Richard Fermer.

At Sulbey. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, about the year 1155, by William de Wideville; rents £305 8*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £6,108 3*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 10 Elizabeth, to Sir Christopher Hatton.

At Towcester. A College, founded, in the time of Henry VI., by William Sponne, D. D., pastor of the town; rents £19 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £386 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Richard Heybourn and William Dalby.

At Wyrthorp. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded in the time of Henry I.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Richard Cecil.

NORTHUMBERLAND (County.)

At Alnwick. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1147, by Eustace Fitz John; value £194 7*s.* yearly, now worth £388 7*s.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Ralph Sadler and Laurence Winnington.

At Blanca Landa. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1165, by Walter de Bolebec; yearly value £44 9*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £889 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

At Brekenburne. An Augustine Priory, founded in the reign of Henry I., by Osbertus Colutarius; yearly value £77, now worth £1,540; granted, 4 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

At Hamburgh. An Augustine Cell, founded by Henry I.; yearly value £124 15*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £2,495 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Foster.

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At Hexham. A Cathedral Church, Abbey, and Augustine Priory. St. Wilfrid and St. Etheldreda the Queen of Egfrid, King of Northumberland, founded, in the year 674, a Church and Monastery of the finest architecture ever seen in these parts of Europe. The Priory was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Archbishop Thomas; revenues at the dissolution, £138 1*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £2,761 15*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Reginald Carnaby.

An Hospital, founded, in the time of John, it is thought, by the Archbishop of York; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Reginald Carnaby.

At Holm. A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the year 1240, by John Lord Vesci; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to Thomas Reve, and William Ryvet.

At Lindisfarne. A Cathedral Church and Benedictine Cell. King Oswald gave this Island, in the year 635, to St. Aidan, who came from Scotland to plant Christianity in Northumbria, and there fixed his see. The Cell was founded, in the year 1082; yearly value £60 5*s.*, now worth £1,205; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

At Lambley upon the Tyne. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, by King John, in honour to St. Patrick; yearly revenue £5 15*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £115 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to John, Duke of Northumberland.

At Nesseham. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, it is thought, by Lord Dacres; yearly value £26 9*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £529 15*s.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to James Lawson.

At Newcastle. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the reign of William the Conqueror; yearly value £37 4*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £744 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Barentine and others.

St. Catherine's Hospital, built in the reign of

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Henry IV., by Roger Thornton; yearly income £8 0*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £160 1*s.* 8*d.*

St. Mary the Virgin's Hospital, built in the reign of Henry III.; yearly value £26 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £533 6*s.* 8*d.*

St. Mary the Virgin's Hospital, the second of that name, founded, in the reign of Henry I.

St. Mary Magdalen Hospital, founded, by Henry I.; yearly value £9 11*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £191 6*s.* 8*d.*

An Augustine Friary, founded by Lord Ross; granted, 5 Edward VI., to John, Duke of Northumberland.

A Black Friary, founded, in the year 1260, by Sir Peter and Sir Nicholas Scot; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Burgesses of the town.

A Carmelite Friary, founded, by Richard I.; granted 37 Henry VIII., to Richard Gresham and Richard Billingford.

A Trinitarian Friary for the redemption of Captives, founded by William Wakefield, the master; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Richard Gresham and Richard Billingford.

At Novum Monasterium, near Morpeth. A Cistercian abbey, founded, by Ranulph de Merlay, in the year 1138; yearly value £140 10*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £2,810 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted 7 James I., to Robert Brandling.

At Ovingham. An Augustine Cell, founded, by Mr. Ufranville; rents £13 4*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £268 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Tinmouth. A Benedictine Cell, founded, by St. Oswald, the first Christian King of Northumberland. St. Herebald was Abbot here in the beginning of the eighth century. Yearly value £511 4*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £10,224 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 5 Edward VI., to John, Duke of Northumberland.

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NOTTINGHAM (County.)

At Beauvale. A Carthusian Priory, founded, 17 Edward III., by Nicholas de Cantilupo; valued at £227 8*s.* yearly, now worth £4,548; granted 4 Edward VI., to Richard Morison.

At Blyth. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the year 1088, by Roger de Builly; rents £126 8*s.* 2½*d.* yearly, now worth £2,528 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and William Ramesden.

An Hospital, founded, for the sick, by William de Cressy, Lord of Hodesac; yearly value £8 14*s.*, now worth £174.

At Brodholm. A Premonstratensian Nunnery, founded in the reign of Stephen, by Agnes de Camvile; yearly revenue £16 5*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £325 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to John Caniers and William Haber.

At Clifton. A College, founded, in the year 1156, by Ralph Brito; rents £61 4*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,224 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted to Anthony Strelly.

At Fiskarton. An Augustine Cell, founded, by Ralph de Ayncourt; granted to Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton, and Thomas Morison.

At Lenton. A Cluniac Priory, founded, by William Peverell, in the reign of Henry I.; rents £417 19*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £8,359 5*s.*; granted, 5 Elizabeth, to John Harrington.

At Marshe. A Benedictine Cell; valued yearly at £63 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,266 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Mattersey. A Gilbertine Priory, founded, in the year 1192, by Robert de Maresey; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Anthony Neville, Esq.

At Newark. An Hospital, founded, by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry I.; yearly revenue £17 1*s.* 9½*d.*, now worth £341 15*s.* 10*d.*

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An Augustine Friary; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to John Andrews.

At Newstead. An Augustine Priory, built by Henry II. in the year 1170; yearly revenue £219 18*s.* 8½*d.*, now worth £4,398 14*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir John Byron.

At Nottingham. St. Jones' Hospital, for the sick poor, founded before the time of John; rents £4 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £93 6*s.* 8*d.*

Plumtree's Hospital, founded, 16 Richard II., by John Plumtree, for poor old widows; rents £11 1*s.*, now worth £221.

A House of Grey Friars, founded, Henry III., in the year 1250; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Thomas Heneage.

A Carmelite Friary, founded about the year 1276, by Lord Grey, of Wilton, and Sir John Shirley; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to James Hurley.

At Rodington. A College, founded, by William Babington, Esq., in the time of Henry VI., rents £30, now worth £600

At Rufford. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1148, by Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln; value £254 6*s.* 8*d.*, yearly, now worth £5,086 13*s.*, 4*d.*; granted to George, Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Shelford. An Augustine Priory, founded in the time of Henry II., by Ralph Hanselyn; rents £151 14*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £3,034 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Michael Stanhope.

At Sibthorp. A College, founded, in the time of Edward II., by Geffrey le Scrop; rents £25 18*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £518 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Richard Whalley and Thomas Magnus.

At Southwell. A College, founded, in the year 630, by Paulinus Archbishop of York; worth, at the

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valuation of 26 Henry VIII., £516 1*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £10,321 10*s.* 10*d.*

At Stoke, by Newark. An Hospital for sick persons, founded, very early; valued at £9 yearly, now worth £180; granted, 18 Elizabeth, to John Mersh and Francis Greneham.

At Thurgarton. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1130, by Ralph de Ayncourt; yearly value £359 15*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £7,195 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to William Cooper.

At Wallingwells. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Stephen, by Ralph de Cheurolcourt; yearly income £87 11*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £1,751 10*s.*; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to Richard Pype and Francis Boyer.

At Welbeck. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1153, by Thomas Jocei; yearly income £298 4*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £5,964 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Richard Whalley.

At Wirkesop, or Radford. An Augustine Priory, founded, 3 Henry I., by William de Luvetol; yearly value £302 6*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £6,046 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury.

OXFORD (County.)

At Banbury. A College; yearly income £48 6*s.*, now worth £966.

An Hospital for several sick persons, founded, in the reign of John; yearly value £15 1*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £301 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Brueria, or Bruerne. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1147, by Nicholas Basset; yearly

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value £124 10*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £2,490 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 8 James I., to Sir Anthony Coke.

At Burcester. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1182, by Gilbert Basset, Baron of Hedington; yearly value £167 2*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £3,342 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Burford. An Hospital; valued at £13 6*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £266 10*s.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Edward Herman.

At Caversham. An Augustine Cell, founded in the year 1162.

At Charleton. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1081, by Hugh Grentemoisnil; granted to Sir Thomas White and others.

At Clattercote. A Gilbertine Priory, founded in the time of King John; yearly value £34 19*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £699 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 2 Elizabeth to Thomas Lee.

At Crowmersh. An Hospital, built before the year 1248; granted to Thomas Gratewick and Anselm Lamb.

At Dorchester. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1140, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln; yearly value £219 12*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £4,392 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Edmund Ashfield.

At Egnesham. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 1005, by Ailmer, Earl of Cornwall; yearly value £441 16*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £8,836 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward North and William Darcy.

At Ewelme. An Hospital for the Poor, founded, in the year 1437, by William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; yearly value £20, now worth £400.

At Godeston. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, by Editha, a religious woman, in the reign of Henry I.;

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yearly value £319 18*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £6,398 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, by Henry VIII., to his Physician, Doctor George Owen.

At Goring. An Augustine Nunnery, founded in in the time of Henry II.; yearly value £60 5*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £1,205 10*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, and afterwards to Sir Thomas Pope.

At Gosford. A House of Hospitalers, founded, in the year 1180, by Robert D'Oily; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Anthony Stringer and John Williams.

At Littlemore. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II.; yearly value £33 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £666 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to William Owen and John Bridges.

At Norton. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by William Fitz Alan; yearly value £50, now worth £1000; granted to the Brazen Nose College Oxford.

At Aseney. An Augustine Priory, built, in the year 1129, by Robert D'Oily, on an island in the river, near the Castle of Oxford; yearly value £755 18*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £15,118 10*s.* 10*d.*

At Oxford. St. Frideswide's, now Christ Church. King Didanus built this as a Nunnery, in the year 730; his own daughter Frideswide, who was afterwards canonized, had presided there. It became, in the course of time, a Priory, which was suppressed by virtue of a Bull from Pope Clement VII., dated April 3, 1525; and the site and lands granted to Cardinal Wolsey, who founded there a noble College for a Dean, Sub-dean, one hundred Canons, thirteen Chaplains, professors of the Canon and Civil Law, Physic, and of all the Arts and Sciences, and other persons, to the number of 186 in the whole. The revenues were valued at £224 4*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £4,484 13*s.* 4*d.* It supports now a Dean, eight Canons, one hundred and

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one Students, eight Chaplains, eight Clerks, eight Choristers, twenty-four Almsmen, &c.

St. George's College, founded, in the year 1149, on the ruins of an ancient Monastery, which was built by Robert D'Oily and Roger Tueri.

All Soul's College, founded, in the year 1438, by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, for a Warden and forty Fellows, with Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers; yearly value £392 2*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £7,842 5*s.*

Baliol College, built by the widow of Sir John Baliol, in the year 1284, for poor Scholars; yearly value £74 3*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £1,483 6*s.* 8*d.*; it now consists of a Master, 12 Fellows, and 14 Scholars.

St. Bernard's College, founded, in the year 1436, by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, for monastic Students; the revenues and buildings were converted in the year 1555, to support what is called St. John the Baptist.

Brazen Nose College, built by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, in the year 1511, for a Master and several Students.

Canterbury College, founded, in the year 1349, by the most Reverend Simon de Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, to repair the chasm which was made in the Clergy by the pestilence; he purchased some lands and built on it this, under the name of Canterbury Hall, for Students in the Canon and Civil Laws. It was made, 38 Henry VIII., a part of Christ Church College.

Corpus Christi College, built in the year 1513, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, for Augustine Students; yearly value £382 8*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £7,648 15*s.*; supports at present a Superior, twen-

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ty Fellows, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks, &c.

Durham College, founded in the year 1290, by the Convent of Durham, for their Students; increased afterward in buildings, revenues and books, by Hugh de Bury, the learned Bishop of that see; yearly value £115 4*s*. 4*d*., now worth £2,304 6*s*. 8*d*.; now called Trinity College.

Exeter College, or Stapleton Hall, founded, in the year 1314, by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, for his Students, where Hart Hall now stands; revenues £81 9*s*. yearly, now worth £1,629. Supports now a Rector, twenty-two Fellows, and some Scholars.

Glocester Hall, or College; the site was given, in the year 1283, by Sir John Giffard, to the Benedictine Friars, to build a habitation in the University, called now Worcester College.

Lincoln College, founded, in the year 1427, by Richard Flemming, Bishop of Lincoln, and the Archbishop of York and others; yearly value £101 8*s*. 10*d*., now worth £2,028 16*s*. 8*d*. Supports a Rector, twelve Fellows, and some Scholars.

London College, founded, in the year 1421, by Richard Clifford, Bishop of London, for secular and regular Students of Civil Law; suppressed in the reign of Henry VIII.

Magdalen College. William Patten, Bishop of Winchester, founded in the year 1448, a Hall for Students; and in the year 1458 a fine College, for a President, forty Fellows, thirty Scholars, four Chaplains, eight Clerks, sixteen Choristers, &c.; yearly value £1,076 5*s*. 2*d*., now worth £21,525 3*s*. 4*d*.

St. Mary College, founded, by Thomas Holden, Esq., in the year 1435, for the Augustine Students;

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granted, 38 Henry VIII., to William Ramesden and Richard Vavasor.

Merton College, founded, in the year 1267, by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, for Chaplains and Students; yearly value £354 2*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £7,082 10*s.* Supports a Warden, twenty-four Fellows, fourteen Post Masters, &c.

New College, or Winchester College, founded, and amply endowed by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1386, for a Warden, seventy Scholars, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers; yearly value £487 7*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £9,747 13*s.* 4*d.*

Oriel, or St. Mary College, built, in the year 1324, by King Edward III., and Adam de Brom, Almoner to King Edward II., for students; valued at £182 8*s.* 6*d.* yearly, now worth £3,684 10*s.* This supports now a Provost, 18 Fellows, &c.

Queen's College, founded, in the year 1340, by Robert de Eglesfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa; yearly value £302 2*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £6,042 16*s.* 8*d.* It supports now a Provost, 16 Fellows, two Chaplains, some Bachelors, two Clerks, and 19 under-graduate Scholars.

University College. King Alfred founded in this city three Societies or Halls; one for students in grammar; the second for philosophy; and the third for divinity: but it is certain that this University was either rebuilt or enlarged by the bounty of William Archdeacon of Durham, Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, and some Noblemen, in the year 1249, valued, 26 Henry VIII., at £78 14*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £1,574 11*s.* 8*d.*; supports now a Master, 12 Fellows, 13 Scholars, &c.

St. Bartholomew's College, half a mile east of the town, supposed to have been founded by King Henry I.

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Carmelite Friary, settled in the royal palace of Beaumont, by King Edward II.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Edward Powel.

Trinity House, for the redemption of Captives, founded, in the year 1291, by Edmond, Earl of Cornwall.

At Rewley. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1280, by the executors of Richard, King of the Romans, to pray for his soul; yearly value £174 3*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £3,483 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Saunford. A Templar's Hospital, founded, by Maud, Queen of King Stephen, granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Edward Powel.

At Stodeley. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the reign of Henry II., by Bernard de St. Walerico; yearly value £102 6*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £2,046 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to John Croke.

At Tame. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1137, by the bounty of Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln; yearly value £256 13*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £5,133 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Edward, Duke of Somerset.

At Wroxton. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry III., by Mr. Michael Belet; yearly value £78 14*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £1,574 5*s.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Pope, who gave a part to Trinity College, Oxford.

RUTLAND (County.)

At Brooke. An Augustine Priory, founded, by Hugh Ferrers in the reign of Richard I.; yearly value £43 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £873 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Anthony Coope.

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At Edith Weston. An Alien Priory, built in the reign of Henry I., by William de Tankerville; granted, 4 Edward VI., to William, Marquis of Northampton.

A College, founded, 25 Edward III., by William Wade and John Wade, Chaplain; yearly value £22 18*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £458 10*s.*; granted, 1 Elizabeth, to John, Lord St. John.

At Okeham. A College for poor people, built in the year 1398, by William Dalby of Exton; yearly value £26 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £533 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 26 Henry VIII., to Richard Flower, of Whitewell.

SALOP (County.)

At Battlefield. A College, a mile north of Shrewsbury, founded, in the year 1403, by Henry IV.; yearly value £54 1*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £1,081 16*s.* 8*d.*

At Bildewas. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1135, by Roger Bishop of Chester; yearly value £129 6*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £2,586 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Powis.

At Brewood. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, prior to the reign of King John; yearly value £31 14*s.*, now worth £621 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to William Whorwood.

At Bridgenorth. A College, founded, in the reign of William Rufus, by Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury; granted, 21 Elizabeth, to Sir Christopher Hatton.

Hospital, founded, in the reign of Richard I., by Ralph le Strange; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Leonard Edwards.

At Bromfield. A Benedictine Cell, built about the time of Henry I.; yearly value £77 18*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £1,558 5*s.*; granted to Charles Fox.

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At Burford. A Collegiate Church, founded in the reign of Edward I.; granted 13 Elizabeth, to William James and John Grey.

At Chirbury. An Augustine Priory, founded 11 Henry III.; yearly value £87 7*s*. 4*d*., now worth £1,747 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Edward Hampton.

At Haghmon. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1110, by William Fitz Alan, of Clun; yearly value £294 12*s*. 9*d*., now worth £5,892 15*s*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Edmund Littleton.

At Hales. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, 16 John, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; yearly value £337 15*s*. 6½*d*., now worth £6,755 10*s*. 10*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir John Dudley.

At Halstone. A Templar's Hospital; yearly value £160 14*s*. 10*d*., now worth £3,214 16*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 5 Elizabeth, to William Horne.

At Lilleshull. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1145; yearly value £327 10*s*., now worth £6,550; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to James Leveson.

At Ludlow. An Hospital, built in the reign of John; yearly value £27 16*s*. 10*d*., now worth £556 16*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 1 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

Augustine Priory, built about the year 1282; granted to George Cotton and William Man.

Carmelite Friary, founded, in the year 1349, by Lawreance of Ludlow; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to Richard Hacket and Thomas Trentham.

At Morfield. A Benedictine Cell, founded, and endowed by the Earl of Shrewsbury; yearly value £15, now worth £300; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Henry, Lord Lisle.

At Newport. A College, founded, 20 Henry VI.,

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by Thomas Draper; granted, 13 Elizabeth, to Edmond Dowing and Peter Ashton.

PONSBURY. A College built before the reign of Edward I.; yearly value £40 17*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £817 5*s.*

At RATTLINGCOPE. An Augustine Cell, built in the reign of John; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Robert Long.

At SHREWSBURY. A Benedictine Monastery, founded, in the year 1083, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel; yearly value £615 4*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £12,304 5*s.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Edward Watson and Henry Herdson.

St. Chadd's College, founded before the time of William the Conqueror; yearly value £14 14*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £294 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 3 Edward VI., to John Southcott and John Chadderton.

St. Michael's College, founded, prior to the time of Edward the Confessor; rents and tythes made £13 1*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £261 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton.

St. Chadd's Hospital for poor persons, founded by the society of Mercers in the town.

St. John's Hospital, built prior to the time of Edward II.; rents £4 10*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £90 6*s.* 8*d.*

An Augustine Friary, founded, by the Staffords; granted, 53 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple.

A House of Black Friars, founded by Lady Geneville; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple.

A House of Grey Friars, founded, in the reign of Henry III., by Hawise, Countess of Powis; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple.

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At Tonge. A College, founded, in the year 1410, by Isabel, widow of Sir Fulk Pembroke and the Reverend William Swan, and the Reverend William Mosse; valued yearly at £22 8*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £448 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Richard Manners.

At Wenlock. A Cluniac Priory, founded, 14 William the Conqueror, by Roger of Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Chichester, on the ruins of a Nunnery, founded, in the year 680, by St. Milburga, daughter of King Merwald; yearly value £434 1*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £8,681 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Augustino de Augustinis.

At Wombride. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by William Fitz Alan; revenues at the dissolution, £72 15*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,455 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to James Leveson.

At Woodhouse. An Augustine Monastery, given to that order by the Tuberville family, in the year 1250; granted to Thomas Reeves and George Cotton.

SOMERSET (County.)

At Athelney. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 888, by King Alfred; yearly value £209 0*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £4,180 5*s.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Clayton.

At Barlinch. An Augustine Priory, built in the reign of Henry II., by William Say; yearly value £98 14*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,974 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir John Wallop.

At Bath. A Cathedral, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by John Bishop of Wells, on the ruins of a Benedictine Abbey, which was originally built, 676, by King Osric, but destroyed and rebuilt several times

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afterwards; yearly value £695 6*s.* 1½*d.*, no worth £13,806 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Humphry Colles.

St. John's Hospital, near the Cross and Hot Baths, founded, in the year 1180, by Reginald Bishop of Bath, for poor strangers; yearly value £22 16*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £456 15*s.*; granted, by Elizabeth, to the Mayor and Corporation.

At Bearwe, or Borrow Gurney. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1200, by —— Gurney, Lord of Stoke Hamden; yearly value £29 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £586 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Clerke.

At Bridge Water. St. John's Hospital, founded, before 15 John, by William Bruer, for Secular Clergy, under condition of keeping hospitality for the poor natives, and for strange pilgrims; yearly value £120 19*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £2,419 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Humphry Colles.

At Bruton. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1005, by Algar, Earl of Cornwall; yearly value £480 17*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £9,617 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Maurice Berkely.

At Minchin Buckland. A Nunnery and Hospital of Hospitalers, founded, about the year 1180, by Henry II.; yearly value £223 7*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £4,467 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Alexander Popham and William Halley.

At Berkely. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1199, by William of Edingdon; yearly value £6 5*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £125 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to John and James Bisse.

At Canyngton. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert de Courcey; yearly value £39 15*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £795 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Edward Rogers.

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At Clyve, or Cliff. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1188, by William de Romare, Earl of Lincoln; yearly value £155 9*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £3,109 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Sussex.

At Temple Comb. A House of Hospitalers, founded, in the year 1185, by Serlo Odo; yearly value £128 7*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2,567 10*s.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlayne.

At Dunster. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the time of William the Conqueror, by Sir William de Mahun; yearly value £37 4*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £744 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Humphry Colles.

At Glastonbury. A Benedictine Monastery, founded, as historians say, by Joseph of Arimathea. The first congregation of Monks, they say, were brought together by a disciple of St. Patrick, in the year 435. Yearly value £3,508 13*s.* 4½*d.*, now worth £70,173 7*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Edward, Duke of Somerset, and 1 Elizabeth, to Sir Peter Carew.

At Keynsham. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1170, by William, Earl of Gloucester; yearly value £450 3*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £9,003 10*s.*, granted, 6 Edward VI., to Thomas Bridges, Esq.

At Michelney. A Benedictine Monastery, founded, in the year 939, by King Athelstan; yearly value £498 16*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £9,976 5*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Edward, Earl of Hertford.

At Martock. A Priory, granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Humphry Colles.

At Charterhouse on Mendip. A Cell, granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Robert May.

At Montecute, olim Mons Acutus. A Cluniac Priory, founded, by William the Conqueror; yearly value £524 11*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £10,491 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 16 Elizabeth, to Robert, Earl of Leicester.

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At SLAVERDALE. An Augustine Priory, built by Sir William Zouch; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John, Earl of Oxford.

At STOKE CURCY. An Alien Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II.; valued at the dissolution at £58, now worth £1,160.

At STOKE. A College, founded, in the year 1304, by Sir John de Bello Campo; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to Cuthbert Vaughan.

At TAUNTON. An Augustine Priory, built in the reign of Henry I., by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester; yearly value £438 9*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £8,769 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Mathew Colehurst.

At WELLS. A Cathedral Church, built in the year 704, by King Ina; enlarged afterwards by different Bishops; revenues of the Bishop were valued at £1,843 19*s.* 4*d.*, and of the Canons £897 5*s.* 11*d.*, both sums now worth £54,825 5*s.*

Mauntery College, built in the year 1401, by Ralph Erghum, Bishop of Bath and Wells, for the Clergy of the Cathedral; yearly value £11 18*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £238 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 2 Edward VI., to John Aylworth and John Lacy.

Vicar's College, began by Walter de Hull, Canon; enlarged, in the year 1347, by Rad. de Salopia, Bishop of Wells: yearly value £72 10*s.* 9½*d.*, now worth £1,450 15*s.* 10*d.*

Brigstreet Hospital, founded, for twenty-four poor persons, by Nicholas Buthwith, Bishop of Bath, about the year 1424, but maintains now, they say, only twenty.

St. John's Hospital, founded, in the reign of King John, by Hugh of Wells, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln; yearly value £41 3*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £823 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 13 Elizabeth, to Christopher Hatton.

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At WITHAM. A Carthusian Priory, built and endowed by King Henry II.; yearly value £227 1*s*. 8*d*., now worth £4,541 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Ralph Hopton.

At WORSPRING. A Regular Priory, founded, in the year 1210, by William de Courtney; yearly value £110 18*s*. 4½*d*., now worth £2,218 7*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to William and John Lacy.

At BRISTOL. A Benedictine Priory, built by Robert, son of Henry I., in the north east of the city; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Henry Brayne.

Great St. Augustine's, now Holy Trinity and Cathedral, founded, in the year 1148, by Robert Fitzharding; yearly value £767 15*s*. 3*d*., now worth £15,355 5*s*.

St. Mary Magdalen Nunnery, founded, by Eva, wife to Robert Fitzharding, in the reign of Henry II., yearly value £21 11*s*. 3*d*., now worth £431 5*s*.; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Henry Brayn and John Marsh.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, granted by Henry VIII., to the executors of Robert Thorn and Sir Thomas West; is now a grammar school.

St. Catherine's Hospital, founded, 4 Henry III., by Robert de Berkele; yearly value £21 15*s*. 8*d*., now worth £435 13*s*. 4*d*.

Gaunts, or Billeswyke Hospital, built in the year 1229, by Maurice de Gaunt, for one hundred poor people; yearly value £140, now worth £2,800; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Citizens; is now an Orphan Hospital.

St. John's Hospital, built by John, Earl of Moreton, afterwards King of England, for the sick; yearly value £51 10*s*. 4*d*., now worth £1,030 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to G. Owen.

St. Lawrence's Hospital, founded, before 8 Henry

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III.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Ralph Sadleyr.

Lyons, or Lewin's Mede-street Hospital, founded, in the year 1460, by William Spenser.

St. Michael's-hill Almshouse, founded, in the year 1504, by John Foster, for one priest, eight poor men, and five poor women, is yet in being.

Radcliff-hill Almshouse, built in the year 1442, by William Cannings, is still in being, though having no endowment.

Temple-street Hospitals. Under Tucker's Hall is one founded by the Tucker's Company; under the Weaver's Hall is another founded at a very early period.

Temple Gate Hospital, built by Roger Magdalen of Nonney.

Trinity Hospital, founded, 4 Henry V., by John Barnstable, merchant of the town; granted, 20 Elizabeth, to the Mayor and Corporation; is still in being.

An Augustine Friary, built in the reign of Edward II., by Sir Simon and Sir William Montacute; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Maurice Dennis.

The Black Friary, founded by Sir Maurice Gaunt; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to William Chester.

The Grey Friar's House, founded in the year 1234; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Citizens.

STAFFORD (County.)

At Blythbury. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Hugh Malveysin.

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At Briwerne, or, the Black Ladies of Brewood, founded, prior to the time of Richard I.; yearly value £11 1*s*. 6*d*., now worth £221 10*s*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Thomas Gifford.

At Burton-upon-Trent. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 1004, by Walfric Spot; yearly value £356 16*s*. 3½*d*., now worth £7,136 5*s*. 10*d*.; granted, by Henry VIII., to Sir William Paget.

At Calwick. A Benedictine Priory, built in the year 1142, by Geva, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester; yearly value £25 10*s*. 3*d*., now worth £510 5*s*.

At Chotes. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1176, by Bertram de Verdun; yearly value £103 6*s*. 7*d*., now worth £2,066 11*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Jeffrey Foljamb.

At Dieulacres. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1214, by Randal de Blunderville, Earl of Chester; value £243 3*s*. 6*d*. yearly, now worth £4,863 10*s*.; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Ralph Bagnall.

At Dudley. A Cluniac Cell, founded, in the year 1161, by Ralph Painell, lord of the manor, in pursuance of his father's will; value £33 1*s*. 4*d*. yearly, now worth £661 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir John Dudley.

At Gnoushall. A College, founded, in the time of Henry I.; rents £54, now worth £1,080; granted, 1 Edward VI., to the Bishop of Lichfield and his successors.

At Hulton. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1223, by Henry Audley; value £76 14*s*. 11½*d*. yearly, now worth £1,534 19*s*. 2*d*.; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward Aston.

At Lappele. An Alien Priory, founded, in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Algar, Earl of Chester or Mercia; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Richard Manners,

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At LICHFIELD. A Cathedral Church, built in the year 656, by King Oswy; underwent many changes and repairs since that time; revenues £703 5*s*. 2*d*.; and of the Chapter £275 13*s*. 2*d*.; make together now £19,578 6*s*. 8*d*.

Vicar's Choral, that is, the Sub-Chanter, Sacrist and Clerks, of this Cathedral, had a separate Establishment; value £199 10*s*. 7*d*. yearly, now worth £3,990 11*s*. 8*d*.

St. John's Hospital; value £46 18*s*. 1*d*., now worth £938 1*s*. 8*d*.; it continues to this day.

A Grey Friary, founded, in the year 1229, by Alexander, Bishop of Lichfield; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Richard Crumbilthorn.

At PENKRIDGE. A College, or Free Chapel; granted, 17 John, by Mr. Hugh House, to the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors; value £106 15*s*. yearly, now worth £2,135; granted, 2 Edward VI., to John Earl of Warwick.

At ROUCESTER. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1146, by Richard Bacoun; rents £111 11*s*. 7*d*., now worth £2,231 11*s*. 8d.; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Richard Trentham.

At SANDWELL. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the time of Henry II., by William Guy, of Ophani; rents made £26 8*s*. 7*d*., now worth £528 11*s*. 8*d*.

At DE SARTIS, or RONTON. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of Henry II., by Robert Noell; value £102 11*s*. 1*d*. yearly, now worth £2,031 1*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to John Wiseman.

At STAFFORD. A College, or Free Chapel; granted, by King Stephen, to the Bishop and Chapter of Lichfield; value £38 yearly, now worth £760; granted, 14 Elizabeth, to the Burgesses of Stafford.

An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1180, by Richard Peche, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield;

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value £198 0*s.* 9½*d.* yearly, now worth £3,960 15*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Doctor Rowland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

St. John's Hospital, for poor brethren.

St. Leonard's Spytell, or Free Chapel; value £4 12*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £92 6*s.* 8*d.*

A Franciscan Friary, founded 10 Edward I.; valued at £35 13*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £713 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to James Leveson.

An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the year 1344, by Ralph, Lord Stafford; granted to Thomas Neve and Giles Isam.

At Stone. An Augustine Priory, built originally by Wolphere, King of Mercia, for the salvation of his two sons Wolfadus and Rufinus, whom he murdered before his conversion to Christianity, in the year 670. Rents £119 14*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth £2,394 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to George Harper.

At Tamworth. A College; St. Editha, daughter of Edgar, founded here a Convent, which became a College afterwards, and valued at £42 2*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £842 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 23 Elizabeth, to Edward Downing and Peter Ashton.

An Hospital, founded, 15 Edward I., by Philip Marmion, for the Premonstratensian Friars; and he gave them in Ashfield pasture for four oxen and two horses, under condition of praying for his soul; yearly value £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £66 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Tetenhall. A College, founded, in King Edgar's reign; value £21 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £426 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 3 Edward VI., to Walter Wrottesley.

At Trickingham. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of Henry I., on the ruins of a convent, founded, in the year 680, by King Ethelred, for his daughter, St. Werburgh, who died there an Abbess;

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value £106 3*s*. 10*d*. yearly, now worth £2,123 16*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At TUTBURY. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the year 1080, by Henry de Ferrers; rents £244 16*s*. 8*d*., now worth £4,896 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Sir William Cavendish.

At WOLVERHAMPTON. A College, or Monastery, built in the year 996, and amply endowed by a pious widow, Wulfruna; underwent many alterations in after times, and finally became one of the King's Free Chapels; the Deanery valued, 26 Henry VIII., at £38 yearly; and five Prebends £28; both sums would make now £1,320; granted, 7 Edward VI., to John, Duke of Northumberland.

SUFFOLK (COUNTY.)

At ALENSBORNE. An Augustine Priory, founded, before the year 1446; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir John Wingfield.

An Hospital of Templars, founded, in the time of Henry II.; rents £53 10*s*., now worth £1,070; granted, 35 Henry VIII.. to Sir Richard Gresham.

At BLIBURGH. An Augustine Priory, settled, by Henry I.; rents £48 8*s*. 10*d*., now worth £968 16*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Arthur Hopton.

At BRUSYARD. A Nunnery of Minoresses, founded, at Ash, by Maud, Countess of Ulster, in the year 1354; yearly value £56 2*s*. 1*d*., now worth £1,122 1*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Nicholas Hare.

At BUNGAY. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the time of Henry II., by Roger de Glanville; value £62 2*s*. 1½*d*. yearly, now worth £1,242 2*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

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At Bury St. Edmond. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 633, by Segebert, King of the East Angles, who, quitting his crown, became a religious there. The place took its name from the body of St. Edmond, King, that was translated thither, in the year 903; valued, at the dissolution, at £2,336 16*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £46,736 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to John Eyer.

A College, founded in the time of Edward IV.; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Richard Corbet.

St. Nicholas Hospital, founded by an Abbot of the town; valued at £6 19*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £139 18*s.* 4*d.*

St. Peter's Hospital, founded, in the time of Henry I., by Abbot Anselm, for the maintenance of aged and sick priests; value £10 18*s.* 10½*d.* yearly, now worth £218 17*s.* 6*d.*

St. Saviour's Hospital, founded, in the year 1184, by Abbot Samson and his Convent, for the support of a warden, twelve chaplains, six clerks, twelve poor gentlemen, and twelve poor women; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Antony Stringer and John Williams.

A Grey Friary, founded about the year 1256; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Antony Harvey.

At Butley. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1171, by Ranulph de Glanville, the famous lawyer; income £318 17*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £6,377 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Forth.

At Campess. An Augustine Nunnery, founded, 6 Richard I., by Jane and Agnes, daughters of Theobald de Valoins, on a piece of ground which he gave them for that purpose; income £182 9*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £3,649 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir William Willoughby.

At Clare. An Augustine Monastery, built in the

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year 1248, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Richard Friend.

At Dodnash. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of Edward I., by the ancestors of the noble family of Norfolk; yearly value £42 18*s.* 8½*d.*, now worth £858 14*s.* 2*d.*; granted, by Henry VIII., to Thomas Alverde.

At Dunwich. A House of Knights Templars; granted, 4 Elizabeth, to Thomas Andrews.

St. James's Hospital, founded in the time of Richard I.; revenues £26, now worth £520.

A Black Friary, granted, 36 Henrv VIII., to John Eyre.

A Grey Friary, founded, in the time of Henry III., by Robert Fitz John, granted to John Eyre.

At Eye. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the time of William the Conqueror, by Robert Malet; yearly value £184 9*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £3,689 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Flixton. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1258, by Margery Harnes, widow of Bartholomew de Clerk; value £23 4*s.* 1*d.* yearly, now worth £468 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 26 Henry VIII., to John Tasburgh.

At Giselingham. A Preceptory of Templars, founded, before the time of Richard I., by Sir Robert de Burgate; granted, 7 Edward VI., to John Grene and Robert Hall.

At Gorleston. An Augustine Priory, built in the time of Edward I., by William Woderove; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Eyre.

At Heringfleet. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the time of Henry III., by Roger Fitz Osbert; rents £49 11*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £991 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Henry Jerningham.

At Hoxon. A Benedictine Cell, founded, about the

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year 950, by Theodred, Bishop of London; and richly endowed with lands, in the year 1130, by Maurice of Windsor, and Egidia his wife, for supporting there Monks, in order to pray for the soul of Ralph Dapifer; rents £18 1*s.*, now worth £351; granted 38 Henry VIII., to Richard Gresham.

At Ipswich. An Augustine Priory, built before the year 1177, by Norman Eadnothi; rents £88 6*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £1,766 15*s.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Pope.

St. Peter and Paul, another Priory of Augustine Canons, founded, in the time of Henry II., by Thomas Lacy; granted, 9 James I., to Richard Percival and Edmund Duffield.

St. Mary Magdalen and St. James' Hospital, founded in the time of King John.

Dandy's Almshouse, founded, in the year 1515, by Edmund Dandy, for the poor; granted by Edward VI.

An Augustine Friary, founded, in the time of Henry III., by Henry de Manesby and others; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to William Sabyne.

A Carmelite Friary, built about the year 1279, by Sir Thomas de Loudham; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Eyre.

An Augustine Priory, built in the time of William the Conqueror, by Gilbert Blund; rents £280 9*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £5,609 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Richard Codington.

At Kersey. An Austin Priory, founded before 3 Henry III.; granted, 25 Henry VIII., to the King's College in Cambridge.

At Letherington. An Austin Cell; yearly value £26 18*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £538 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Elizabeth Naunton, daughter of Sir Anthony Naunton of Wingfield.

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At LEYESTONE. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1182, by Ralph de Glanville; yearly value £181 17*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £3,637 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At METINGHAM. A College, built 6 Richard II.; yearly value £202 7*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £4,047 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Thomas Denny.

At MINDHAM. A Cluniac Priory, founded, in the time of Stephen, on the island of Hurst, in this parish, by William of Huntingfield; granted to Richard Freston.

At REDLINGFIELD. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1120, by Manasses, Earl of Ghisnes; yearly value £81 2*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £1,622 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Edmund Bedingfield.

At RUMBURGH. A Benedictine Cell. built about the time of the Conquest.

At SIBTON. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1149, by William de Cheney; yearly value £250 15*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £5,015 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Sir Antony Denny.

At SNAPE. A Benedictine Priory, built in the year 1155, by William Martel; yearly value £99 1*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth £1,981 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

At STOKE. A College, founded, in the year 1124, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford; yearly value £324 4*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £6,484 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Sir John Cheke and Michael Mildmay.

At SUDBURY. A College, founded, in the year 1374, by Simon, Bishop of London, on the ruins of a very ancient church; yearly value £122 18*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £2,458 5*s.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Paston.

A Benedictine Cell, founded in the reign of

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Henry II., by Wilfric; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

An Hospital, founded, in the time of John, by Amicia, Countess of Clare; granted, 5 Edward VI., to John Cheke, Esq.

A Dominican Friary, founded, in the reign of Edward I., by Baldwin de Shipling; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas Eden, Esq.

At WANGFORD. A Cluniac Cell, founded, before the year 1160, by Doudo Asini; yearly value £30 9*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £609 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

At WILTON ST. FELIX. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the reign of William Rufus, by Roger Bigod; granted, 19 Elizabeth, to Thomas Sexford.

At GREAT WELTHAM. A House of Crossed Friars, founded, 2 Edward I.; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Antony Rouse.

At WICKHAM. A Monastery, built in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert de Salco Villa, Knight.

At WINGFIELD. A College, built in the year 1362, by Lady Alianor, relict of Sir John Wingfield; yearly value £69 14*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £1,394 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted by Edward VI., to the Bishop of Norwich.

At WOODBRIDGE. An Austin Priory, founded, before the time of Edward II., by Ernaldus Ruffus; yearly value £50 3*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £1,003 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 19 Elizabeth, to Thomas Sexford, Master of Requests.

SURREY (COUNTY.)

At ALDBURY. An Austin Priory, built in the reign of Richard I., by Rual de Calva; yearly value £294

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18*s.* 4½*d.*, now worth £5,898 7*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Antony Brown.

At Bermondsey. A Cluniac Abbey, built about the year 1089, by Aylwin Child, citizen of London; yearly income £548 2*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £10,962 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Southwell.

At Chertsey. A Benedictine Abbey, built in the year 666, by Erkenwald, Bishop of London; destroyed, with the Abbot and ninety Monks killed, in the Danish wars; rebuilt by King Edgar; income £744 13*s.* 6½*d.* yearly, now worth £14,893 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Sir William Fitz Williams.

At Lingfield. A College, built in the time of Henry VI., by Reginald Cobham; income £79 15*s.* 10½*d.* yearly, now worth £1,595 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Thomas Cawarden.

At Merton. An Austin Priory, founded, in the year 1117, by Gilbert Norman, Sheriff of Surrey; yearly value £1,039 5*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £20,785 5*s.*

At Newington. An Hospital, continued here until the year 1551, when their proctor, William Cleybroke, *had a protection or license to beg.*

At Reigate. An Austin Priory or Hospital, founded, by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey; income £78 16*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £1,576 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to William, Lord Howard.

At Shene. A Carthusian Priory, founded, in the year 1414, by Henry V., income £962 11*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £19,251 10*s.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Edward, Earl of Hertford.

At Southwark. St. Mary Overy, Austin Priory, built on the ruins of an ancient Nunnery, that was founded, by Mary, and endowed with the profits of a ferry on the Thames; value £656 10*s.* 0½*d.* yearly, now worth £13,130 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Antony Brown.

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Overy Hospital, or St. Thomas's, founded, about the year 1228, by the Bishop of Winchester, Peter de Rupibus; value £309 1*s*. 11*d*., yearly, now worth £6,181 18*s*. 4*d*.; contained, 30 Henry VIII., beds, food, and firing, for forty poor and sick persons, when it was given up.

At Tandridge, or Tanregge. An Austin Priory, founded, in the time of Richard I., and much contributed to by Odo de Dammartin; rents £86 7*s*. 6*d*., now worth £1,727 10*s*.; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to John Rede.

At Waverley. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1128, by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester; value £169 13. 11*d*., yearly, now worth £3,933 18*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Sir William Fitz Williams.

SUSSEX (County.)

At Arundel. An Alien Priory, founded, in the time of William the Conqueror, by Roger of Montgomery; became afterwards a College, and valued at £263 14*s*. 9*d*., yearly, now worth £5,274 15*s*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Henry, Earl of Arundel.

An Hospital, built 18 Edward II., by Richard, Earl of Arundel; rents £89 5*s*. 2½*d*., now worth £1,785 4*s*. 2*d*.; granted to Sir Richard Lee.

At Battel. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, by William the Conqueror, on the spot where a decisive battle was fought, October 14, 1066, between King Harold and William, Duke of Normandy; value £987 0*s*. 10½*d*. yearly, now worth £19,740 17*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Antony Brown.

At Beigham. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1200, by Robert de Turreham; value £152 9*s*. 4½*d*. yearly, now worth £3,049 7*s*. 6*d*.

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At Bosanham. A College, originally founded, in the year 681, by St. Wilfrid; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

At Boxgrave. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the time of Henry I., by Robert de Haya; income £145 10*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £2,910 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 3 Elizabeth, to Henry, Earl of Arundel.

At Bramber. An Hospital, valued, 26 Henry VIII., at 20*s.* yearly.

At Chichester. A Cathedral, founded, in the year 1075, by Bishop Stigand; valued at the dissolution at £677 1*s.* 3*d.* yearly; the Chapter's revenues made £601 7*s.* 10*d.*; both together would make now £25,589 1*s.* 8*d.*

A College of Vicars, had revenues £31 12*s.* 6*d.* now worth £632 10*s.*

St. James's Hospital, founded, in the reign of King John; rents £4 3*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £83 15*s.*

St. Mary's Hospital, founded for the poor; value £11 11*s.* 6½*d.* yearly, now worth £231 10*s.* 10*d.*

An Augustine Friary, founded, in the time of Edward I., by Queen Alianor; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Edward Millet.

A Dominican Friary, built in the reign of Henry III.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Citizens.

At Dureford. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1169, by Robert Hoese; value £108 13*s.* 9*d.* yearly, now worth £2,173 15*s.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir William Fitz Williams.

At Easeborne. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the time of Henry III., by Sir John Bohun; yearly value £47 3*s.*, now worth £943; granted 28 Henry VIII., to Sir William Fitz Williams.

At Hastings. A College, built in the time of Henry I. by Hugh de Augo; value £41 13*s.* 5*d.* yearly, now

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worth £833 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Sir Antony Brown.

An Austin Priory, founded, in the time of Richard I., by Sir Walter Bricet; value £57 1*s.* 9*d.* yearly, now worth £1,159; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to John Baker.

At Lewes. A Cluniac Priory, founded, in the year 1078, by Earl William de Warrenna; income £1,091 9*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £21,829 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to Richard Baker and Richard Sackville.

At South Mallyng. A College, founded, in the year 688, by Ceadwalla, King of the West Saxons; yearly value £45 12*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £912 9*s.* 2*d.*

At Michelham. Austin Canons, established in the time of Henry III., by Gilbert de Aquila; yearly income £191 19*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £3,839 5*s.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to William, Earl of Arundel.

At Pleydone. An Hospital, granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Andrew, Lord Windsor.

At Pynham. An Austin Priory, built in the time of Henry I., by his Queen Adeliza; income £43 0*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £860 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 5 James I., to Antony, Lord Montage.

At Robert's Bridge. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1176, by Alfred de St. Martino; yearly income £272 9*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £5,449 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir William Sidney.

At Ruspur. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded before the time of Richard I.; income £39 13*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £793 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Robert Southwell.

At Sele. An Austin Priory, built in the year 1075, by William de Braiosa; valued at £26 9*s.* 9*d.* yearly, now worth £529 15*s.*; granted to the College of Oxford.

At Shoreham. St. James's Hospital; valued at £1

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6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £26 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 16 Elizabeth, to John Mersh.

At TORTINGTON. An Austin Priory, founded, in the time of John, by Lady Hadwisa Corbet; value £101 4*s.* 1*d.* yearly, now worth £2,024 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 42 Elizabeth, to Sir John Spencer.

At WILMINGTON. An Alien Priory, built in the reign of William Rufus, by Robert, Earl of Morteton; granted, 7 Elizabeth, to Sir Richard Sackville.

At WINCHELSEY. A Dominican Friary, granted 36 Henry VIII., to William Clifford, and Michael Wildbore.

At WOLINCHMERE. An Austin Priory, founded by Ralph de Ardern; income £79 15*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £1,595 10*s.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Antony Brown.

WARWICK (COUNTY.)

At ALENCESTER. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 1140, by Ralph Pincerna; yearly value £101 14*s.*, now worth £2,024; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William and John Sewester.

At ASTLEY. A College, founded, 17 Edward III., by Sir Thomas de Astley; rents £39 10*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £790 10*s.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Henry, Marquis of Dorset.

At ATHERSTON. An Austin Friary, built 49 Edward III., by Ralph, Lord Basset; valued at £1 10*s.* 2*d.* yearly, now worth £30 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Henry Cartwright.

At AVECOTE. A Benedictine Cell, built in the year 1159, by William Burdett; rents £28 6*s.* 2*d.*, now

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worth £566 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Lord Audley, and Sir Thomas Pope.

At Balshall. A House of Templars, built in the reign of Stephen, by Roger de Moubray; granted, 8 Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Dudley.

At Birmingham. An Hospital, founded before the time of Edward I.; yearly value £8 5*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £165 5*s.*

At Combe. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1150, by Richard de Camvilla; rents £343 0*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £6,860 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 1 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

At Coventry. A Cathedral, created out of a Monastery that was built in the year 1043, by Leofric, the good Earl of Mercia, on the ruins of a Nunnery built by the Saxons, before the year 1016; rents £499 7*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £9,987 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Combes and Richard Stansfiel.

A Charter-House, founded, in the year 1381, by William, Lord Zouch; rents £251 5*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £5,035 15*s.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews, and Leonard Chamberlayne.

Bablake College, founded, before the year 1350, by the Burgesses; yearly value £111 13*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £2,233 13*s.* 4*d.*

Bablake Hospital, founded, in the year 1506, by Thomas Bond, draper: rents £49 11*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £991 11*s.* 8*d.*

Grey Friars' Hospital, built in the year 1529, by William Ford, for five poor men and one poor woman.

St. John's Hospital, built in the reign of Henry II., by Edmund, Archdeacon of Coventry; yearly value £83 3*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £1,663 5*s.*; granted to John Hales, Esq.

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Grey Friary, founded, in the year 1234, by Ralph, Earl of Chester; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the town.

Carmelite Friary, erected in the year 1342, by Sir John Poultney; yearly income £7 13*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £153 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Ralph Sadler.

At NUN EATON. A Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester; income £290 5*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £5,805 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Marmaduke Constable.

At ERDBURY. An Augustine Priory, built in the reign of Henry III., by Ralph de Sudley; rents £122 8*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2,448 10*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

At HEANWOOD. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the reign of Henry II., by Katelbern de Langdon; income £21 2*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £422 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to John Higford.

At KENILWORTH. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1122, by Jeffery de Clintone, Chamberlain to Henry I.; income £538 19*s.*, now worth £10,779; granted, by Henry VIII., to Sir Andrew Flamock.

At MONK'S KIRBY. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1077, by Gosfred de Wircha; income £220 3*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £4,403 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Trinity College, Cambridge.

At KNOLL. A College, built 4 Henry V., by Lady Elizabeth Clinton; income £18 5*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £365 10*s.*

At MAXSTOKE. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1336, by Sir William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon; income £129 11*s.* 8½*d.*, now worth £2,591 4*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At MEREVAL. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year

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1148, by Robert, Earl of Ferrers; income £303 10*s.*, now worth £6,070; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Walter, Lord Ferrers.

At Oldbury. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Walter de Hastings; income £6 0*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £120 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Pinley. A Cistercian Nunnery, built in the reign of Henry I., by Robert de Pilardinton; yearly value £27 14*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £554 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Wigston, Esq.

At Pollesworth. A Benedictine Nunnery, built by King Egbert for Modwenna, a holy woman lately come from Ireland; here his own daughter, St. Editha, presided; income £87 16*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £1,756 5*s.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Francis Goodyere, Esq.

At Stonely. A Cistercian Abbey, built by King Henry II., in the year 1154; income £178 2*s.* 5½*d.*; now worth £3,562 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

At Stratford. A College, founded, about the year 703; income £123 12*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £2,472 15*s.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

Hospital, built in the reign of Henry II.

At Studley. An Augustine Priory, built in the reign of Henry II.; rents £181 3*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £3,623; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Edmund Knightly.

At Thelesford. A Maturine Friary, founded, in the reign of John, by William de Cherlecote; income £23 10*s.*; now worth £470; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to William Whorwood, Esq., and William Walter.

At Warmington. An Alien Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Paul de Prattelles; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to William and Francis Seldon, Esqrs.

At Warwick. An Augustine Priory, built in the

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reign of Henry I., by Henry of Newburgh; income £49 13*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £993 10*s.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Thomas Hawkins.

Hospital of Templars, built in the reign of Henry I., by Roger, Earl of Warwick; income £14 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £286 13*s.* 4*d.*

St. James's College, built in the reign of Richard II.

St. Mary's College, built before the time of William the Conqueror; income £247 13*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £4,953 0*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to the Burgesses of Warwick.

St. John's Hospital, built in the reign of Henry II., by William, Earl of Warwick, for the entertainment of travellers and strangers; income, £19 3*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £383 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 27 Henry VIII., to Anthony Staughton.

St. Michael's Hospital, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Roger, Earl of Warwick, for the sick; income £10 19*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £219 16*s.* 8*d.*

Black Friary, built in the reign of Henry III., by the Botelers, Lords of Sudley; income £4 18*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £98 10*s.*; granted, 5 Edward VI., to John, Duke of Northumberland.

Carmelite Friary, built 18 Edward III., by John Peyto, jun.; granted, 4 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

At Wolfricheston. An Alien Priory, built soon after the conquest, by Roger de Montgomery; granted, 3 Edward VI., to Richard Fielde and Richard Woodward.

At Wroxhall. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the reign of Henry I., by Hugh de Hatton; yearly

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value £78 10*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £1,570 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Robert Burgoin and John Scudamore.

WESTMORELAND (County.)

At Brough. An Hospital, founded, in the 16th century, by John Brunskill, with a chapel, and beds for travellers and other poor persons; yearly income £7 4*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £144 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Hepp. A Premonstratensian Abbey, built in the reign of Henry II., by Thomas Fitz Gospatrick; yearly value £166 10*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £3,330 10*s.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Lord Wharton.

At Kirkley. An Hospital for lepers, built before the time of Henry II.; yearly income £6 4*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £124 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Alan Bellingham, and Alan Wilson.

WILTS (County.)

At Amesbury. A Nunnery, built by Alfrida Queen of Edgar; income £558 10*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £11,170 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Edward, Earl of Hertford.

At Ansty. An Hospital of Hospitalers, built 12 John, by Walter de Turbelville; yearly income £81 8*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £1,628 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to John Zouch.

At Avebury. An Alien Priory, built in the reign of Henry I., by William de Tancervilla; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Sir William Sharington.

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At Bradenstoke. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1142, by Walter de Evreux; yearly value £270 10*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £5,410 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Richard Pexall.

At Mayden Bradeley. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Stephen, by Manasses Biset; yearly value £197 18*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £3,958 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward Seymore.

At Caln. An Hospital, built in the reign of Henry III.; income £2 2*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £42 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Charleton. An Alien Priory, built in the year 1187, by Reginald de Pavely; yearly income £22, now worth £440; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Sir William Sharington.

At Cosham. An Alien Priory, built in the reign of William the Conqueror; yearly income £22 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £453 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 6 James I., to Philip Moore.

At Cricklade. An Hospital, built in the reign of Henry III.; yearly income £4 7*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth £87 17*s.* 6*d.*

At Edindon. Bonhommes, built about the year 1347; rents £521 12*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £10,432 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to William Pawlet, Lord St. John.

At Eston. A Trinitarian Friary, founded, for the redemption of captives, in the reign of Henry III., by Stephen, Archdeacon of Salisbury; yearly income £55 14*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £1,114 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 6 James I., to Edward, Earl of Hertford.

At Farleigh. A Cluniac Priory, built in the year 1125, by Humphrey de Bohun; yearly income £152 3*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £3,043 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward Seymore.

At Heytesbury. A College, built in the year 1300; yearly income £28 12*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £572 10*s.*

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Hospital, founded, about the year 1470, by Lady Margaret Hungerford, for twelve poor men and one poor woman; yearly income £38 4*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £764 11*s.* 8*d.*; it stands to this day.

At Toy Church. An Augustine Priory, built in the reign of Henry II.; yearly income £133 0*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth £2,660 12*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Barwick.

At Keinton. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded 2 Henry II.; yearly income £38 3*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth £763 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir John Long.

At Kingswood. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1139, by William de Berkly; yearly income £254 11*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £5,091 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 2 Elizabeth, to Sir John Thynne.

At Lacock. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1232, by Ela, Countess of Salisbury; yearly income £203 12*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £4,072 5*s.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir William Sharington.

At Longleat. An Augustine Priory; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir John Thynne.

At Malmesbury. A Benedictine Abbey, built in the year 675, in the place of an ancient nunnery; yearly income £803 17*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £16,077 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Stump.

At Marleborough. A Gilbertine Abbey, founded, in the reign of John; yearly income £38 19*s.* 2d., now worth £779 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted to Anthony Stringer.

Hospital, St. John's, built 16 John, by Mr. Levenoth; yearly income £6 18*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £138 6*s.* 8*d.*

Carmelite Friary, built in the year 1316, by John Godwin and William Ramesbesch; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to John Pye and Robert Brown.

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At PULTON. A Gilbertine Priory, built, 21 Edward III., by Sir Thomas Seymore; yearly value £20 3*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £403 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Stroude, Walter Erle, and John Paget.

At TEMPLE ROCKLEY. An Hospital of Templars, built 2 Henry II., by John Mareschall; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward Bainton.

At SALISBURY. A Cathedral Church, the building of which took forty years; was finished in the year 1258; the revenues of the Bishop made £1,367 11*s.* 6*d.*, of the Chapter £601 12*s.*; both would now make £39,383 10*s.*

St. Edmond's College, founded, by Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Salisbury, in the year 1270; revenues £94 5*s.*, now worth £1,885; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to William St. Barbe.

College de Vaux, and possessions; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir Michael Lister.

Vicar's College, incorporated 11 Henry IV.; revenues £47 18*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £958 0*s.* 10*d.*

Harnham College, founded, in the year 1220, by Bishop Poore; rents £25 2*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £502 3*s.* 4*d.*; it was for the poor, and still continues.

Trinity College, founded for the sick, 17 Richard II., by John Chandeler.

Dominican Friary, founded, by King Edward I.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Pollard, and William Byrte.

Franciscan Friary, built by a bishop of the town; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Wroth.

At STANLEGH. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1154, by King Henry II., and his mother Maud; rents £222 19*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £4,459 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Sir Edward Bainton.

At UPHAVEN. An Alien Priory, built in the reign of

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Henry I.; granted, 4 James I., to Francis and A. Anderson.

At Wilton. A Benedictine Nunnery, built by King Edgar, in the year 871, on the ruins of an Abbey built 773, and destroyed by the Danes; yearly revenues £652 11*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £13,051 9*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Sir William Herbert.

St. Giles' Hospital, built by Queen Adelicia, wife of Henry I.; yearly value £5 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £113 6*s.* 8*d.*

St. John's Hospital, built in the year 1217, for a Prior and poor brethren; rents £14 13*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth £393 17*s.* 6*d.*

WORCESTER (County.)

At Astley. An Alien Priory, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Ralph de Todenei; granted, by King Henry VIII., to Sir Ralph Sadler.

At Bordesley. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1138, by the Empress Maud; rents £392 8*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £7,848 10*s.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Andrew, Lord Windsor.

At Cokehill. A White Nunnery, built in the reign of Richard I., by Gervase of Canterbury; rents £34 15*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £695 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Nicholas Fortescue, whose posterity now inhabit the ancient Priory-house.

At Dodford. A Premonstratensian Cell, built by King Henry II.; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to John Dudley, who sold it to John Fownes.

At Droitwich. An Hospital, built 13 Edward I., by William de Dovere, Pastor of Dodderhill; rents £21 11*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £431 13*s.* 4*d.*

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At Elmely. A College, built in the reign of Edward II., by Guy, Earl of Warwick; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Hobby.

At Evesham. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, and endowed 701, by Egwin Bishop of Worcester; yearly value £1,268 9*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £25,369 15*s.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Philip Hobby, Esq.

At Malvern Major. A Benedictine Priory, founded by Edward the Confessor; rents £375 0*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £7,500 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Pynnok.

At Malvern Minor. A Benedictine Cell, founded in the year 1171, by Joceline and Edred, brothers, who were afterwards Priors there; rents £102 10*s.* 9½*d.*, now worth £2,050 15*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple.

At Pershore. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 689, by Oswald, nephew of King Ethelred; rents £666 13*s.*, now worth £13,333; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William and Francis Sheldon.

At Westwood. A Fontevrauld Nunnery, built in the reign of Henry II., by Eustachia de Say; rents £75 18*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £1,518 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to John Pakinton.

At Worcester. A Cathedral Church, built in the year 964, by Bishop Oswald, which became afterwards a Monastery; rents £1,290 10*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £25,810 10*s.* 10*d.*

Whiston Nunnery, built by a Bishop of Worcester; rents £56 3*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £1,123 11*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Richard Callowhile.

St. Oswald's Hospital, founded, by Bishop Oswald himself, before the year 1268, for the poor; with revenues £15 18*s.*, now worth £318; granted, by Henry VIII., to Christ Church, Oxford.

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A Dominican Friary, founded, by Beauchamps of Powike; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to the Bailiffs and Citizens of Worcester.

A Franciscan Friary, built in the year 1268, by Charles of Warwick; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to the Bailiffs, &c. of Worcester.

YORK (County.)

At North Allerton. St. James's Hospital, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Hugh Pusar, Bishop of Durham, for the poor brethren; rents £56 2*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £1,122 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Christ Church, Oxford.

Maison de Dieu, built in the year 1476, by Richard Moore, draper, for thirteen poor persons; four only are now supported on it.

A Carmelite Friary, built in the year 1354, by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham.

At Nun Appleton. A Cistercian Nunnery, built in the reign of King Stephen, by Adeliz de St. Quintin; rents £83 5*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £1,665 15*s.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Robert Darknall.

At Arden. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the year 1150, by Peter de Hotton; rents £13 7*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £267 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas Culpeper.

At Arthington. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the time of King Stephen, by Peter de Ardington; rents £19, now worth £380; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Nether Aulcaster. A College, founded, by Robert Stillington; rents £27 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth

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£583 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 2 Edward VI., to John Hulse and William Pendred.

At Bagby. An Hospital for the sick and poor.

At Base dale Hoton. A Cistercian Nunnery, built in the year 1162, by Ralph de Neville; yearly value £21 19*s*. 4*d*., now worth £439 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Ralph Bulmer and John Thynde.

At Bawtree. An Hospital, built in the year 1316, by Robert Moreton, Esq. for the poor; rents £6 6*s*. 8*d*., now worth £126 13*s*. 4*d*.; yet in being.

At Begare. An Alien Priory, built in the reign of Henry III.; granted to Eton College.

At Beverley. A College, built in the year 700, by John, Archbishop of York. After various alterations, it supported, at the dissolution, one Provost, eight Prebendaries, a Chancellor, Precentor, seven Rectors, Choral, nine Vicars Choral, many Chantry Priests, Clerks, Choristers, officers and Servants. Revenues £345 13*s*. 2*d*., now worth £6,913 1*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Michael Stanhope and John Bellew.

A House of Hospitalers, built in the year 1201, by Sibylla de Valoniis; rents £167 10*s*., now worth £3,350; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Barkely.

St. Giles's Hospital, built before the conquest by a Mr. Wulse; rents £8, now worth £160; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.

St. Nicholas's Hospital, built before the year 1268; yearly value £5 14*s*. 6*d*., now worth £114 10*s*.

A Dominicans' Friary, founded, before the year 1311; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Pope and Anthony Foster.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the year 1297, by William Liketon and Henry Weighton; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas Culpeper.

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At Bolton. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1120, by William Meschines; yearly value £212 3*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £4,243 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Henry, Earl of Cumberland.

At Monk Bretton. A Cluniac Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Adam Fitz Swain; rents £323 8*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £6,468 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to William Blithman.

At Brunnum. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry III., by Roger de Merely, Lord Morpeth; rents £10 3*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £203 5*s.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Robert Tirwhit.

At Burlington. An Augustine Priory, built in the reign of Henry I., by Walter de Gant; rents £682 13*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £13,653 15*s.*

At Byland. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1143, by Roger de Mowbray; rents £295 5*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £5,905 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to William Pykering.

At Corham. A Premonstratensian Abbey, built in the reign of Henry II., by Ralph Fitz Robert, Lord of Middleham; rents £207 14*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £4,154 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Doncaster. A Franciscan Friary, erected before the year 1315; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Gifford and Michael Welbore.

At Drax. An Augustine Priory, built before the reign of Henry I., by William Paynel; rents £181 18*s.* 3½*d.*, now worth £3,638 5*s.* 10*d.*, granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Sir Marmaduke Constable.

At Eglestone. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the reign of Henry II.; by Ralph de Multon; rents £36 8*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £728 5*s.*; granted, 2 Edward VI., to Robert Shelley.

At Elreton. A Cistercian Nunnery, built in the reign of Henry II., by Warnerius Dapifer, Earl of

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Richmond; rents £15 10*s*. 6*d*., now worth £310 10*s*.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to John Aske.

At Elreton on the Derwent. A Gilbertine Priory, built in the year 1212, by William Fitz Peter, under condition that they would maintain thirteen poor persons; rents £78 0*s*. 10*d*., now worth £1,560 16*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to John Aske.

At Esseholt. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded in the year 1172; rents £19, now worth £380; granted, 1 Edward VI., to Henry Thompson.

At North Ferry. An Augustine Priory, valued yearly £95 11*s*. 7½*d*., now worth £1,911 12*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas Culpeper.

At Fountains, in the Deanery of West Riding. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1132; rents £1,173 0*s*. 7½*d*., now worth £23,560 12*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Gresham.

At Giseburne. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1129, by Robert de Brus; rents £712 6*s*. 6*d*., now worth £14,246 10*s*.; granted, 4 Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Chaloner.

At Grosmont. An Alien Priory, built in the reign of John, by Joanna, daughter of William Fossard; rents £14 2*s*. 8*d*., now worth £282 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Edward Wright.

At Haltemprice. An Augustine Priory, founded, 15 Edward II., by Thomas, Lord Wake of Lyddel; yearly value £178 0*s*. 10½*d*., now worth £3,560 17*s*. 6*d*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas Culpeper.

At Handale. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1133, by William Percy; rents £29 7*s*. 8*d*., now worth £407 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Ambrose Beckwith.

At Hanehope. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the year 1170, by William de Clarefai; rents £85 6*s*.

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11*d.*, now worth £1,706 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Francis Aislaby.

At Hedon. An Hospital, founded, in the time of King John, by Alan Ouberni; rents £11 18*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £238 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Robert Constable.

At Helagh Park. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1218, by Berthram Haget; rents £86 5*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £1,725 15*s.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to James Gage.

At Hemingburgh. A College, founded in the year 1426; rents £36 1*s.*, now worth £721.

At Howden. A College, founded, in the year 1266, by Robert, Bishop of Durham; rents £13 6*s.*, now worth £266.

At Temple Hurste. An Hospital of Templars, founded, in the year 1152, by Ralph de Hostings; granted to Lord Darcy.

At Joreval. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, about the year 1156, by Conan, Duke of Richmond; yearly value £455 10*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £9,110 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Matthew, Earl of Lenox.

At Keldon. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Stuteville; rents £29 6*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £586 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland.

At Nun Kelynge. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the reign of King Stephen, by Agnes de Archis; rents £50 17*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £1,017 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Richard Gresham.

At Killingwoldgrove. An Hospital, founded for women before the year 1169; rents £12 3*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £243 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Kingston. A Cistercian Priory, built about the time of Richard III., by Michael de la Pole, Earl of

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Suffolk; rents £231 17*s*. 3*d*., now worth £4,637 5*s*.; granted, 6 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

Grigge's and Mariners' Hospitals; one for Priests and the other for Sailors; founded, by John Grigge; valued, 26 Henry VIII., at £10, now worth £400 yearly. They are in being to this day.

Pole's Hospital, founded in the year 1384, by Michael de la Pole, for thirteen poor men and so many poor women; rents £10, now worth £200; still in being.

A Carmelite Friary, founded by King Edward I., or by some others; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to John Henneage.

A Dominican Friary, granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Broxholm.

At KIRKHAM. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1121, by Walter Espec; rents £300 15*s*. 6*d*., now worth £2,015 10*s*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Henry Knyvet.

At KIRKLEGHES. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Reynerus Flandersis; rents £20 7*s*. 8*d*., now worth £407 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Tasburg and Nicholas Saville.

At KIRKSTALL. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1147, by Henry de Lacy; rents £512 13*s*. 4*d*., now worth £10,253 6*s*. 8*d*.

At KNARESBURGH. A Trinitarian Friary, built in the reign of Henry III., by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans; rents £35 10*s*. 11*d*., now worth £710 18*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 7 Edward VI., to Francis of Shrewsbury.

At LAYSINGBY. A College, founded, 18 Edward I., by John de Lythegraynes; rents £9 6*s*. 8*d*., now worth £186 13*s*. 4*d*.

At OLD MALTON. A Gilbertine Priory, founded, in

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the year 1150, by Eustace Fitz John; rents £257 7*s*., now worth £5,147; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Robert Holegate, Bishop of Landaff.

At Little Marcis. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the year 1163, by Roger de Clere; rents £26 6*s*. 8*d*., now worth £526 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Robert Holgate, Bishop of Landaff; after him to the Bishop of York.

At Marton. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Bertram de Bulmer; rents £183 12*s*. 4*d*., now worth £3,672 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to the Archbishop of York.

At Maryke. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Henry II., by Roger de Asac; rents £64 16*s*. 9*d*., now worth £1,296 15*s*.; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Uvedale.

At Melsa. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1150, by William le Gross, Earl of Albemarle; rents £445 10*s*. 5*d*., now worth £8,910 8*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 3 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

At Middleham. A College, founded, in the year 1476, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., rents £16 9*s*. 4*d*., now worth £329 3*s*. 4*d*.

At Middlesburgh. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Robert de Bruce; rents £21 13*s*. 8*d*., now worth £433 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to Thomas Reve.

At Molesley. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded by Henry II., in the year 1167; rents £32 6*s*. 2*d*., now worth £646 3*s*. 4*d*.; granted to the Archbishop of York.

At Nun Monketon. A Benedictine Nunnery, built in the reign of Stephen, by William de Arches; rents £85 14*s*. 8*d*., now worth £1,714 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 29 Henry VIII., to John, Lord Latimer.

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At Mountgrace. A Carthusian Priory, founded in the year 1396, by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey; rents £323 2*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth £6,462 17*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Robert Strangeways.

At Mount St. John. A House of Hospitalers, founded in the reign of Henry I., by William Percy; rents £102 13*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £2,053 16*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to the Archbishop of York.

At Newburgh. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1145, by Roger de Mowbray; rents £457 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £9,153 8*s.* 5*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Margaret Simson and Anthony Bellasis.

At Newland. A House of Hospitalers, founded by King John; rents £202 3*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £4,043 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Francis Jobson and Andrew Dudley

At Newton. An Hospital, built in the year 1179, by William Gross, Earl of Albemarle; rents £21 0*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £420 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 16 Elizabeth, to John Stanhope.

At Nostell. An Augustine Priory, built in the reign of Henry II.; by Robert de Lacy; rents £606 9*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £12,129 5*s.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas Leith.

At Oveton. A Gilbertine Priory, founded, 5 John, by Alan de Wilton; rents £11 2*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £222 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Pontefract. A Cluniac Priory, built in the time of William Rufus, by Robert de Lacy; rents £472 16*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £9,456 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to William, Lord Talbot.

St. Clement's College, founded, in the reign of William Rufus, by Ilbert de Lacy.

Knolles' College, and Almshouse. Sir Robert Knolles founded, in the year 1385, a College for a Master and six Fellows; and adjoining it an Alms-

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house for a Master, two Chaplains, and 13 poor men and women; revenues £200 5*s.* 10½*d.*, now worth £4,005 0*s.* 10*d.*

St. Nicholas's Hospital, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Robert de Lacy; rents £97 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £1,953 6*s.* 8*d.*; it maintained until the dissolution one Chaplain and 13 poor persons.

Dominican Friary, built before the year 1266, by Simon Pyper; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to William Clifford, and Michael Wildbore.

Franciscan Friary.

At Rerecross Hospital. An Hospital, built in the year 1171, by Ralph de Multon; granted, 7 Edward VI., to William Bucton, and Roger Marshall.

At Ribstane. An Hospital of Templars, founded in the reign of Richard I., by Robert, Lord Ross; rents £265 9*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £5,359 10*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

At Richmond. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the year 1100, by Wymar, Steward to the Earl of Richmond; rents £43 16*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £876 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton.

A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1151, by Roald, the Constable of Richmond; rents £188 16*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £3,776 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 14 Elizabeth, to John Stanhope.

St. Nicholas's Hospital, founded by King Henry II.; rents £10 yearly, now worth £200.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the year 1258, by Ralph Fitz Randal, Earl of Middleham; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to John Banaster, and William Metcalf.

At Rippon. A College, built and endowed in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Archbishop Alfred, on the ruins of a Monastery that had been founded be-

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fore the year 661 by Alchfrid, king of Northumbers, but afterwards burnt down in the civil wars; seven Prebends made here at the dissolution £361 19*s.* 6*d.*, six Vicars Choral £36, other revenues £47 16*s.* 3*d.*, total £445 15*s.* 3*d.*; now worth £8,915 5*s.*

St. John's Hospital, founded, before 4 John, by the Archbishops of York; rents £12 0*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £240 6*s.* 8*d.*

Magdalen Hospital, founded, by the Archbishops of York for lepers; rents £24 0*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £480 11*s.* 8*d.*

At RIVER. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1131, by Walter Espec; rents £351 14*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £7,134 10*s.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, in exchange for other lands.

At ROCH. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1147, by Richard Fitz Turgis; rents £271 19*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £5,439 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to William Ramesden, and Thomas Vavasor.

At ROSEDALE. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Richard I., by Robert de Stuteville; rents £41 13*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £833 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland.

At SALLAY. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1146, by William de Percy; rents £221 15*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £4,435 13*s.* 4*d.*

At SELBY. A Benedictine Abbey, founded, in the year 1069, by William the Conqueror; rents £819 2*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £16,382 10*s.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Ralph Sadler.

At SINNINGTHWAITE. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the year 1160, by Bertram Haget; rents £62 6*s.*, now worth £1,246; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to Robert Tempest.

At SNAITH. A Benedictine Cell, founded in the

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year 1106, by Girard, Archbishop of York; granted, 4 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

At Sportburgh. An Hospital, founded, in the year 1363, by Mr. Fitz Williams; rents £9 13*s*. 11*d*., now worth £193 16*s*. 8*d*.

At Sutton. A College; valued at £13 18*s*. 8*d*. yearly, now worth £278 13*s*. 4*d*.

An Hospital; valued at £7 18*s*. 4*d*., now worth £158 6*s*. 8*d*.

At Swinhey. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Stephen, by Roberd de Verli; rents £134 6*s*. 9*d*., now worth £2,686 15*s*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Gresham.

At Thickhed. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the reign of Richard I., by Roger Fitz Roger; rents £23 12*s*. 2*d*., now worth £472 3*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to John Aske.

At Tickhill. A College founded, by Eleanor, Queen of Henry II.; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Tockwith. An Augustine Cell, founded, in the year 1114, by Jeffrey Fitz Pain; rents £8, now worth £160; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas Leigh.

At Warter. An Austin Priory, built in the year 1132, by Jeffrey Fitz Pain; rents £221 3*s*. 10*d*., now worth £4,423 16*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Rutland.

At Watton. A Gilbertine Priory, succeeded in the year 1150 a Nunnery that was built 686; income £453 7*s*. 8*d*., now worth £9,067 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 3 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

At Welle. An Hospital, founded, in the year 1342, by Sir Ralph de Neville; income £65 5*s*. 7*d*., now worth £1,305 11*s*. 8*d*.

At Whitbey. A Benedictine Abbey grew up in

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the time of Henry I., instead of an ancient one built by St. Hilda in the year 657; income £505 9*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £10,109 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

At Widkirk. An Augustine Cell, built in the reign of Henry I., by William, Earl of Warren and others; income £47 0*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £940 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to George Talbot and Robert Saville.

At Wilburfosse. A Benedictine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1153, by Alan de Cotton, income £28 8*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £568 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to George Gale.

At Wykham. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded, in the year 1153, by Pain Fitz Osbert de Wykham; rents £25 17*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £517 10*s.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Francis Poole.

At Yarum. An Hospital, founded, before the year 1185, by the Brus family; income £5, now worth £100.

Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1271, by Peter de Brus; surrendered by Miles Wilcock, Prior, five Friars and Novices, 1539.

At York. A Cathedral, built in the year 1137, by the care of Archbishops Roger, Romane, Milton, and Thoresby, in the place of a church originally founded, 627, by King Edwin, on his conversion to Christianity, but was burnt down in 741; yearly revenues of the Archbishop £2,035 3*s.* 7*d.*, Canons £439 2*s.* 6*d.*, Dean £308 10*s.* 7*d.*; total £2,772 16*s.* 8*d.*; now worth £55,456 13*s.* 4*d.*

St. Mary's, a Benedictine Abbey, founded and endowed by William Rufus, in the year 1088; income £2,085 1*s.* 5½*d.*, now worth £41,701 9*s.* 2d.

St. Clement's, a Benedictine Convent, or Nunnery, founded in the year 1130, westward of the town, by Archbishop Thurston; revenues £55 11*s.* 11*d.*, now worth £1,111 18*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Edward Shipwith.

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St. Andrew's, a Gilbertine Priory, founded, in the year 1200, by Hugh Murduc; income £57 5*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £1,145 15*s.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Bellew and John Broxholm.

Trinity, or Christ Church. An Alien Priory, founded, in the year 1089, by Ralph Painell; yearly income £196 17*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £3,937 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Leonard Beckwith.

All Saints, a Benedictine Cell, built by the bounty of William Rufus; completely demolished at the Reformation, so that it could not be ascertained where it stood.

Beddern, or Vicar's College, founded, in the year 1252, by Walter Gray, Archbishop, for the Choristers and other officers of the Cathedral; revenues £255 7*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £5,107 13*s.*

St. Sepulchre's College, founded, in the year 1161, by Roger, Archbishop of York; income £138 19*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £2,779 4*s.* 2*d.*

St. William's College, founded, in the year 1460, by Richard Neville, Earl of Northumberland, and his brother George Neville, Bishop of Exeter; yearly income £22 12*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £452 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 4 Edward VI., to Michael Stanhope and John Bellew.

Boutham Hospital, founded, in the year 1314, by Robert Pykering, Dean of York; income £11 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £226 13*s.* 4*d.*

Boutham Hospital, Minor, built in the year 1481 by John Gyseburgh; rents £9 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £186 13*s.* 4*d.*

Fossgate Hospital, founded, 45 Edward III., by John de Rucliff, for the poor; income £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £133 6*s.* 8*d.*; still in being.

St. Nicholas' Hospital, said to have been found-

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ed, by the Empress Maud, for leprous persons; income £29 1*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £581 6*s.* 8*d.*

St. Peter's or Leonard's Hospital, founded, by King Stephen, for a Master, 13 Brethren, four secular Priests, eight Sisters, 30 Choristers, two Schoolmasters, 206 Beadmen, and six Servitors; with revenues of £362 11*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £7,251 2*s.* 6*d.*; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to Robert, Lord Dudley; it is now called the *Mint Yard.*

St. Thomas's Hospital, founded, before the year 1391, yet stands.

An Augustine Friary, founded, in the year 1278, by Lord Scroop; granted, to Thomas Rawson.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, by King Henry II., and the city of York; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Leonard Beckwith.

A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the year 1253, by Lord Vesey and Lord Percy; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Ambrose Beckwith.

WALES.

ANGLESEY (County.)

At Glannagh. A Benedictine Priory, founded in an island in the east part of Anglesey in the year 1221, by Llewelline, Prince of North Wales; income £40 17*s.* 9½*d.*, now worth £817 15*s.* 10*d.*; granted, 6 Elizabeth, to John Moore.

At Holy Head. A College rose instead of a Monastery built in the year 380, by St. Kebius; income £24, now worth £480; granted, 7 James I., to Francis Morrice and Francis Filips.

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BRECKNOCK (County.)

At Brecknock. A Benedictine Priory, built in the reign of Henry I., by Bernard de Newmarch; yearly income £134 11*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £2,691 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, by Henry VIII., to John ap Rice.

A College, made of a Dominican Friary, is standing to this day.

CAERMARTHEN (County.)

At Abergwilly. A College, founded, in the year 1287, by Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's; rents £42, now worth £840.

At Abelanda. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1143, by Bernard, Bishop of St. David's; yearly value £153 17*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £3,077 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 36 Henry VIII., to Henry Audley and John Cordel.

At Cadwell. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the year 1130, by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury; rents £29 10*s.*, now worth £590.

At Caermarthen. An Austin Priory, founded before the year 1148; rents £164 0*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £3,280 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple.

A Franciscan Friary; granted, 5 Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Gresham.

At Tallagh. A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the year 1197, by Rhese Griffith Price, of South Wales; income £153 1*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £3,061 6*s.* 8*d.*

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CAERNARVON (County.)

At Bangor. A Cathedral Church, founded at some early time; the revenues of the Bishoprick were valued at £131 16*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £2,636 6*s.* 8*d.*

A Dominican Friary, founded in the year 1276, and granted, 7 Edward VI., to Thomas Brown, and converted into a Free School, 1557.

At Bardsley, Isle of Birds. An Abbey, founded, before the year 516; it produced great numbers of holy men; yearly income £56 6*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £1,126 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 3 Edward VI., to John, Earl of Warwick.

At Bethkelert. An Augustine Priory, founded very anciently; yearly value £69 3*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1,383 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, by Henry VIII., to Lord Radnor.

CARDIGAN (County.)

At Cardigan. A Benedictine Cell, with revenues of £13 4*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £264 15*s.*; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to William Cavendish.

At Llandewi-brevi. A College, founded, in the year 1187, by Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in honour of St. David, who preached at a Council held in 519, and thereby extinguished the Pelagian heresy; rents £38 11*s.*, now worth £771.

At Llanleir. A Cistercian Nunnery, of yearly income £57 5*s.* 4d., now worth £1,145 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 7 Edward VI., to William Sackville and John Dudley.

At Strata Florida. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1164, by Rhesus, son of Griffith of South Wales; income £122 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £2,446 13*s.* 4*d.*

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DENBIGH (County.)

At Maynan. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1283, by King Richard I.; revenues £162 15*s.* now worth £3,255; granted, 5 Elizabeth, to Elezeus Wynne, in whose family it continues still.

At Ruthin. A College, founded, in the year 1310, by John de Grey, Lord of Dyffryn, Clywd; granted, 4 Edward VI., to William Winlove and John Stevens.

At De Valle Crucis Llanegwast. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1200, by Madoc ap Griffith Maylor, Prince of Powis; income £213 5*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £4,283 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 9 James, to Edward Wotton.

FLINT (County.)

At St. Asaph. A Bishoprick, founded, in the sixth century, by a holy and good man, St. Asaph, or Aassaph. This See, and a Monastery that had been also there, were frequently destroyed and rebuilt during the wars between the English and Welsh; revenues £187 11*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £3,751 10*s.*

At Basingwerk. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1131, by Ranulph, Earl of Chester; rents £157 15*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £3,155 3*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Henry ap Harry.

At Rhudland. A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1268; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Henry ap Harry.

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GLAMORGAN (County.)

At Llandaffe. A Bishoprick, founded, about the year 522, by St. Dubritius; suffered much in the wars; revenues £242 7*s*. 1*d*., now worth £4,847 1*s*. 8*d*.

At Morgan. A Cistercian Abbey; founded, in the year 1147, by Robert, Earl of Gloucester; rents £188 14*s*., now worth £3,774; granted, 32 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Moxell, and is now the property of Thomas, Lord Marsel.

At Neth. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Richard de Grainville; rents £150 4*s*. 9*d*., now worth £3,004 15*s*.; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell.

At Swansey. An Hospital, founded, in the year 1332, by Henry, Bishop of St. David's; rents £20, now worth £400.

At Wenny. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the year 1141, by Maurice, of London; rents £59 4*s*., now worth £1,184; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Edward Carn.

MERIONETH (County.)

At Kinner. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1200, by Lleweline, the son of Gervase; rents £58 15*s*. 4*d*., now worth £1,175 6*s*. 8*d*.

MONTGOMERY (County.)

At Llanlugan. A Cistercian Nunnery, founded in the year 1239; rents £22 13*s*. 8*d*., now worth £453 13*s*. 4*d*.; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Sir Arthur Darcy.

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At YSTRAT MARCHEL, or PAOL. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1170, by Owen Keveliog; rents £73 7*s.* 3*d.*, now worth £1,467 5*s.*; granted, 8 Elizabeth, to Rowland Howard and Thomas Dixton.

PEMBROKE (COUNTY.)

At CALDEY. A Tyrone Cell, the gift of Robert Fitz Martin's mother; rents £5, now worth £100.

At ST. DAVID'S. A Bishoprick, founded by St. Patrick about 470; underwent several convulsions afterwards; revenues at the dissolution £193 14*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £3,874 16*s.* 8*d.*

A College, founded, in the year 1365, by John, Duke of Lancaster; revenues £106 3*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2,123 10*s.*; dissolved by Edward VI.

At ST. DOGMAEL. A Tyrone Abbey, founded, in the reign of Henry I., by Robert Fitz Martin; rents £87 8*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £1,748 10*s.*; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to John Bradshaw.

At HAVERFORD. An Austin Priory, founded, in the year 1200, by Robert of Haverford, Lord of the place; rents £135 6*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £2,706 1*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

At PEMBROKE. A Benedictine Cell, founded, in the year 1098, by the Earl of Pembroke; yearly value £113 2*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2,262 10*s.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to John Vaughan.

At PILLA, or PILLE. A Benedictine Priory, founded, in the year 1200, by Adam de Rupe; yearly income £52 2*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £1,042 8*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 38 Henry VIII., to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

At SLEBAGH. A House of Hospitalers, founded, in the year 1301, by Wizo and Walter his son; rents

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£184 10*s.* 11½*d.*, now worth £3,690 19*s.* 2*d.*; granted, together with several things in these parts, to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

RADNOR (County.)

At Cumhire. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1143, by Cadwathelan, though it seems that the fabric was finished; the revenues, at the dissolution, made £24 19*s.* 4*d.*, yearly, now worth £499 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted, 37 Henry VIII., to Walter Henley and John Williams.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

Duffglass. Near this place was a Nunnery, which is now a dwelling house.

At Russin. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1098, by Mac Manis, Governor of the island. This foundation continued for some time after the general suppression of such houses in England. The Isle of Man was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick, about the year 447

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IRELAND.

ANTRIM (County.)

At Ballycastle. An Abbey, when founded, is not known, but it seems, from an inscription on a chapel that had been built in the year 1612, by Randal Mac Donnell, Earl of Antrim, that the Abbey stood until the Reformation.

At Bonamargy. A Monastery, founded, during the fifteenth century by Mac Donnell, granted to his Apostate descendants.

At Carrickfergus. A Franciscan Abbey, founded, in the year 1232, by Hugh Lacy, Earl of Ulster; granted to Sir Arthur Chichester; is now the Mansion of the Earls of Donegal.

Cluain. An Abbey built in the early ages by St. Olcar; now the Protestant place of worship.

At Glenarm. A Franciscan Abbey, built in the year 1465, by Robert Bisset, a Scotchman; granted, to Alexander Mac Donnell, ancestor to the Earl of Antrim.

At Goodborn. A Premonstratensian Priory, founded, about the year 1242; surrendered in the year 1542 to the Commissioners of Henry VIII.

At Kells, or Disert. A Priory, founded, in the year 1200; surrendered, in the year 1542 to the Commissioners of Henry VIII.

At Kilitragh. A Church built by St. Patrick; now the Protestant place of worship.

At Lambeg. A Franciscan Monastery, founded by Mac Donnell about the year 1500.

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At Lhannavagh. The Church of the Dwarf, founded by St. Patrick; now the Protestant place of worship.

At Massareene. A Franciscan Abbey, founded about the year 1500, by O'Neil; granted, in the year 1621, to Sir Arthur Chichester, Baron of Belfast.

At Muckamore. A Monastery, founded, in the year 550, by St. Colman; surrendered, after having been for many ages the light of the world, the nursery of saints and of learning, to Henry VIII.; granted, in the year 1639, to the Longford family.

At Rachlin Island. A Church, founded, in the year 546, by St. Columba. This house, celebrated for learning and sanctity, stood in the year 1558, when the Earl of Essex, Lord Deputy, gained possession of the island.

At Rathmoane. A Church, founded, by St. Patrick, for his disciple St. Ereclasius; now the Protestant place of worship.

Rathmuighe (on the sea-shore, eight miles from Dunliffsia, or Dunluce.) A Monastery, founded by St. Patrick.

At Tulach. A Church built by St. Patrick, for St. Nehemias, in the diocese of Connor; now the Protestant place of worship.

[Besides these, there are upwards of thirty religious houses on record, which were principally founded by St. Patrick in this county, but they are omitted because there is no proof that they subsisted until the Reformation.]

ARMAGH (County.)

At Armagh. An Augustine Abbey, built in the year 457, by St. Patrick.

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A Priory of the Culdei, or Choristers of the Cathedral, had for revenues seven ballyboes, or town-lands, worth £46, now worth £920. Sir Toby Caulfield, Lord Charlemount, received, in the year 1620, the rents for Henry VIII.

Temple Fortagh, founded by St. Patrick for St. Lupita, his eldest sister, who was buried here; granted, in the year 1618, by King James, to Francis Annesley, Esq.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the year 1261, by Archbishop Scanlon. Solomon M'Conny was superior, in 1583, when the Reformation was completed.

CLONFEAKLE, that is, the Church of the Tooth, so named from a tooth of St. Patrick, which was preserved here; is now the Protestant place of worship; five miles from Armagh.

At KILMORE. A Church, founded, by St. Mochtee; now the Protestant place of worship; three miles from Armagh.

At KILSLERE. A Franciscan Monastery. Thomas Ornay was superior in the year 1457.

At KILLEVY. A Nunnery, built about the year 517, by St. Donerca, otherwise called Monena, sister to St. Patrick, at the foot of Sliev Gullen; now a Protestant place of worship.

At STRADHAILLOYSE. A Franciscan Monastery, founded, in the year 1282.

[There are five religious foundations of St. Patrick and his disciples omitted in this county as in the preceding.]

CARLOW (COUNTY.)

At ATHADDY. An Augustine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1151, by Dermot, son of Murchard, King of Leinster.

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At Bally M'William-Roe, near Clonegall. A Preceptory of Templars, founded about the year 1300.

At Killarge. A Preceptory of Templars, (which was afterwards granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem,) founded in the reign of King John, by Gilbert de Borard; granted, 1590, by Queen Elizabeth, to the wife of Gerard Aylmer.

At Leighlin, a town formerly of considerable note. The great Abbey, founded, by St. Gobban, celebrated for the Synod held there in the year 630, regarding the celebration of Easter. St. Laserian, Abbot in 632, had at one time 1500 Monks under him; he was consecrated Bishop, by Pope Honorius, and was Legate from the Holy See.

Leighlin Bridge. A Carmelite Monastery, founded, in the reign of Henry III., by one of the Carew family; had many endowments and privileges from Kings Henry III., Richard II., and Henry IV.; was finally converted, at the suppression, into a fort.

At St. Mullin's. An Abbey of Augustines, founded, in the year 632, by St. Moling; plundered and burnt before the year 1138.

At Tullagh. An Augustine Abbey, built in the reign of Edward II., on a grant of land made by Simon Lumbard and Hugh Tallon; granted, 1557, by Queen Elizabeth, to Thomas, Earl of Ormond.

CAVAN (County.)

At Ballylinch. An Hospital, when founded, by whom and with what endowments, is unknown; granted by King James, 1605, to Sir Edward Moore, ancestor to the Earl of Drogheda, for three pence yearly rent.

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At CAVAN. A Dominican Monastery, founded, in the year 1300, by Giolla O'Reilly, of the dynasty of Breffiny; stood until the general dissolution, but there is not now the least remains of it.

At DROMLOMMAN. An Hospital, leased by King James to Sir Edward Moore, for 2*s*. 6*d*. yearly rent.

At DRUMLANE or DRUMLAHAN. A Monastery, founded, before the year 550, as some suppose, by St. Maidoc, because he was born in that year; granted, 13 Elizabeth, to Hugh O'Reilly, head of the Brenie sept, for the term of 21 years, at the rent of £8 14*s*. 8*d*., now worth £174 13*s* 4*d*.

At KILLACHAD. An Abbey, founded, before the year 800, by St. Tigernach, who was buried there in the year 805, plundered by the English in the reign of Henry II.

At KILMORE. An Abbey, founded, in the sixth century, by St. Columb; now the Protestant Bishop's See.

At LOUGH OUGHTER. An Abbey, founded, in the year 1237, by Clarus M. Moylin, Archdeacon of Elphin; granted, 1570, by Queen Elizabeth, to Hugh O'Reilly of the Brenie, head of his sept, for 21 years, at the rent of £2 15*s*. 8*d*., now worth £55 13*s*. 4*d*. Perhaps he was ejected for non-payment of rent; for, by an inquisition taken 27 Elizabeth, he was found in arrears for 11½ years rent, for this and the Monastery of Drumlan, above said.

At MOUNTERCONAGHT. An Endowed Hospital, granted by King James to Sir Edward Moore, at 1*s*. 3*d*. yearly rent, now worth £1 5*s*. See Ballylinch.

CLARE (COUNTY.)

At CLARE. An Augustine Abbey, founded, in the year 1195, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; granted, 1661, to Henry, Earl of Thomond.

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At Corcumroe. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, in the year 1194, and largely endowed by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; granted to Richard Harding.

At Ennis. A Monastery of Franciscans, built in the year 1240, by Donagh Carbrac O'Brien; it is the place of interment of the family of the O'Briens; granted, 1621, to William Dongan, Esq.; is now the Protestant place of worship.

At Glan Choluimchille. An Abbey, founded by St. Columb; is now a Protestant place of worship in the diocese of Kilfenora.

At Inchycronane, an Island on the river Shannon. A Monastery, founded in the year 1190, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; granted, 1661, to Henry, Earl of Thomond.

At Inchmore, an Island in the Shannon. An Abbey, founded by St. Senan, who placed over it his disciple, St. Liberius.

At Inisanlaoi. A magnificent Abbey, built in the year 1305, by Turlogh, King of Thomond, where he is buried.

At Iniskeltair, an Island in Loughderg. An Abbey, founded, in the year 653, by St. Camin, who is interred there. This Island is one of the stations for pilgrimage in the Loughderg.

At Inisnegananagh, or the Island of Canons, in the Shannon. A priory of Augustines, founded, in the 12th century, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; granted, 1661, to Henry, Earl of Thomond.

At Inisscattery. A rich and beautiful Island in the mouth of the Shannon. An Abbey, founded by St. Senan, or, as some suppose, by St. Patrick himself, who appointed over it St. Senan; he had eleven churches for Friars, and allowed no women to come into the Island. Granted, 20 Elizabeth, to the Mayor and Corporation of Limerick, at £3 12*s*. 8*d*. rent, now

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worth £72 13*s.* 4*d.* This Island is a great resort of pilgrims, on certain festivals.

At KILCARRAGH. A Monastery, granted to John King.

At KILLOEN, in the Barony of Islands. A Nunnery, built in the year 1190, by Donald O'Brien, of Limerick. Slaney, daughter of Donogh, King of Thomond, was Abbess, and died in 1260. She excelled all the women then in Munster for piety, alms-deeds, and hospitality

At KILSHANNY, in the Barony of Corcumroe. A Monastery, granted to Robert Hickman.

At QUIN, or QUINCHY, five miles east of Ennis. A Franciscan Monastery, built in the year 1402, by M'Namara; the building is entirely of black marble; granted, 1583, to Sir Tirlagh O'Brien, of Irishdyman. The Roman Catholics repaired this Monastery in 1604.

At SHRADUFFE, an Abbey, granted, in 1611, to Sir Edward Fisher, together with its site and possessions.

At TOMGRANY, four miles east of Loughderg. An Abbey. St. Manchin, Abbot, died in the year 735. It is now the church.

Fifteen religious foundations of the early ages in this county are omitted.

CORK (COUNTY.)

At ABBEY MAHON, near Timoleague, by Count M'Sherry-bay. A Cistercian Monastery, built by the Friars, and endowed by Lord Barry with eighteen plowlands, that is, the whole parish of Abbey Mahon, which were seized by the crown.

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At Ballybeg, near Buttavant. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1229, by Philip de Barry; the steeple, the arcade over the dome, remaining yet, together with the traces of many external buildings, show that it had been a magnificent structure; yearly value £260, now worth £5,200; granted, 16 Elizabeth, for 21 years, to George Boucher, Esq., who forfeited it for non-payment of rent; then granted to the wife of Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of Munster.

At Ballymacadane, four miles south of Cork, on the Bandon Road. An Augustine Nunnery, founded, in the year 1450, by Cormac M'Carthy.

At Ballvourney, or the town of the Beloved. An Abbey or Nunnery, built in the year 650, by St. Abban, for St. Gobnata, descendant of O'Connor the Great, Monarch of Ireland; her festival is on the 14th February.

At Bantry, a pretty Town on the Bay of that name. A Franciscan Monastery, built in the year 1466, by Dermot O'Sullivan Beare; is now demolished.

At Bridge Town, on the Black Water, above Fermoy. A Priory, pleasantly situated in a deep valley at the confluence of the rivers Aubeg and Black Water.

At Brigowne, near Michelstown. A Church, founded by St. Finchu.

At Buttevant, formerly a corporate town, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. A Franciscan Monastery founded in the year 1290, by David Oge Barry, Lord Buttevant; the walls of the choir and nave are yet entire; the steeple, a high square tower, standing on a fine gothic arch, fell in 1822. There is a beautiful window in the east end.

At Cape Clear. An island on the south-west coast of Ireland, containing 12 plowlands, 300 houses, and about 1200 inhabitants.

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At CARIGILIKY, in the parish of Myros, West Carberry. A Monastery, built in the year 1172, by Dermot M'Carthy, King of Desmond; granted, with all the possessions, 30 Elizabeth, to Nicholas Walshe for ever, at the yearly rent £28 6*s*. 6*d*., now worth £566 10*s*.

At CASTLE LYONS. A Dominican Monastery, founded in the year 1307, by John de Barry. The Earl of Cork obtained the possessions and bestowed them on the Countess of Barrymore, his daughter.

A Carmelite Abbey, founded in the Barry family.

At CLONMENE, in Duhallow. An Augustine Monastery; founded, by Mr. O'Callagan.

At CLOYNE, a town near Youghal. A Cathedral Monastery, and Nunnery destroyed; the revenues preserved for parsons.

At CORK. A Monastery founded, in the year 600, by St. Finbar; it is recorded, that in the eighth century 700 Monks and 17 Bishops were living there a contemplative life; the possessions were granted, 33 Elizabeth, to Cormac M'Carthy and to Sir Richard Grenville; a Protestant place of worship was erected on the site.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the year 1214, by Dermot M'Carthy Reagh; granted, 8 Elizabeth, to Andrew Skydy, at £2 18*s*. 8*d*., now worth £58 13*s*. 4*d*. This building stood on the north side of the city.

A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1229, by Philip de Barry; it stood on an island in the south of the city; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to William Boureman, for 9*s*. 6*d*. yearly rent, now worth £9 10*s*.

An Augustine Monastery, founded, in the reign of Henry IV., by Lord Kinsale; granted, 19 Elizabeth, to Cormac M'Carthy, at £13 16*s*. 8*d*. yearly rent, now worth £276 13*s*. 4*d*.; it is converted into a sugar-house now called the red Abbey.

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A Nunnery, founded, by William de Barry, about the year 1327; it is thought it stood where the market-house now is.

A Preceptory of Templars; built in the year 1292.

Priory of St. Stephen, founded, for lepers, before the year 1295; converted into the Blue-coat Hospital in 1674.

At DONAGHMORE, eight miles north-west of Cork. A Monastery, founded, by St. Fingene, disciple of St. Finbar; it is now the Church.

At FERMOY, a large town. A Cistercian Abbey, to which Maurice Fleming was a benefactor; granted, 33 Elizabeth, to Sir Richard Grenville, at £15 18*s.* 4*d.* yearly rent, now worth £318 6*s.* 8*d.*

At GLANWORTH. A Dominican Monastery founded, in the 1227, by the Roche's family.

At INISCARA, on the river Lee, five miles above Cork. An Abbey, built by St. Senan of Iniscattery; dissolved.

At INISHIRCAN, near Cape Clear. A Franciscan Monastery, founded, in the year 1460, by Florence Moar O'Driscoll; the walls and steeple are still in good order.

At KILBEACAN, in Muscryciure. A large Monastery, founded, in the year 650, by St. Abban; St. Beacon presided there.

At KILCREA. A Nunnery, where St. Chera, was Abbess.

A Franciscan Monastery, founded, in the year 1465, by Cormac M'Carthy Moor, King of Desmond; great part of the building still remains; granted, by Oliver Cromwell 1641, to Lord Broghill.

At KINSALE. A Priory of regular Canons dedicated to St. Gobban.

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A Carmelite Friary; when founded, is not known, it flourished in 1350.

At Legan. A Monastery, stood in the year 1301; at the suppression of religious houses, the Prior of St. John in Waterford was seized of this house.

At Lueim, near the city of Cork. A Monastery, of which David de Cogan was patron in the year 1318.

At Middleton. An Abbey, founded, in the year 1180, by the Fitzgeralds, or, as some think, by the Barrys; Gerald, Bishop of Cloyne, endowed it with several vicarages in 1476.

At Monanimy, on the Black Water, three miles below Mallow. A Commandery, for the support of which the parishes of Clenor, Carrigdownen, Carig, and Templebodane, were charged in the King's books with £3 10*s.* crown rent, now worth £70.

At Mourne, or Ballynamona, three miles south of Mallow, on the Cork road. A Preceptory, first of Templars, and afterwards of Hospitalers, founded, in the reign of John, by Alexander de Sancta Helena.

At Ross Carberry. An Abbey, founded in the year 590 by St. Fachnan Mougah, or the *hairy*, because he was covered with hair at his birth; he was Abbot of Molona, in the county of Waterford also; a city with a large seminary grown up here.

It was also an Episcopal See. This diocese is now joined to the diocese of Cloyne.

At Timoleague, in the Barony of Barryroe, eight miles west of Kinsale. An Abbey of Franciscans, founded at Cregan, and translated hither in the year 1279, by William Barry, Lord of Ibaun. At the suppression, the possessions fell to Lord Inchiquin. The walls, arcades, and tower are still in good order.

At Tracton, two miles south of Carigline. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1224, by M'Carthy; great numbers of pilgrims resorted hither on Holy

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Thursday to venerate the Holy Cross; granted, by Queen Elizabeth, 1568, to Sir James Craig and Henry Guilford; the former assigned it to the Earl of Cork.

At WEEME, near Cork. An Augustine Priory, stood at the fourteenth century, and, without doubt, until the general dissolution.

At YOUGHAL, a large sea port town. A Franciscan Monastery, built in the year 1224, by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who died and was buried in 1257, after having spent many years here under the habit of a Monk. This house stood to the South of the town; there are no traces of it now.

A Dominican Friary, built to the north, in the year 1268, by Maurice, descendant of Lord Offaly; granted, 23 Elizabeth, to William Walsh, at 1*s.* 10*d.* yearly rent, now worth £1 16*s.* 8*d.*

DERRY (COUNTY.)

At ARRAGELL, in the Barony of Coleraine. A Monastery, founded, by St. Columb, to which the Protestant place of worship has succeeded.

At BADONEY, in Glaun Aicle, two miles from Derry. A Church, founded, by St. Patrick.

At COLERAINE. A Priory of regular Canons, founded, it is thought, by St. Carbreus, a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard.

A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1244, by the O'Cahanes; Shane O'Boyle, the last prior, surrendered it to the King's Commissioners, 1 Jan. 1542.

At DERRY. An Augustine Abbey, founded, about the year 521, by St. Columb.

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A Nunnery, founded, in the year 1218, by Turlogh O'Neil, of Strabane.

A Dominican Friary, built in the year 1274, by O'Donnel, Prince of Tyrconnell; the house supported generally 150 Monks.

At DEZERTOGHILL. An Abbey, built by St. Columb, is now converted into a Protestant place of worship.

At DONAGHMORE. A Church, built in the time of St. Patrick, is now converted into the Protestant place of worship.

At DUNGIVEN. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1100, by Prince O'Cahane; it stood to the fourteenth, and, without doubt, to the sixteenth, century.

At MAGILLAGAN, near Loughfoyle. A Monastery, founded, by St. Columb.

At MOYCOSQUIN, near Coleraine. An Abbey, founded, in the year 1172. It stood until the fifteenth century.

DONEGALL (COUNTY.)

At ASTRATH, on the river Erne, near Ballyshannon. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1178, by Roderick O'Cananan, Prince of Tyrconnell; by a valuation of Queen Elizabeth, the revenues made £19 11*s.* 8*d.* yearly, now worth £39 13*s.* 4*d.*

At BOTHCHONAIS, in Inis-eoguin. A Monastery, in which St. Coemgall was Abbot in the eighth, and St. Maelisa (whose writings are still extant) in the eleventh century.

At CLONLEIGH, on the river Foyle. A Church, built by St. Columb, where his disciple, St. Lugad, is honoured; St. Carnech was Abbot and Bishop here

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about the year 530. It is now the Protestant place of worship in the diocese of Derry.

At CLONMANY, near the sea. A Monastery, built by St. Columb; now the Church.

At CONWALL, near the river Sevilly. An Abbey, founded about the year 587; now a Church of worship, in the diocese of Raphoe.

At CNODAIN, on the river Erne. A Monastery, in which St. Conan was Abbot.

At DOMNACHGLINNE TOCHUIR, in Inisoen. A Church, founded, by St. Patrick, in which he appointed Maccarthen, brother to the Saint of Clogher, Bishop; there are still preserved the Saint's penitential bed, and other sacred relics; a great resort of pilgrims on St. Patrick's day, 17th March.

At DONEGALL. A Franciscan Monastery, founded, in the year 1474, by Odo Roe O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnell. The place of interment of great men and scholars.

At DRUMHOME, on the Bay of Donegall. A Monastery, in which St. Ernan lived in the year 640; continued to the general dissolution; now the Protestant place of worship.

At FAHAN, six miles north-west of Derry, on Loughswilly. A noble Monastery, founded by St. Columb. This grand Edifice was held in the greatest veneration, from the reverence paid to the patron saint, from the many monuments of antiquity preserved there, and from its being the interment of many illustrious saints and great men. The only relics still remaining are some fragments of the acts of St. Columb, written in Irish verse by St. Muran, a large chronicle, and the crosier of St. Muran, richly ornamented with jewels, which is preserved by the O'Neils.

At FANEGARAGH. A Franciscan Friary, built by M'Ruinifaig.

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At GARTON, two miles west of Kilmacrenan. A Monastery, founded by St. Columb; now the Protestant place of worship.

At HILFOTHUIR. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1194, by O'Dogharty.

At INVER, five miles east of Killybegs. A Franciscan Friary, founded, about the year 1500, on the ruins of an ancient Monastery, that was built, 563, by St. Natalis.

At INIS KEEL, an Island off the coast, an Abbey.

At INES SAMER. Some Religious House; in which Flaherty, King of Tyrconnell, died in retirement in the year 1197, after having laid off his crown and worldly cares.

At KILBARON, on the Bay of Donegall. A Church, founded by St. Columb; now the Protestant Church.

At KILCARTAICH. A Church, in which St. Carthach was Bishop about the year 540; it is supposed to be Killcarr, which is a Protestant house in the diocese of Raphoe.

At KILLYBEGS. A Franciscan Friary, built by M'Sweeny-bannig.

At KILMACRENAN, on the river Gannon. An Abbey, richly endowed by St. Columb; and a Franciscan Friary, built by O'Donnel, which is now the Protestant Church.

At KIL O'DONNEL. A Franciscan Monastery, founded, before the year 1600, by O'Donnell; by an inquisition ordered by James I., the revenues made 3*s.* annually, now worth £3.

At LOUGHDEARG, in the parish of Templecaran; there are several islands, and in the largest called St. Dabeoc, was an Augustine Priory, founded, by St. Dabeoc, about the year 492. St. Patrick's purgatory, celebrated all over Europe, and visited by all nations, particularly in the fourteenth century, is situated in one of these

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islands; the lough continues still to be the resort of great numbers of pilgrims.

At Movill on Loughfoyle. A Monastery, founded by St. Patrick; now the Protestant place of worship.

At Raphoe. A Monastery, founded by St. Columb.

At Rathmullin on Loughswilly. A Carmelite Friary, founded by M'Sweeny Fannagh. The revenues valued, 43 Elizabeth, at 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £6 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Seinglean, in the diocese of Raphoe. A Monastery, founded by St. Columb.

At Taughboyne. A Monastery, founded by St. Baithen, disciple and kinsman of St. Columb, in the year 584.

At Torre Island. A Monastery, founded before the year 650, in which St. Ernan was Abbot.

At Tully, near Loughswilly. An Abbey, founded by St. Columb.

DOWN (County.)

At Achadhcaoil, near the Bay of Dundrum. An Abbey, in which St. Killen was Abbot in the fifth, and St. Senan in the sixth century.

At Bangor, or the White Choir, formerly the Vale of Angels. An Abbey, founded, in the year 555, by St. Corngall, of noble parentage in Ulster, and disciple of St. Fintan in Clonagh. This house continued until the Reformation a celebrated school for great men; and an asylum for Kings and Princes from the busy stage of the world; by an inquisition held 5 James I. the revenues were worth £3, now worth £60.

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At Black Abbey, in the Great Ardes. A Benedictine Abbey, founded by St. John de Courcey; granted by James I. to the Protestant Bishop of Armagh.

At Bretain, near the town of Down. An Abbey, in which St. Loarne was Abbot, in the year 540; is now a Nobleman's seat.

At Castle Buy, near the Lough of Stranford. A Commandery, built in the year 1200, by Hugh de Lacie; now in ruins. The Echlin family possess the property.

At Cumber, on the Lough of Strangford. An Abbey, founded, about the year 1201, by the O'Neils of Clandeboy. By an inquisition held, 1 James I., John O'Mulligan was Abbot; the revenues made then £23 19*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £479 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Downpatrick, a town on the Lough of Strangford. An Abbey, founded, by St. Patrick, in which he was interred in the year 493.

A Priory of Regular Canons, founded in the year 1138, by Malachi O'Morgair; granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

A Priory of Crossbearers, founded by Sir John de Courcey; granted to the above Nobleman.

A Cistercian Abbey, founded, about the year 1200, by a Mr. Bagnal.

A Cistercian Nunnery, founded there also.

A Franciscan Friary, built in the year 1240, by Hugh de Lacey, Earl of Ulster; granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

An Hospital of Lepers, granted to the same Earl.

At Dromore, a town originated by St. Coleman, a disciple of M'Nissy, Bishop of Connor. A Franciscan Priory, built by him about the year 513.

At Drumboe. An Abbey, founded by St. Patrick, in

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which St. Mochumma was Abbot in the 7th century; now the Protestant place of worship.

At DUNDRUM, in the Barony of Lecale. A Castle, built by Sir John de Courcey, for the Templars, before the year 1313; yearly revenues £6 13*s* 4*d*., now worth £133 6*s*. 8*d*.; granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

At EYNES. A Priory, founded, in the year 1411, by Thomas Chelene; it became the dwelling of Charles Ecklin, Esq.

At GLANGRAGH, VALE OF CHARITY. An Abbey, founded in the year 1200.

GRAY ABBEY, on the Lough of Stranford, founded, in the year 1192, by Africa, daughter of Godfrey, King of Man, and wife of Sir John de Courcey; by an inquisition held in the first year of James I., the revenues made £2, now worth £40; granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare; now the Protestant place of worship.

At HOLLYWOOD, on the Bay of Carrickfergus. A Monastery of Franciscans; rents valued, in 5 James I., £1 3*s*. 4*d*., now worth £23 6*s*. 8*d*.

At INISCOURCEY, in the Lough of Strangford. A Cistercian Abbey, built by Sir John de Courcey, in the year 1180; granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

At KILCLIFF, on the Lough of Strangford. An Abbey, in which St. Eugene and St. Niell were Abbots; now the Protestant place of worship.

An Hospital for Lepers, under the patronage of St. Peter.

At KILMBIAN. An Abbey, built by St. Fergus, Bishop of Down, about the year 583. St. Neman lived here too.

At MAGHERELIN, on the river Lagan, near Dromore. A Monastery, built by St. Colman, who died in the year 699; now a Protestant place of worship.

At MOVILLE. An Abbey of Augustines, flourished

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from the year 559 until 1542, when it had been suppressed after having produced many illustrious saints and great literary characters.

At NEWREY. A Cistercian Abbey, built by Maurice M'Lochlain, Monarch of all Ireland; made into a Protestant place of worship in 1543. College also destroyed.

At NEWTOWN. A Monastery, founded, in the year 1244, by Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster; surrendered 32 Henry VIII.; revenues worth £13 3*s*., now worth £263.

At SAUL, in the Barony of Lecale. An Abbey, founded, by St. Patrick, where he died, March 17, 493, and in the 120th year of his age, and was buried with great solemnity at Downpatrick; granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

At SLIEVE DONARD, a high mountain. A Monastery, founded, by St. Domangart, a disciple of St. Patrick.

At TOBERGLORY, a well near Downpatrick. An Abbey, founded, by Sir John de Courcey, and richly endowed.

DUBLIN (COUNTY.)

At BALDONGAN, in the Barony of Balruddery. A Castle of Templars, that was converted into a Friary and Nunnery alternately.

At BALLYMADUN, in the same Barony. A Cell and a Church; on the ruins of which Robert Preston, Esq. had his seat in the year 1542.

At CASTLE KNOCK. An Augustine Abbey founded by Richard Tirrel; now the Protestant place of worship.

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At CLONDALKIN. An Abbey, in which St. Cronan Mochua was the first Abbot before the year 776; after having produced many Sains, it is made the Protestant place of worship.

At CLONTARF. A Monastery, built in the year 550; now a Protestant place of worship.

Commandery of Templars, founded in the reign of King John.

At DUBLIN. Abbey of the Virgin Mary, founded, it is supposed, by the Danes after their conversion to christianity, about the year 948. It was at first a Benedictine monastery, but it was granted to the Cistercians in the year 1139. The house was considerably enriched by the bounty of Bishops, Abbots, and Princes, and always held in the greatest veneration for the numerous saints and learned men it produced, as well as for the sacred relics which it contained. In the year 1180, Fitz Andelm, and Miles Cogane, and Fitz Stephen, brought from Armagh, and bestowed upon this church a stone altar, and the most holy staff of Jesus, which St. Patrick used to carry in his hand; this staff was covered with gold and overlaid with pearls, being held so sacred that the possessor of it, if a Bishop, was always deemed the canonical owner of the See of Armagh. The history of the staff is thus given by Joceline: "St. Patrick, moved either by divine instinct or angelical revelation, on his tour in the south of Europe, visited one *Justus*, an ascetic in the island of the Tuscan Sea, who was spending a solitary life of the most edifying sanctity. After mutual salutations and discourse on heavenly matters, he presented the Irish Apostle with a staff, which he averred he had received from the hands of Jesus Christ himself. In this island there were some men in the bloom of youth, and others who appeared aged and decrepid. St. Patrick, upon conversing with them, found that those persons seemingly old were sons of those who appeared young. He was astonished at this miraculous appearance, until he was told that from their infancy they

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had served God; that they were constantly employed in works of charity, and their doors ever open to the traveller and the distressed; and that one night a stranger, with a staff in his hand, came to them whom they accommodated to the best of their power; and that in the morning he blessed them, and said, I am Jesus Christ whom you have always faithfully served, but last night you received me in my proper person. He then gave this staff to their spiritual father, with directions to deliver it to a stranger named Patrick, who would shortly visit them. On saying this he ascended into heaven, and left us in that state of juvenility in which you behold us, and our sons, then young, are the old decrepid persons you now see." Joceline goes on then to relate that with this staff our Apostle collected every venemous serpent and snake in the island of Erin to the top of the mountain of Crough Phadruig, or Patrick's Hill, in the county of Mayo, and from thence precipitated them into the ocean. This story was handed down by general tradition in that country since the earliest ages, being related by many authors who flourished prior to the days of Joceline, in the year 1185. This house and possessions were granted 31 Elizabeth, to Edmund Fitz Alexander; rent £4 17*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £97 13*s.* 4*d.*

Nunnery of St. Mary de Hogges; founded, in the year 1146, by Dermot, son of the King of Leinster; granted, 6 Edward VI., to James Sedgrave; rent 11*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £11 13*s.* 8*d.*

Nunnery of St. Mary les Dames; without the gate.

Abbey of St. Olave.

Priory of All Saints, in Hoggin Green, now called College Green, was founded, about the year 1166, by Dermot, son of Muchard, King of Leinster; granted, 30 Henry VIII., to the Mayor, &c. of the city of Dublin, for the yearly rent of £4 3*s.* 0½*d.*, now worth £83 0*s.* 10*d.*

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Abbey of St. Thomas, founded, by Henry II., in that part which is now called Thomas Court; the possessions were granted to divers persons in 33 Elizabeth; yearly value £24 2*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £482 6*s.* 8*d.*

Priory of St. John Baptist, founded, in the 12th century, by Ailred le Palmer. In this house was an infirmary, which contained fifty beds for the sick; the house, site and possessions were granted to James Sedgrave of Dublin, for £1,078 15*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £21,575; and the yearly rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2 10*s.*

Friary of St. Saviour, near the old bridge, on the north bank, founded, about the year 1202, by William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke. The King's Inns, containing courts of law, rolls, &c., are built on the site of this sacred edifice.

Monastery of St. Francis, built where Francis street now runs, by Ralph le Porter, in the year 1235; granted, 24 Henry VIII., to Thomas Stephens, at 2*s.* yearly rent, now worth £2.

Monastery of the Holy Trinity, founded, in the year 1259, by the Talbot family; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Walter Terrell, at the yearly rent of 6*s.* 1*d.*, now worth £6 1*s.* 8*d.*

A Carmelite Monastery, in the parish of St. Peter, built in the year 1278; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Nicholas Stonyhurst, at the yearly rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2 10*s.*

Hospital of St. Stephen, founded, in the year 1344.

Steyne Hospital, built and endowed in the year 1220, by Henry Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin.

Allen's Hospital, founded, for the poor about the year 1500, by Walter, Archbishop of Dublin.

At Fingla, two miles from Dublin. An Abbey,

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founded, as people think, by St. Patrick. St. Kenicus was Abbot and its patron Saint. Here is a well, dedicated to St. Patrick, and remarkable for many miracles, and its sanative effects; now the house is made a Protestant place of worship.

At GLASSMORE. A Nunnery, founded, in the year 1190, by John Comin, Archbishop of Dublin, in this place, which is three miles north of Swords; at an inquisition of 33 Henry VIII., the revenues made yearly £112 1*s*., now worth £2,241.

At HOLM PATRICK. A Priory, founded, by Sitrie, son of Muachard on Inis Patrick. The holy Moel Finian, Prince of the Bregii, resigned his throne, became a Monk here, was afterwards Abbot, and died in the year 898; granted, 20 Elizabeth, to Thomas Fitz Williams.

At INIS-PATRICK, IRELAND'S EYE, a small rocky island, north of Howth Hill, where St. Nessau founded, in the year 570, an Abbey, in which he spent the evening of a holy life in praying and fasting.

KILMAINHAM PRIORY, founded, in the year 1174, by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, for the Knights Templars, but on the suppression of that order by the Pope, in 1312, the Priory was given to the Hospitalers. By an inquisition taken, 32 Henry VIII., the revenues made £64 14*s*. 1*d*., now worth £1,294 1*s*. 8*d*.; granted, 20 Elizabeth, to William Browne, part of the revenues for £57 10*s*., now worth £1150 yearly.

At KILSAGHLAN, in the Barony of Castle Knock. A Monastery, valued 28 Henry VIII.; that is all we know of it.

At LUSK. An Abbey, founded very early.

At MOORTOWN. A Monastery, in which St. Cronan was the first Abbot, before the year 571.

At PALMERSTOWN, on the Liffey, three miles from Dublin. A Priory of St. Laurence.

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At SAGGARD. A Priory, founded about the year 650, by St. Mosacre; now the Protestant place of worship.

At ST. CATHERINE'S. A Priory, amply endowed by Warrisius de Peche, for the salvation of his soul and of the souls of his ancestors, about the year 1220.

At SWORDS. A Monastery, founded, in the year 512, by St. Columb, to which he bestowed a small Missal, written by himself, and appointed St. Finan Lobhair, Leper, as Abbot. This is the church at present.

A Nunnery, founded before the reign of King Edward IV.

At TALLAGHT, five miles from Dublin. A Monastery, founded early by St. Maelwan, they suppose, because he was the first Bishop; now a Protestant place of worship.

FERMANAGH (COUNTY.)

At CLINISH, an Island in Lough Earn. St. Synell was Abbot of Clain Inis, about the year 550; now a Protestant Place of worship.

At DEROUGH. A Collegiate Church, vested in the crown on the general suppression.

At DEVENISH, an Island in Lough Earn, near Enniskillen. An Abbey, built in Daimb-inis, about the year 563, by St. Laserian; it stood until the general plunder.

At GOLA, near Lough Earn. A Monastery, founded, by M'Manus, Lord of the place; granted to Sir John Davis, Knight.

At INIS-MAC-SAINT, an Island in Lough Earn, an

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Abbey, founded in 523, by St. Nenn. Remained as a Parish Church till the time of Queen Anne.

At Lisgool, an Abbey founded very early. Granted to St. John Davis, Knt.

At Ross Orry, on Lough Earn. A Nunnery, founded about the year 480, by St. Fanchea; now a Protestant place of worship, in the diocese of Clogher.

GALWAY (County.)

Abbey Gormogan, nine miles east of Loughrea; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Ulick, first Earl of Clanricarde.

At Abbey Knockmoy, near Tuam. An Abbey, founded, for the Cistercians, in the year 1190, by Cathol O'Connor, King of Connaught, who took there the religious habit, and died in 1224, and is interred there; valued, 27 Elizabeth, yearly £209 4*s*., now worth £4,184; granted to Valentine Blake, Esq.

At Aghrim, near Ballinasloe. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1200, by Theobald Butler; granted, with several other Houses, to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde, for the yearly rent of £68 9*s*. 6*d*.

At Ahaskeragh, in the Barony of Kilconnell. An Abbey, in which St. Cuan died in the year 788; now a Protestant place of worship, in the diocese of Elphin.

At Arran Naomh, that is, Arran of the Saints. Many churches were erected in these Islands, (three in number,) on the coast of Galway; the bodies of many saints repose in them; the King of Cashell, at the request of St. Albeus, granted the largest of these Islands to St. Enna, who built ten churches in it about the year 490.

At the Middle Island. Two Churches.

At Ardoilen, the third of the Islands of Arran.

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Three Churches, and a Monastery, which was founded by St. Fechin; the pious Abbot, St. Gormgal, died here in 1017. A Franciscan Friary was founded in these Islands, about the year 1485.

At ATHENRY. A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1241, by Meyler de Bermingham.

A Franciscan Friary, founded in the year 1464, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, the Earl of Desmond, and by O'Tully.

At BALLYNEHINCH. A Carmelite Monastery, founded in the year 1356, by O'Flaherty.

At BEAGH. A Franciscan Monastery, founded about the year 1441; valued, in the 28 Elizabeth, £618, now worth £6 13*s*. 4*d*. yearly.

At BOILEAN CLAIR, in the diocese of Tuam. A rich Franciscan Monastery, founded, in the year 1291.

At CLARE GALWAY. A Franciscan Monastery, built about the year 1290, by John de Cogan; now a Roman Catholic Chapel is built in its stead.

At CLONFERT. An Abbey, founded, by St. Brendan, about the year 553; he founded several other Abbeys, and had at one time presided over three thousand monks, each of whom did industriously earn a sufficiency for his own support; we find that many saints lived and died here; dissolved at the Reformation.

At CLONKEEN. A Franciscan Monastery, founded, about the year 1435, by Thomas O'Kelly, Archbishop of Clonfert.

At CLONTHUSKERT. A Monastery of Canons, founded, about the year 809, by Boadan; granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde.

At CLOONEYVORNOGE. An Augustine CELL, founded, about the year 1441; worth, according to an inquisition held 28 Elizabeth, 6*s*. 8*d*., now worth £6 13*s* 4*d*.

At CREVAGHBANE. A Carmelite Friary, founded, in

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or about the year 1400, by the Earl of Clanricarde; granted to the Burgesses and Citizens of Athenry.

At Dundrynan. A Monastery, in which Thomas was Abbot in the year 1374.

At Dunmore. An Augustine Friary, built in the year 1425, on the site of the Monastery founded by St. Patrick; the Market-place and the Protestant place of worship stand in its stead.

At Enagh Dune, in the Barony of Clare. An Abbey, founded in the seventh century, of which St. Melden was Abbot.

A Nunnery, founded by St. Brendan, of Clonfert, for his sister Briga; granted to the Earl of Clanricarde.

St. Mary's Abbey.

A Franciscan Abbey, to which were subordinate all the Connaught and Ulster Monasteries; revenues made yearly £3 6*s*. now worth £66.

At Fallig. A Monastery, founded by a Mr. Fallig, an Irishman, for Grey Friars, in the year 1390. The Parson resides there at present.

At Fidhard. An Abbey, founded by St. Patrick for St. Justus; it is now a Protestant place of worship, in the diocese of Elphin.

At Galway. A Franciscan Friary, founded in the year 1296, by Sir William de Burgh, Leigh, or Grey, in the Island of St. Stephen, by the north gate.

A Dominican Friary, built first for Nuns, which, when they forsook it, was possessed a long time by the secular Clergy; but finally granted, by Innocent III., to the Dominicans, in the year 1488. Demolished, in 1652, by the orders of Oliver Cromwell.

An Augustine Priory, founded on a hill near the

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town, in the year 1508, by Stephen Lynch, son to the Mayor of Galway.

A Nunnery, built in the Island of Lough Corrib, west of the town.

At Immagh. An Abbey, founded in the year 664, in this island, on the coast of Galway, by St. Fechin, who is the patron saint of the Island. Now a Protestant place of worship.

At Inisquin, an island of Lough Corrib. St. Brendon erected an Abbey, and made St. Meldon Abbot, who died in the year 626.

At Kilbought. A Monastery, built by the Waley family; suppressed by the orders of Queen Elizabeth.

At Kilbrenan. A Monastery, and its appurtenances, granted to the Mayor, &c. of Athenry.

At Kilcorban. A Dominican Friary; granted, by Thomas Burgh, Bishop of Clonfert, to the Dominicans, in the year 1446. Pope Eugene IV. confirmed the grant.

At Kilcolgan. An Abbey, built in the year 580, by St. Colgan, the patron saint; it is now the Protestant place of worship.

At Kilcolgan. A Monastery, in the diocese of Clonfert, founded by St. Columbkill.

At Kilconnell. A Franciscan Monastery, founded, in the year 1400, by William O'Kelly, a nobleman, on the ruins of an Abbey, built in the days of St. Patrick, as it is supposed, by the Abbot St. Conall; granted to Charles Calthorpe.

At Kilcoonagh. An Abbey, founded, by Tipraid, a Prince of that country, for St. Columb, who placed over it St. Cuonnan, maternal brother to St. Carthag. This is now a Protestant place of worship.

At Kilcreunata. A Nunnery, founded, in the year 1200, by Cathald O'Connor Crovderg, for Benedictine

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Nuns, Lady Fynola, daughter of Felym O'Connor, was Abbess in 1300; granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde.

At KILLINE BONAINA. A Franciscan Friary, built about the year 1428.

At KILLOEBHAIN. A religious house of some sort. St. Maccectus of this house was smith to St. Patrick, and made the famous relic called Finnfaidheach. Now the Protestant place of worship.

At KILMACDUACH. An Abbey, founded, in the year 620, by St. Colman, son of Duack; it became an Augustine Monastery in 1283; here are many venerable and noble ruins that bespeak the former greatness and piety of the Irish. The round tower projects seventeen feet from its perpendicular line. The celebrated leaning tower of Pisa in Italy projects only thirteen feet; granted to the Earl of Clanricarde.

At KILRICKILL. A Nunnery, built by St. Patrick for his sister St. Richella; now a Protestant place of worship, in the diocese of Clonfert.

At KILTULLAGH. A Franciscan Cell, built prior to the year 1441.

At KINALEKIN. A Commandery of Hospitalers, founded, about the year 1250, by O'Flaherty.

A Franciscan Friary, founded before the year 1325.

At LOUGHREAGH. A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the year 1300, by Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster; granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde.

A Leper Hospital was there too.

At MAGHCE, MAGHELE, or MAGHELLE. Three Monasteries, founded by St. Alban, who died in the year 650.

At MILICK, on the Shannon. A Franciscan Friary, founded by O'Madden, Dynast of that country. Granted to the Earl of Clanricarde.

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At Mucinis. An Abbey, wherein Regulus was Abbot in the time of St. Columb; this place is in Loughdearg, in the county Galway.

At Pallice. A Carmelite Friary, built in the fourteenth century, by Bermingham, Baron of Athenry; granted, 31 Elizabeth, to John Rawson, at the yearly rent of £8 12*s.* 7*d.* Irish, now worth £172 1*s.* 8*d.*

At Portumna. A Cistercian Abbey, which became in the course of time a Dominican Friary; the still existing walls show that it had been a noble structure. The ancient choir is now the Protestant place of worship.

At Rathmath, on Lough-Corrib. An Abbey, built by St. Fursey, son of Fintan, of the royal race of South Munster, who died about the year 653, being called now Kilfursa; it is the Protestant place of worship.

At Ross, in the diocese of Tuam. A Franciscan Friary, built in the year 1431.

At Rosserelly. A Franciscan Monastery, founded, in the year 1498, by Lord Gannard; granted to the Earl of Clanricarde.

At Sleushancogh. A Franciscan Friary; granted to Sir Francis Sammes.

At Templegaile, or Teagh Sassan. A Franciscan Friary, founded in the reign of Henry VII., by the Burgo family; granted to the Burgesses and Commonalty of Athenry. Another Franciscan Friary was granted here to Edmond Barret.

At Tombeola, at the head of Roundstowne Bay. A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1427, by O'Flaherty, Dynast of that country; demolished in the reign of Elizabeth, and the stones carried away to build a castle in the neighbourhood.

At Tuam. An Abbey, built in the year 487, was

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converted in the sixth century into a Cathedral by the good St. Jarlath.

A Priory of St. John the Baptist, built in the year 1140, by Tirdelvac O'Connor, King of Ireland; granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde.

A Premonstratensian Abbey, founded, in the reign of King John, by the Burgh family; granted, 20 Elizabeth, to the Burgesses and Commonalty of Athenry.

KERRY (County.)

At Aghadoe. An Abbey, where Aodh, grandson of Auliff Mor. O'Donoghue, King of Aoganacht Lochalein, was buried in the year 1231.

At Aghamore. An Abbey, founded, in the seventh century, by the Friars of St. Finbar, of Cork; it is situated on a small island near the mouth of the Kenmare river.

At Ardfert. A sumptuous Monastery, built in the sixth century, by St. Brendan; destroyed repeatedly by fire and wars. Thomas, Lord of Kerry, built, in the year 1253, a Monastery there, which became the burial ground of several illustrious families; this house was high in estimation for the numerous miracles wrought there. The ruins of this noble edifice stand a little east of the town; the walls of the steeple, choir, cloisters, dormitory, and chapel for morning are entire. In the church is a figure of St. Brendan in relievo; the round tower, the finest in Ireland, 120 feet high, unfortunately fell in the year 1771.

At Ballynaskeligs, or St. Michael's Mount, in Toragha. An Augustine Abbey, removed thither from the Island of Great Skelig; the ruins on the sea shore, that is continually wearing it away, represent the an-

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cient Abbey as a noble edifice. There is a holy well consecrated to St. Michael, which is annually visited on the 29th of September; granted, 28th Elizabeth, to John Blake; rent £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, yearly, now worth £133 6*s.* 8*d.*

At CROEBHEAGH. An Abbey, founded, by St. Patrick, for his disciple, St. Daluan; St. Trian was Abbot and Bishop here about the year 450.

At DINGLE. A Monastery, which was a cell to the Abbey of Killagh, Castlemain.

At INNISFALLEN, an island on the Lake of Killarney. An Abbey, founded by St. Finian Lobhar, or the Leper, disciple of St. Brendan, and son of the King of Munster, in the sixth century. In 1180, this house was held sacred as paradise, and the clergy were deemed so holy and trustworthy, that the treasures and valuable effects of the whole country were deposited in their hands, notwithstanding the Abbey was, in this year, destroyed by Maolduim, son of Daniel O'Donaghoe, and many of the clergy were slain, even in their cells, by the M'Carthy's. Granted, 37th Elizabeth, to Robert Collan; rent £72 3*s.*, now worth £1443.

At IRELAGH, near Loughlean. A Franciscan Friary, founded in the year 1440, by Thady M'Carthy. Granted to Robert Collan, at 16*s.* yearly rent, now worth £16.

At KILLACHAD-CONCHEAN. A Nunnery, founded, in the sixth century, by St. Abban, for St. Conchenna.

At KILLAGH. A Priory of Regular Canons, founded, in the reign of John, by Geoffry de Mariscis; granted to Thomas Clinton; rent £17 yearly, now worth £240.

At LISLAGHTIN. A Franciscan Monastery, founded in the year 1464, by O'Conner, Prince of Kerry; granted to Sir Edward Denny, rent £3 11*s.* 1½*d.*, now worth £71 2*s.* 6*d.*

MONASTER NI ORIEL, in the Barony of Glanerought.

At ODORNEY. A Cistercian Abbey, founded in the

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year 1154; was demolished 39 Elizabeth, and the possessions granted to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. It is now a shapeless ruin.

At RATTOO, or RATHOY, in the Barony of Clanmaurice. A Monastery of Regular Canons, founded, in the 13th century, in the place of a Commandery of Hospitalers; granted, 23 Elizabeth, to John Zouche, at the rent of 6*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £6 11*s.* 8*d.*

At SKELIG, an Island on the Coast of Iveragha. An Abbey, founded, by St. Finian, in the year 812. The Danes plundered and destroyed the Abbey, and kept the Monks in close confinement until, through hunger, they perished.

At TRALEE. A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1213, by Lord John Fitz Thomas. The general burial place of the Earls of Desmond.

Commandery of the Knights of St. John.

KILDARE (COUNTY.)

At ATHY. A Monastery of Crossed Friars, founded, in the reign of King John, by Richard de St. Michael; granted, 17 Charles II., to Dame Mary Meredith.

A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1253, by the families of Boiseles and Hogans; granted, with all its possessions, 35 Henry VIII., to Martin Pelles: rent 2*s.* 8*d.* Irish, now worth £2 13*s.* 4*d.*

At CASTLE DERMOT. A Priory of Regular Canons, founded in the year 500, by St. Dermot, whose festival falls on 21st June.

A Friary of Crouched or Crossed Friars, founded in the reign of King John, by Walter de Riddlesford; granted, 23 Elizabeth, to Henry Harrington.

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A Franciscan Friary, founded in the year 1302, by Thomas, Lord Offaley.

At CLANE. A Priory, founded about the year 548, by St. Ailbe.

A Franciscan Friary, founded about the year 1266, by Gerard Fitz Maurice, Lord Offaley, as people suppose; granted, 24 Henry VIII., to Robert Eustace, John Trevor, and others, *in capite*, at the yearly rent of 2*s.* 4*d.* Irish, now worth £2. 6*s.* 8*d.*

At CLONAGH. A Chapel, dedicated to St. Fynan, demolished by John Lye, of Rathbridge, according to an inquisition that was held 6 James I.

At CLONCURRY. A Carmelite Friary, built in the year 1347, by John Roche; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to William Dickson, at 8*d.* yearly rent; granted, 8 Elizabeth, to Richard Slayne, for 21 years; rent 16*s.*, now worth £16.

At GRANY, near CASTLE DERMOT. A Nunnery, built in the year 1200, by Walter de Riddlesford; richly endowed by the benefactions of several ladies and noblemen; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Sir Anthony St. Leger.

At GREAT CONALL. A Priory, founded, in the year 1202, by Mayler Fitz Henry, grandson of Henry I. It became the cradle and tomb of great and learned men. Granted, 3 Elizabeth, for sixty-one years, to Sir Nicholas White; rent £26 19*s.* 5*d.*, now worth £539 8*s.* 4*d.*

At KILBEGS. A Commandery of Hospitalers.

At KILCOCK. A Monastery, dedicated to the Virgin St. Cocho.

At KILCULLEN. A Monastery, founded by St. Pa-

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trick, who appointed St. Isernin superior. He was succeeded by St. Mactalius, who died of the plague in the year 548.

At KILDARE. A Nunnery and Monastery, founded in the year 453, by St. Brigid, the first Nun in Ireland. The houses and revenues granted by Elizabeth to Anthony Deeringe; rent £3 10*s*. 8*d*. Irish, now worth £70 13*s*. 4*d*.

A Franciscan Abbey, built in the year 1260, by Lord William de Vesey; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Daniel Sutton; rent 2*s*. 3*d*. Irish, now worth £2 5*s*.

A Carmelite Friary, built in the year 1290, by William de Vesey.

At KILHILL. A Commandery of Hospitalers, built in the 13th century, by Maurice Fitzgerald; granted to John Allen.

At KILLOSSEY, near KILDARE. An Abbey, founded by St. Patrick, for his nephew, St. Auxil, who died 27th August, 454; hence the place was called Kil-usaille, and afterwards Kill-ussi. It is now the Protestant place of worship.

At KILRUSHE. An Augustine Abbey, founded, in the 13th century, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke; granted to the Earl of Ormond.

At LEIXLIP. A Monastery stood in the year 1463, near this village.

At MAYNOOTH. A College, founded about the year 1518, by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, for a Provost, Vice Provost, five Priests, two Clerks, and three boys, to pray for his own soul, and for the soul of his wife.

At MONASTEREVAN. A sumptuous Abbey, built by St. Alban, in the 7th century. St. Emin, or Evin, of the Eogonacht's family in South Munster, brought a number of Monks from thence to this house; his festival is held on 22d December. At the suppression it

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fell into the hands of the Earl of Drogheda, and is now the mansion of that family, under the name of Moore Abbey.

At Moone. A large old Church, of which the cross, and several Irish inscriptions, still remain.

At Naas. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1200, by the Baron of the town; granted, 1553, to Richard Mannering, at the rent of £35 18*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £718 3*s.* 4*d.*

A Dominican Friary, founded about the year 1355, by the Eustace family; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Luttrell, at 9*s.* 4*d.* rent, now worth £9 6*s.* 8*d.*

An Augustine Friary, founded in the year 1484. The possessions were valued, in the reign of Elizabeth, at £6 12*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £132 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted to Nicholas Aylmer.

At New Abbey. A Franciscan Monastery, founded, in the year 1460, by Sir Rowland Eustace, Lord Treasurer of Ireland; granted, 1582, to Edmond Spenser; yearly rent £3 Irish, now worth £60.

At St. Wolstan's. A Priory, built in the year 1202, by Adam de Hereford, in honour of St. Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, lately canonized; granted, 28 Henry VIII., to Allen of Norfolk, at the rent of two knight's fees.

At Timolin. A Priory of Regular Canons, founded here very early; stood in the year 927, and, of course, continued until the general suppression.

A Nunnery, founded, in the reign of John, by Robert, son of Lord Noragh, in which his granddaughter Lecelina was Nun. This house was richly endowed by the bounty of several Catholic Bishops. Granted, 23 Elizabeth, to Henry Harrington and his heirs, at the yearly rent of £21 19*s.* Irish money, now worth £439.

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At TULLY, near Kildare. A Commandery of Hospitalers, founded before the year 1308. This Commandery, with all its possessions, were granted to Sir Henry Harrington, at the rent of £21 6*s*. 8*d*., now worth £426 13*s*. 4*d*. It is now held in commendam with the Protestant See of Kildare.

KILKENNY (COUNTY.)

At CALLAN. An Augustine Friary, founded, as some persons say, by Hugh de Mapilton, Bishop of Ossory, in the year 1251; or, as others think, by the Ormonds; granted, together with the Abbey of Athassel, to Thomas, Earl of Ormond, in the year 1557.

Chantry, of which the nave and aisles are still in good preservation; the choir being the Protestant place of worship.

At FERTAGH. A Priory, dedicated to St. Kieran, by the Blanchfield family, in the thirteenth century; granted, 9 Elizabeth, to James Butler, jun.; rent £12 13*s*. 3*d*., now worth £253 5*s*.

At FIDDOWN. An Abbey, by St. Maidoc, in the year 590. Now a Protestant parochial place of worship.

At FRESHFORD. An Abbey, founded by St. Lactan, Bishop and Abbot; he died in the year 622. There is a celebrated fountain near Cashell dedicated to him. This is now a Protestant place of worship, and called a Prebend of Aghour.

At GRAIGNEMANAGH. A Monastery, founded, in the year 1212, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke; this was enriched by the bounty of several Bishops and Nobles. The house, with all its possessions, were granted, 8 Elizabeth, to the Butlers.

At JERPOINT, near THOMASTOWN. A Cistercian Ab-

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bey, founded, by Donogh O'Donoghoe, (in the year 1180,) King of Ossory; and richly endowed by him. The house with all the possessions were granted to James, Earl of Ormond, at the annual rent of £49 3*s*. 9*d*., now worth £983 15*s*.

At INISTIOGE on the NOIRE. An Augustine Priory, built in the year 1210, by Thomas Seneschal, of Leinster; granted, with all the possessions, to James Butler and his heirs at the rent of £28 12*s*., now worth £572. A rectory granted in Whitchurch to the Earl of Ormond, 31 Elizabeth.

At KELLS. An Augustine Priory, founded, in the year 1193, by Jeffrey, for the salvation of Earl Richard, Governor of the country. Granted, by Henry VIII., to James, Earl of Ormond.

At KILLAGHY. An Abbey, in which St. Sinchell was Abbot, and died of the plague, 26th of March 548, in the 130th year of his age; he was interred in this place.

At KILLAMARY, five miles south of Callan. St. Gobban presided here over a thousand monks; the place is now a Protestant place of worship.

At KILCLEEHEEN, opposite the City of Waterford. A Nunnery, built in the year 2151, by Dermot, son of Murchad, King of Leinster. It was sumptuously endowed by himself and other Noblemen. Catherine Motyng, the last Abbess, surrendered the Abbey, 2d April, 31 Henry VIII.; granted, 26 Elizabeth, to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation of Waterford; rent, yearly, £59 1*s*. 8*d*.; now worth £1181 13*s*. 4*d*.

At KILFANE. An Abbey, erected by St. Phian, it is now a Protestant place of worship, seven miles from Kilkenny.

At KILKENNY, a large handsome town on the river Noire, and capital of the County; it can justly boast of three singular properties—fire without smoke, water without mud, and streets paved with marble.

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The Cathedral of St. Kenny, though long since made the Protestant place of worship, still remains the ancient Catholic Cross, and many statues of Saints and Catholic Bishops, with several other reliques of Catholicity.

St. John's Abbey, founded, in the year 1211, for the relief of the indigent poor, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke; and richly endowed by him with several lands. Richard Cantwell, the last Prior, surrendered this house with all the possessions, 31 Henry VIII.; granted to the mayor and citizens of Kilkenny, with 100 acres of land, 40 gardens, a water-mill in Magdalen-street, a wood called Chanons-grove in the liberties of the town, with 200 acres of land adjoining, ten messuages and 200 acres in Drakeland, in the county, and another messuage in the town.

The Black Abbey, in the Irishtown. A Dominician Priory, founded, in the year 1225, by William Mareschal, jun., Earl of Pembroke; he was interred in the choir in the year 1231. The house was endowed by King Henry VI., and the Bishops of Ossory. Peter Cantwell, the last Prior, surrendered it; and, 35 Henry VIII., it was granted to Walter Archer, the sovereign, and to the burgesses of Kilkenny for ever, at the yearly rent of 12*s.* 4*d.* Irish money; now worth £12 6*s.* 8*d.*

A Franciscan Friary, founded, on the bank of the Noire, by Richard Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, 15th October, 1244. King Henry III. granted £20 to be paid annually for buying tunicks for the Franciscans of Kilkenny, Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Athlone. 17th Nov., 1338, a great flood destroyed all the bridges, mills, and buildings in and about Kilkenny, but did not approach the great altar of this Monastery. The noble and venerable ruins of this edifice stand yet, reaching from the city wall to the river. Yearly value of

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the possessions was then £9 7*s.* 1*d.*; or in money of the present day, £187 1*s.* 8*d.*

At KILMANAGH. An Abbey, founded, in the year 563, by St. Natalis.

At KNOCKTOPHER. A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the year 1356, by James, the second Earl of Ormond; granted, with all the appurtenances, to Patrick Barnwall, 34 Henry VIII., for ever, at the yearly rent of 4*s.* Irish; now worth £4.

At ROSSIBERCAN. A Monastery, founded, 1267, by the Walsh family; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Luke Blake, of New Ross, County Wexford.

At THOMASTOWN. A Dominican Friary.

At TIBRACH, on the Suir below Carrick. An Abbey, where St. Dominic lived in the sixth century; now a Protestant place of worship.

THE KING'S (COUNTY.)

At BIRR, now PARSONSTOWN, a beautiful town, fifty-seven miles west of Dublin. An Abbey, founded by St. Brendan, son of Neim.

At CLONEMGRE. An Abbey, founded, by St. Pulcherius.

At CLONEFERTMULLOE. An Abbey, founded, in the sixth century, by St. Molua, or St. Luan, the son of Carthar, of Munster. Clonefertmulloe is now a Protestant place of worship. [Clone, with which these names are compounded, is an Irish word and signifies enclosure; and *ferta*, another Irish word, signifying miracles, so that this name signifies the miracle-retreat of St. Mulloa.]

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At CLONMACNOISE, on the Shannon, in the Barony of Garycastle. St. Kieran having received this place, and the Island of Saints, together with one hundred Churches in Meath, from Dermid, son of Cervail, monarch of Ireland, and having bestowed the church of Clonard upon his master, St. Finian, and the island upon St. Domnan, he founded, in the year 548, an Abbey for himself at Clonmacnoise, which became a celebrated Monastery. Besides a Cathedral Church, there were ten small churches built by different provincial Kings, and a Nunnery with a Church, which was accidentally burnt in 1180, and rebuilt by the Queen of Meath.

At DURROW. A Monastery of Augustine Canons, founded in the sixth century, which flourished in learning and sanctity for many ages, until it was granted, 4 Elizabeth, to Nicholas Herbert, Esq., for the term of twenty-one years, at £10 yearly rent; now worth £200.

At FRANKFORD, formerly called KILCORMUCK, on the Shannon. A Monastery of Carmelites, founded by Odo O'Molly, a chief of that country. In the year 1479, died Charles O'Molly, a brave and holy man. This house with all the possessions were granted to Robert Leicester.

At GALLEN. A Monastery, founded, in the year 492, by St. Canoc; granted, with all the possessions, 4th June, 1612, to Sir George Moore, at the yearly rent of £15 7*s*. 11*d*., now worth £307 18*s*. 4*d*.

At GLEANE, or GLIN, on the river Brusna, near Firbance. A Monastery, founded by St. Dermid, whose feast is held on the 8th of July; it stood till the eleventh century, and, of course, until the general dissolution.

At KILCOLGAN. An Abbey, founded, in the year 580, by St. Colgan, in the Barony of Garycastle.

At KILCOLMAN. An Abbey, founded, in the year

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570, near the parish of Birr, by St. Colgan, son of Aengus, King of Munster; now a Protestant place of worship.

At KILCOMIN, near Roscrea. An Abbey, founded, or governed by St. Cumene, surnamed the White, who was educated in the Abbey of Hy.

At KILLEGALLY. An Abbey, in which St. Trena was Abbot in the sixth century; now a Protestant place of worship in the Barony of Garycastle.

At KILLEIGH. A Priory of regular Canons, in which the Abbot St. Sincheal died of the plague in the year 550. This house, 18 Elizabeth, with three messuages, 124 acres of arable land, 24 of pasture, 3 of meadow, and 4 of wood, and three messuages, six cottages, 24 acres of arable land, and 7 of pasture, in the town of Donfeigh in this county, with the tithes, &c., were granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and his heirs, at the yearly rent of £1 13*s*. 4*d*., now worth £33 6*s*. 8*d*., with the condition that he maintain besides one able horseman.

A Nunnery, founded by the Warren family soon after the arrival of the English. A Dominican Friary, built in the reign of Edward I., by O'Connor; granted to John Allee.

At KILLIADUIN. A Nunnery, founded, in the 5th century, by St. Keran, for his mother Liadana.

At KINNITTY, near Birr. An Abbey, founded in the year 557, where St. Finian was Abbot that year. In the year 871, died Abbot Colga M'Conagan, who was esteemed the best and most polished poet of those days in the kingdom, and the principal historian.

At LEMANAGHAN. A Monastery, in which St. Mauchan died of the plague in the year 661; became afterwards a Protestant place of worship.

At LEITHMORE. A Monastery, founded, in the year 655, by St. Pulcherius, in the Irish language Mochoe-,

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moc. Many Saints and holy Abbots flourished here until the dissolution.

At LYNNALLY. A Monastery, founded 516, by St. Colman.

At MONISTERORAS. A Franciscan Friary, built 1325, by Sir John of Bermingham, Earl of Louth; granted to Nicholas Herbert.

At MUGNA. An Abbey, founded by St. Finian, of Clonard, on a piece of land which was given him by the King of Leinster, Carbreus.

At RATHBEG. An Abbey, founded, south of Birr, by St. Abban, who died in the year 650

At RATHLIBTHEN, in the Barony of Fercal. An Abbey, founded by St. Illand about 540; his statue is still to be seen in the church, with his mitre and crosier in his hand.

At REYNACH. A Nunnery, founded by St. Regnacia, sister to St. Finian, who died in the year 563; his mother, Tolacia, was Abbess here; now a Protestant place of worship.

At SEIRKERAN, four miles east of Birr. A Monastery, founded 402, by St. Kieran, native of Cape Clear, in the county of Cork. It was consigned, with all the possessions, in the year 1568, to Sir William Taafe, who assigned it to James, Earl of Roscommon.

At TUILEIM. A Monastery, in which Abbot Carnech died in the year 556.

LEITRIM (COUNTY.)

At ANAGHDUFFE, near Loughboffin. An Abbey, founded in the year 766; now a Protestant place of worship in the diocese of Ardagh.

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At Balleguarcy. A beautiful Monastery, founded, in the year 1518, by Cornelius O'Brien; some writers attach this place to the county of Longford.

At Clone. An Abbey, formerly of great repute, founded, about the year 570, by St. Fraech; now a Protestant place of worship in the diocese of Ardagh.

At Creevlea, on the river Boonid. A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the year 1508, by Margaret, daughter of Lord O'Brien, and wife of Lord O'Roirk; she died in 1512, and was interred here; dissolved in the reign of James I.

At Doiremelle, in Lower Breffiny. A Nunnery, founded by St. Tigenach for his mother, St. Mella, who died before the year 787.

At Dromleas, on Loughgille. A Monastery, built by St. Patrick for St. Benignus; now a Protestant place of worship.

At Dromahaire. See Creevlea.

At Fenaugh, in the Barony of Leitrim. A Monastery, in which St. Callin was Abbot in the time of St. Columb. This place was formerly celebrated for the School of Divinity, and was the general resort of students from all parts of Europe; half a mile from the edifice is a well, dedicated to St. Callin; now a Protestant place of worship in the diocese of Ardagh.

At Jamestown. A Franciscan Friary.

At Kildareis, or Cell of the Two Palms of the Hands; called also Carcuirshineill, or the Reclusory of St. Sinell, is situated in Lough Melvin. St. Sinell, who was bell-founder to St. Patrick, died in the year 548.

At Kilnaile. St. Natalis, or Naal, was Abbot of the Abbey here, and died in the year 563; the Festival is on the 27th of January.

At Leitrim, on the Shannon. An Abbey, in which St. M'Leigus was Abbot.

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At Mohill. An Abbey, founded, in the year 608, by St. Manchan, who was the patron of seven churches. Many glebes, fees, lands, and tithes, were given to this house; they were valued at the dissolution at £2 6*s.* 8*d.*; now worth £46 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Thacineling, a house for Grey Friars, founded, in 1414 by William O'Reily.

LIMERICK (County.)

At Abbington. A Monastery, founded for the Cistercian Monks, in the year 1205, by Theobald Fitzwalter, Lord of Carrick, who richly endowed it, and was interred here in the year 1206. December 6, 5 Elizabeth, this Monastery was granted, with its appurtenances in the counties of Limerick, Kerry, and Carlow, to Peter Walshe, at the yearly rent of £57 2*s.* 3*d.* Irish money, now worth £1,142 5*s.*; he was to maintain one horseman on the premises besides.

At Abbeyfeal. A Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1188.

At Adaire, formerly a respectable place, though now but a miserable village. A Friary of the order of the Holy Trinity, founded in the reign of Edward I., by John, Earl of Kildare; granted, 37 Elizabeth, with all the possessions, together with the possessions of the Grey Friars, Preaching Friars, and Augustinian Friars, the Abbey of Monasternenagh, and the Nunnery of St. Katherine, to Sir Henry Wallop, at the rent of £26 17*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £537 13*s.* 4*d.*, he being bound to maintain two horsemen on the premises.

Augustine Friary, founded, about 1315, by John, Earl of Kildare; granted to Sir Thomas Wallop, together with the possessions. Of this friary remain, still in good preservation, the steeple, which is supported on an arch, the choir, nave,

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and aisle; there are some beautiful cloisters with Gothic windows, the sides of which are ornamented with escutcheons and saltire crosses alternately; the workmanship is both simple and elegant.

Grey Friary, founded in the east part of the town, in the year 1465, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Joan his wife, daughter to the Earl of Desmond; they presented unto the house two silver chalices, and a bell that cost £10, now worth £200. The Countess was interred in the choir in the year 1486.

The Friary, with its possessions, sixteen acres of land, a church, three parks, a water-mill and water-course, with a fishing wier on the river Mage, was granted, 37 Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Wallop, Knt.

At ANY, in the Barony of Small County. Augustine Friary, built in the reign of Henry II., by sundry persons; granted, 31 Elizabeth, to Edward, John, and Mary Absley, at the yearly rent of £47 7*s.* 6½*d.*, now worth £947 10*s.* 10*d.*

At ASKEATON, on the river Deel. There was a Castle here in the sixteenth century which belonged to the Earls of Desmond, one of whom founded a Monastery adjoining the Castle for Franciscans.

At BALLYNEBRAHER, barony of Small County. A Friary of Conventual Franciscans, founded, 13th century, by the Clangibbon family. Granted, by Henry VIII., to Robert Browne.

At BALLYNEGALL, a Monastery for Dominican Friars, founded, by the family of Roche, in the 14th century; granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to the University of Dublin.

At BALLYNIWILLIN, a house for Dominican Friars. Granted, by Henry VIII., to Robert Browne.

At CASTLE-TOWN MACNAIRY. A large Monastery in ruins.

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At CLUNCAGH, near Rathkeale. A Convent, built by St. Maidoc, of Ferns, who died in the year 624; now a Protestant place of worship.

At CROAGH, near Rathkeale, formerly a large town. There is a large church, which was anciently collegiate.

At GALBALLY, in the Barony of Cashlea. A large Monastery, founded by the O'Briens; the ruins thereof, which are yet visible, together with the ruins of several other religious foundations, clearly evince the ancient magnificence of this town. This Monastery, with three gardens, six messuages, and six acres of arable land, were granted, 35 Henry VIII., to John Desmond for ever, at the yearly rent of 4*d.* Irish, now worth 6*s.* 8*d.*

At GREANY, formerly a town of Corporation in the Barony of Coanagh. A Collegiate Church, destroyed when the town fell into insignificance and obscurity.

HOSPITAL. This town took its name from a celebrated Hospital of Hospitalers, which was founded in the reign of King John, by Jeffrey de Mariscis, chief Governor of Ireland in the year 1215. Queen Elizabeth granted this hospital and all the possessions to Sir Valentine Brown, ancestor of the noble family of Kenmare in Killarney; he built a magnificent castle on the venerable ruins.

At KILDIMMA, near Adaire. A Monastery, built by Dimma, a Priest, who was the preceptor of St. Declan. See KILMAMHAMBEG, page 83, *hujus.*

At KILMALLOCK, formerly a respectable walled town, but now a miserable Priory of regular Canons, founded by St. Mocheallog, who died about 639; now the Protestant place of worship.

Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1291, by Gilbert, son of Lord Offalley; granted, 36 Elizabeth, with the possessions, to Nicholas Maigh, sovereign, and the Corporation, for ever, at the yearly rent of £2 13*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £53 13*s.* 4*d.*

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At KILSHANE, or KILSHONNA, near the county of Cork. A Franciscan Monastery, founded by Fitzgerald, Lord of Clenlis.

A Cistercian Abbey, founded in the year 1198.

At KILTEEL. An Hospitaler's Commandery, founded in the Barony of Counagh.

At KILTEIDHILL, in the Territory of Ara. An Abbey which was the place of interment of the Saints Mumis and Lomchuo, disciples of St. Patrick, and of seven other holy Bishops.

KYNNETHIN. An Abbey stood there in the year 1300, and we may presume that it stood until the general devastation.

At LIMERICK, as celebrated for its brave defence against King William in the year 1691, as for the infamous treachery on his part in violating the articles of capitulation. A Nunnery, founded, in the year 1374, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick.

A Priory of Regular Canons, founded, by Simon Minor, before the year 1319; granted, at the suppression, to Edmond Sexton.

A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1250, by Donogh C. O'Brien, King of Thomond. In the year 1462 died James, son of the Earl of Desmond; the ancient records of this house represent them bound to celebrate annual masses for the soul of this nobleman, and for the souls of his parents and successors, with their wives.

Henry, the last Prior, was found at the suppression to be seized of the site, church, steeple, dormitory, three chambers, a cemetery, and sundry closes, containing one and a half acre, within the precincts; a garden of four acres without the walls of the monastery, and thirty acres of land, called Cortbrecke, in the liberties; salmon weir, St. Thomas's Island, and land near Parteen, called Mona-

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brahir. This house, with all the possessions, were granted, 35 Henry VIII., to James, Earl of Desmond, *in capite*, at the yearly rent of 5*s*. 2*d*., now worth £5 3*s*. 4*d*. A part of the Friary is converted into a tan-yard, and a large barrack is built on the other part.

A Grey Friary, founded, in the time of Henry III., by O'Brien, of the royal houses of Limerick and Thomond, outside the walls of the city, on the spot where a court-house was built, which is since converted into an hospital; granted to Edmond Sexton, by King Henry VIII., at the yearly rent of 2*s*. 2*d*., now worth £2 3*s*. 4*d*.; though by a valuation then made, it was worth a great deal more.

An Augustine Friary, founded, in the 13th century, by O'Brien, of the kingly race of Limerick and Thomond, near Quay-lane, but not a trace of it is to be seen now. The possessions of this house in lands and houses, through town and country, were valued at £8 6*s*. 1*d*., now worth £166 1*s*. 8*d*.

An Hospital of Templars stood near the above house, but not a vestige of this either is to be seen.

At MILTOWN, or BALLYWULLIN. A Carmelites' Friary, founded, by Nellan O'Mulloy.

At MONASTERNENAGH, in the Barony of Poble O'Brien. A Cistercian Abbey, founded, by O'Brien, in the year 1151. This house, with all the possessions, consisting of five plough lands, and many other revenues and privileges, were granted to Sir Henry Wallop.

At MONASTERNACALLIAGH, near Lough-Girr. An Augustine Nunnery, to which belonged the rectories of Drishane, Cullon, Nohavel, Kilmeen, and Dromtariff, in the county of Cork; granted to Sir Henry Wallop.

At MUNGRET, three miles south of Limerick. A Monastery, built prior to the coming of St. Patrick to Munster; he placed St. Nessan over it, who died in the

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year 551. The Psalter of Cashel relates that there were, within the walls of this Abbey, six churches, that contained 1500 religious; 500 of whom were learned preachers, 500 psalmists, and the remaining 500 engaged in spiritual exercises. The ruins are still visible.

At NEWCASTLE. Hospital of Templars founded here, and then a walled town, which, since the destruction of this hospital or castle fell into its present insignificance.

At RATHKEALE. A Priory of Augustinians, built by a Mr. Harvey.

LONGFORD (COUNTY.)

ABBEY SHRULE, near the river Inny, founded by O'Farrell, for Cistercian Monks; granted, 11 Elizabeth, to Robert Dillon, with the appurtenances, twenty-four cottages, in the town of Vore; one hundred and eighty acres of land near it; eighty acres of pasture and underwood, near said town also; one messuage, four cottages in Cranaghe; sixty acres near said town; two messuages and four cottages in Ballynamanoghe; sixty-four acres near the same, for the yearly rent of £10 14*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £214 6*s.* 8*d.*

At ARDAGH, near Longford. A Monastery, founded by St. Patrick.

At BALLYNASAGGARD. A Franciscan Friary, built by the O'Farrells.

At CLONEBRONE, near Granard. A Nunnery, founded by St. Patrick, for the two Emerias of St. Guasact, Abbot of Lerha. This great asylum of virgins stood until the year 1107, and, of course, until the general dissolution of Abbeys.

At DEIRG, or ABBEY DEIRG. A Priory, founded in

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the time of Joan, by Gormgall O'Quin; value at the suppression £2 yearly, now worth £40; granted to Nicholas Aylmer.

At INCHYMORY, or GREAT ISLAND. A Monastery, founded, by St. Columb, about the year 450, where St. Boadon, of Inismore, died, on the 14th January. In the year 1414 died Edward M'Finbair, Prior.

At INISBOFFIN, an Island in Lough Rie. An Abbey, founded by St. Risch, son of St. Dorerca, sister of St. Patrick.

At INISCLOTHRANN, an Island in the same Lough. An Abbey, founded, in the year 540, by St. Dhearmuid Naoimb or St. Jerome the Just, and brother to Felix, Bishop of Kilmore, who wrote a learned and pious work, in the nature of a Psalter. On the 17th December, 1160, died Gilla, or Nehemias O'Dunin, professor and celebrated scholar, poet and historian.

At ISLAND, or ALL SAINTS, in Lough Rie. A noble Monastery, built in the year 544, by St. Kieran. In four years afterwards *he procured a very large endowment for the support of its poor;* and having appointed St. Domnan his successor, he quitted this Island, and built the Abbey of Clonmacnoise.

At KILGLASS. A Nunnery, where St. Echea, sister of Mell, was Abbess

At KILINMORE. An Abbey, founded by St. Palladius, who lived in the year 450; now the Protestant place of worship.

At LERHA, near Granard. A Monastery, founded by St. Patrick, for St. Guasacht, the son of his old master; another Monastery, founded in the year 1205, by Lord Richard Tuit, who was killed in Athlone, in the year 1211, by the falling of a tower, and was buried here. The possessions, at the surrender, valued at £8 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £173 6*s.* 8*d.*

At LONGFORD. An Abbey, founded by St. Idus, a

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disciple of St. Patrick, whose feast falls on the 14th July. In 1400 a fine Monastery was founded by O'Farrell, for the Dominicans; granted, together with possessions, in the year 1615, by King James I., to Francis, Viscount Valentia. The church of this Priory is now the Protestant place of worship in the parish.

At MOYDOE, three miles from Ardagh. St. Modan, whose feast falls on the 12th February, was Abbot, in 591.

At ST. JOHN'S-TOWN. There was a Grey Friary near this town, which had, of course, been ingulfed in the general vortex of the Reformation.

LOUTH (COUNTY.)

At ARDEE. A Crouched Friary, founded by Roger, Lord Ardee, for the salvation of his own soul, and the souls of his wife, Alicia, his father, William, his mother, Joan, his brethren, Gilbert and Peter, in the year 1207, for the Augustinians. The founder, for the better support of this house, and to enable the Friars to exercise, more liberally, their works of mercy and charity, granted them the carucate of land which Osmond Doubleday held; also, full liberty to bring water for the use of the house, and a sufficient cart-way. This house was considerably endowed, by grants and donations, from several other pious Catholics. In, the year 1612, James I. granted the house and possessions to Sir Garret More, at the yearly rent of £115 5*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £2,305 13*s.* 4*d.*

A Carmelite Friary, founded in the time of Richard I. In the year 31 Henry VIII., Patrick, the last Prior, surrendered this house and all the possessions, valued yearly at £1 7*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £27 3*s.* 4*d.*

ARDPATRICK. Church founded by St. Patrick.

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At CARLINGFORD. A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1305, by Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Nicholas Bognell, at the yearly rent of £4 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £86 13*s.* 4*d.*

At DROGHEDA. A Priory of regular Canons, celebrated for the Synod held there by Cardinal Papiro, in the year 1152.

St. Mary's Hospital, founded by Ursis de Swemele, who, by the consent of his wife, Christiana, bestowed on this house all his lands and rents in Ireland. The house was seized, 31 Henry VIII., of 60 acres of land in Glaspistell, rent 13*s.* 4*d.*; 30 acres in Carlingford, rent 13*s.* 4*d.*; two messuages in Dundalk, rent 6*s.*; two acres in Stabanane, rent 2*s.*; besides some other rectories, lands, &c. Granted to the Mayor of Drogheda; rent £1 14*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £34 13*s.* 4*d.*

St. Laurence's Priory; granted to the Mayor of Drogheda.

A Dominician Priory, founded in the year 1224, by Lucas, Archbishop of Armagh. Granted, 35 Henry VIII., with all the possessions, to Walter Dowdel and Edward Becke, at the rent of 2*s.* 2*d.*, now worth £2 3*s.* 4*d.*

A Franciscan Friary, in which some murderers took shelter, and abjured the land, in the year 1300; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Gerald Aylmer; rent 3*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £3 10*s.*

An Augustine Friary, founded in the time of Richard I.; granted to the Mayor, &c. of the town.

A House of St. Bennet; the parliament held at Drogheda, in the year 1467, under John, Earl of Worcester, the Lord Deputy, it was decreed that several lands and rents would be granted to this house.

At DROMCAR. An Abbey, in which Ceallagh, Ab-

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bot, died in the year 811; now a Protestant place of worship, in the diocese of Armagh.

At Druimfioinn. An Abbey, where St. Finian was Abbot and Bishop, in the time of St. Columb.

At Drumshallon. A noble Monastery, founded by St. Patrick. In 969, the Danes plundered and possessed this house; it reformed in 1247.

At Dundalk. An hospital, founded for the sick and the aged of both sexes; founded, in the time of Henry II., by Berthram de Verdon, lord of the town; granted, with all the possessions, in town and country, 1 Elizabeth, to Henry Draycot, at the yearly rent of £11, now worth £220.

A Grey Friary, built in the time of Hen. III., by Lord John de Verdon; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to James Brandon, at the fine of £9 10*s*., and rent 6*d*., now worth £190 10*s*.

At Fa[illegible]her, the native place of St. Brigid. A Nunnery, founded by St. Monenna, in the year 638, where she presided over 150 virgins, but resigned it to Orbilla, or Sirvila, and built another Nunnery for herself at Kilsleive, in the county of Armagh.

A Priory of Canons, built in the early ages, and now become the Protestant place of worship.

At Iniskin. A Monastery, built by St. Dageus, smith to St. Kieron; is now protestantized.

At Kilclogher, on the Boyne. A Monastery, founded by St. Nectan, nephew to St. Patrick; now protestanized, also.

At Kilsaran. A commandery of Templars, founded in the twelfth century, by Maud de Lacie; it was given to the hospitalers, in the reign of Edward II. This house was rich in lands.

At Knock, near Louth. An Augustine Priory, founded in the year 1148, by Donchad Hua Kervail, prince

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of that country, and Eadan, Bishop of Clogher. This house and all the possessions were granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Sir John King, at the yearly rent of £16 5*s*. 4*d*., now worth £325 6*s*. 8*d*.

At Louth. A noble Monastery and School, founded by St. Patrick, for St. Mocteus or Mochtalugh, a Briton, who died 19th August 534, at the age of three hundred years. The house and immense possessions were granted to Sir Oliver Plunket.

At Mellifont, five miles from Drogheda. A Cistercian Abbey, built by Donogh M'Carrol, Prince of Uriel, to which St. Bernard sent the Monks from the Monastery of Clairvaux in France, in the year 1142. A great Synod was held there in the year 1157, at which assisted the Archbishop of Armagh, the then Pope's legate, together with many Bishops and Princes; on this occasion many rich presents were made to the Abbey, particularly by Murchertach O'Loughlainn, King of Ireland; he gave 140 oxen, 60 ounces of gold, and a town-land near Drogheda, called Finnabhuir Naninghean; O'Carrol, Prince to Uriel, gave 60 ounces of gold; Dervorgilla, wife of O'Rourke, Prince of Breffiny, gave 60 ounces of gold, a gold chalice for the high altar, and vestments for nine other altars in the same house. This house, and its extensive possessions, were granted, in the year 1641, to Sir Gerald Moore.

At Monasterboice. A Religious house, founded by St. Bute, who died 7th December, 521. We find that it continued a celebrated school of religion, and both profane and sacred literature, until the twelfth century, and doubtless until the fifteenth.

At Terfeckan. A Monastery, founded, in the year 665. A Nunnery, founded in the year 1195, by M'Mahon. By an inquisition taken, 33 Henry VIII., the last Abbess, Margaret Hobbert, was found to be seized of one hall, two houses in a ruinous state, a haggard, park wood, three gardens within the precincts of the Convent, valued, besides reprises, 3*s*. 4*d*.; two messua-

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ges, two gardens, three parks, and five acres of land in Termonfeghan, value, besides reprises, 17*s.* 4*d.*; eight messuages, three parks, six acres, and three stangs of land, and one of meadow in Killiligger, value £1; thirteen messuages, four parks, one hundred acres of arable land and four of meadow, and twenty of pasture, in Killaghton, annual value, besides reprises, £4 8*s.*, and the church or rectory of Killaghton, value 50*s.*; making together £8 18*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £178 13*s.* 4*d.*; granted, 20 April, 1578, to Catharine Bruton.

MAYO (County.)

At Aghagower, five miles from Ballintobber. A Monastery, built by St. Patrick, for St. Senach; now a Protestant place of worship.

At Aghamore. A Monastery, built by St. Patrick, for his disciple St. Loarn; now a Protestant place of worship.

At Annagh. A Franciscan Friary; worth 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £13 6*s.* 8*d.*; it stood to the year 1440, when Walter, Lord M'William Oughter died there.

At Ballagh, in the Barony of Clonmorris. An Abbey, built by St. Mochuo, who was the first Abbot of it, and died in the year 637, whose feast falls on the 1st January.

At Ballentully. A Monastery, worth at the suppression, eight quarters of land, valued each 13*s.* 4*d.*, now £13 6*s.* 8*d.* each, or £106 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Ballyhaunes. An Augustine Friary, which was founded by the Nangle family, and which, according to an inquisition held, 12 May, 1608, possessed twelve acres of land.

At Ballina, on the river Moy. An Abbey; suppressed.

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At Ballynasmall. A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the 13th century, by the Prendergasts; Donogbuy O'Gormealy was the last Prior, and possessed, at the suppression, lands worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £13 6*s.* 8*d.*; granted to Sir John King.

At Ballinrobe. An Augustine Friary; by an inquisition held 27 Elizabeth, the possessions were worth 14*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £14 16*s.* 8*d.*

At Ballintobber, or Town of Well. An Augustine Abbey, founded, in the year 1216, by Cathol O'Conogher, King of Connaught. Inquisition, held 36 Elizabeth, found this house possessed of many lands; granted, in the year 1605, to Sir John King.

At Boghmoyen. A Franciscan Friary, dissolved.

At Bophin Island, in the Ocean, twelve miles from the Barony of Morisk. An Abbey, founded, in the year 667, by St. Colman; in the year 916 died Abbot Fearadagh.

At Borriscarra. A Carmelites' Friary, which Pope John XXIII. gave, in the year 1412, to the Augustine Friars; at the general suppression it possessed one quarter of land, then valued at 13*s.* 4*d.*, now £13 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Bowfinan. A Franciscan Friary, possessed at the suppression in the year 1608, four quarters of land and their appurtenances.

At Burishool. A Dominican Friary, built, as appears from the bull of Pope Innocent VIII., dated 9th February, 1486, by Richard de Burke, Lord M'William Oughter, and the head of the Turlogh family; consigned to Theobald Vincent Castillogalen.

At Clara, an Island near the Town of Morisk. A Carmelite Friary, founded, in the year 1224.

At Cong, formerly the royal residence of the Kings of Connaught, now but a miserable village, a magnificent Monastery, built by St. Fechan, who died in 664.

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Æneas M'Donnell, the last Abbot, surrendered it at the general suppression; granted, 10 December, 1605, to Sir John King, ancester to the Earl of Kingstone, county of Cork. The ruins of several churches are seen there.

At Cross. A Monastery belonging to the Abbey of Ballintober. By an inquisition, held 27 Elizabeth, it possessed lands then valued at 13*s.* 4*d.*, now £13 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Crossmalyne. An Abbey. In 1306, three men were indicted for assaulting and imprisoning the Abbot, and for taking away his goods and chattels, to the amount of ten marcs. By an inquisition of 27 Elizabeth, this house possessed four quarters of land, each valuing 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £13 6*s.* 8*d.* each, or £53 2*s.* 8*d.* the four.

At Domnacmor. An Abbey, founded, by St. Patrick, for St. Muckna.

At Erew. A Friary, erected at the extreme end of Erew, which is a peninsula, stretching out in the barony of Tirawley, in which St. Leogar was Abbot; his feast is held on the 30th September. By an inquisition of 27th Elizabeth, it possessed one quarter of land, then worth 13*s*, 4*d.*, now £13 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Inchmean, an Island, where there was an Abbey, in which Maoliosa, son of Thurlogh O'Connor, was Abbot, in the year 1223.

At Inistormor. An Augustine Friary, built by Eugene O'Gorman and Thady M'Firbiss, on a spot of ground which was granted them, in the year 1454, by Thady O'Doud, which grant was confirmed by a bull of Pope Nicholas V.

At Killecraw. A Religious House was seized at the inquisition of 30 Elizabeth, of some lands worth 6*s.* yearly, now worth £6.

At Killedan. A Franciscan Friary, possessed at the inquisition of 1608, several lands and tenements.

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At KILLETRYNODE, or the Abbey of the Trinity, endowed with a quarter of land.

At KILFINIAN. An Abbey, founded by St. Finian.

At KILMORMOYLE, in the Barony of Tirawley. A Monastery, founded by St. Olcan, disciple of St Patrick, now a Protestant place of worship in the diocese of Killala.

At KILNEGARVAN. A Church, founded by St. Fechan, who died in the year 664.

At KILVENY. A Franciscan Friary, which, according to an inquisition of 27 Elizabeth, was worth, in lands and tenements, 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, now worth £13 6*s.* 8*d.*

At KYLLYN. An Abbey was founded, and endowed, at the same time, of some lands and tithes.

At MAYO. A Priory of Regular Canons, founded, in the year 670, by St. Colman, who came over from Landisfarne, Northumberland. He was followed hither by St. Gerald and his three brothers, *with three thousand disciples from England.* Many illustrious saints and great men lived and died here; granted, 20 Elizabeth, to the Burgesses and Corporation of Galway; rent £26 12*s.*, now worth £532.

A Nunnery, in which St. Segretia, the Abbess, (sister to St. Gerald,) and one hundred virgin Nuns died of the plague in the year 664.

At MORISK, a town on the Bay of Newport. An Augustine Friary, founded by the O'Maillies, Lords of the country; at the suppression it possessed lands valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* now worth £13 6*s.* 8*d.*

At MOYNE. A Franciscan Friary, founded in the year 1460, by William O'Rourke; granted, 37 Elizabeth, to Edmund Barrett, with all the possessions, at 5*s.* rent, now worth £5.

At RATHBRAN. A Dominican Friary, founded by

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the Dexter family; granted, in the year 1577, to Thomas Dexter; the venerable ruins of the sacred edifice stand there amidst a few wretched cabins.

At Rosserick. A Franciscan Friary, built by a Mr. Joice; granted to James Garvey. There is here, and also in Moyne, a confessional of hewn stone for two confessors to sit in, and a hole in each side for the penitents to speak through.

At Strade, on the Moy, near Athlethan. A Franciscan Friary, built by the sept of M'Jordan, but it was given to the Dominicans in the year 1252, by Jordan, of Exeter, Lord of Athlethan, at the request of Basilia his wife, daughter of Lord Meiler, of Birmingham; on the 18th of March, 1434, Pope Eugene IV. granted several indulgences to this house; granted, 30 Elizabeth, to Patrick Barnwell.

At Tarmancarra. A Nunnery stood in the peninsula of Mullet.

At Urlare, in the Barony of Costello. A Dominican Friary, founded by the Wangle family, who afterwards took the name of Costello, and became Lords of the Barony. The Dominicans settled there in the year 1430. The house underwent two inquisitions, one on the 12th of May, 1608, the other 24th of May, 1610; granted to Lord Dillon.

MEATH (County.)

At Ardbraccan, a village in the Barony of Navan, an Abbey.

At Ardcath, a village near Duleck. A church or perpetual chantry, a priest was stationed, with the obligation of celebrating mass; the chantry was a body corporate. The inquisition held 14 James found it in possession of some lands against the statute.

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At Ardmulchan, near Pains-town. There was a parish church; a perpetual chantry of one priest; but the inquisition of 10th James found it in possession of lands against the statute, which of course was sufficient cause for suppressing it; value 17*s.* annually, now £17.

At Ardsallagh, a village on the Boyne. A Monastery, founded by St. Finian, who died 12th December, 563.

At Athboy. A Carmelite Friary, founded on a site which was given by William, of London, in the year 1517. This Friary, with eleven messuages, three cellars, one orchard, and six gardens ,in Athboy, with four acres of meadow, called the Friar's meadow in Advenston, were granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Thomas Casey for ever, at the yearly rent of 2*s.*, now worth £2.

At Ballybogan, or Priory De Laude Dei. An Augustine Friary, founded, in the 12th century, by Jordan Comin. This house was granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Lord Carbray, at the yearly rent of £4 3*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £83 6*s.* 8*d.*; some of the possessions were granted, 4 Elizabeth, to Edward Fitzgerald.

At Beaubec. A Church of St. Mary and St. Laurence, endowed in the reign of King John, by Walter de Lacie, stood, until the 14th century, and, without doubt, until the general dissolution.

At Bectiff, near Trim. A Cistercian Monastery, founded, in the year 1146, by Murchard O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; surrendered, 34 Henry VIII., with all the possessions.

At Clonard. An Abbey of Canons, founded by St. Finian. This Abbey, with all the possessions, were granted, 6 Edward VI., to Thomas Cusacke, at the yearly rent of £8, now worth £160; some of the possessions were granted, 8 Elizabeth, to Richard Hayne; rent £3 8*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £68 10*s.*: another parcel of the possessions was granted, 36 Elizabeth, to William Browne.

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At COLPE, a village on the Boyne. An Abbey of regular Canons, founded, in the year 1182, by Hugh de Lacie. "At the suppression of Monasteries, the Prior was seized of the following tithes in Meath: Colpe, eight couple of corn; Newtown, one and half; St. James, one; Pylleston, one; Ballangstone, four and half; Paynstone, two and half."

At DISERTTOLA. An Abbey, founded by St. Tola, who was made Bishop of Clonard, and died in the year 733. This house stood until the 12th century.

At DONNYGARNEY. A Nunnery, granted to Miss Draycot, who married a Mr. Talbot.

At DONOGH PATRICK, an Abbey, founded by Conol O'Neil.

At DROGHEDA. A Priory of Hospitalers, founded, in the time of Joan, or principally endowed by Walter de Lacie. It possessed immense revenues, though they were granted, 6 Edward VI., to James Sedgrave, for 10*s.* 10*d.* yearly rent, now worth £210.

A Carmelite Friary, built by the inhabitants of Drogheda. There were two grants made, one by the Corporation, in the time of Edward II., of eighty virgates of land, and another by William Messager, of Drogheda, in the time of Edward III., in the year 1346, of four acres of land to the Friars for the purpose of maintaining lights before the image of the Blessed Virgin in this church.

At DULEEK, an Abbey, the extensive possessions of which were granted, 10 James I., to Sir Gerald Moor.

A Priory of the Virgin Mary. Several inquisitions were held on this house; all the possessions were granted to Sir Gerald Moor; rent £9 11*s.* 7*d.*, now worth £191 11*s.* 8*d.*

An Hospital, founded before the year 1403.

At DUNSHAGHLIN. A Church, founded by St. Seachlan.

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At INDENEN, near Slane, an Abbey.

At KELLS, a celebrated Monastery, founded about the year 550. Henry VIII. granted it, in the 34th year of his reign to Gerald Fleming and to Sir Gerald Plunket.

A Priory or Hospital, founded in this town, in the time of Richard I., by Walter de Lacie, Lord of Meath. This house was surrendered by the last Prior, with the several possessions, 31 Henry VIII., and granted, 8 Elizabeth, to Richard Slayne, at the yearly rent of £14 10*s*., now worth £290.

A Chantry for three priests.

At KILBERRY, near Navan. A Chantry of two priests or chaplains.

At KILLEEN, a Priory of Canons, founded by St. Eudeus, in the year 540.

A Nunnery, built by St. Eudeus previous to the year 580.

At KILMAINHAMBEG, twelve miles north of Navan. A Commandery of Templars, founded, in the time of Richard I., by Walter de Lacie, Lord of Meath. This Commandery was granted, 33 Elizabeth, to Sir Patrick Barnwall, at the yearly rent of £63 12*s*. 2½*d*., now worth £1,272 4*s*. 2*d*.; now the Church.

At KILMAINHAM WOOD. A Commandery of Hospitalers, built in the 13th century, by the Prestons. Granted, 23 Sept., 1587, to Henry Duke, at the yearly rent of £4 10*s*., now worth £90.

At KILSHIRE. An Abbey, founded in the year 580.

At LISMULLEN, near Tarah. A Nunnery, founded in the year 1240. This house, with its valuable possessions, were granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and to Mabell his wife, and to Robert Harrison.

At LOUGH SHILLEN, near Cavan. A Friary, built on

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an island in this lake, which is still a remarkable burying place.

At NAVAN. A Monastery, built or rebuilt in the 12th century, by Joceline de Angulo or Nangle; it stood with a great deal of celebrity until 31 Henry VIII.; it was granted, with all the possessions; the horse-barrack is now erected on the site of it.

At NEWTOWN. A Priory of Canons, founded, in the year 1206, by Simon de Rochfort; it flourished for many centuries, and possessed many valuable lands and tenements; granted by the Parliament, in the year 1536, to King Henry VIII.; he granted, in 1550, a parcel of them to Henry Draycot, at £4 yearly rent, now worth £80.

A Priory or Hospital of Cross-bearers, or Crouched-friars, founded by the Bishop of Meath, in the 13th century; granted to Robert Dillon.

At ODDER. A Nunnery, founded by the Barnwall family, before the year 1195. This house, and all the possessions, were granted, 15th Elizabeth, to Richard Power.

At PIERSTOWN. An Abbey, founded in the early ages.

At RATHOSSAIN. A Monastery, founded by St. Ossian, who died 17th February, 686.

At RATOATH, thirteen miles north of Dublin; an Abbey, that possessed, in the reign of Henry III., forty acres of land, value 6*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £6 13*s.* 4*d.*

A Chantry for three priests; by the inquisition of Henry VIII., they were found to possess some lands contrary to statute, and were suppressed.

At ROSSE, near Tarah. An Abbey, founded by St. Coeman Breae, who died 14th Sept. 614.

At SKRINE, an Abbey of Regular Canons; granted, 34 Henry VIII., to Thomas Cusack, at the rent of 5*d.*, now worth 8*s.* 4*d.*

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A Chantry.

At SLANE, an Abbey of regular Canons; this house, with all the possessions, were granted, 32 Henry VIII., to James Fleming, Knt.; rent 1*d.* yearly, now worth 1*s.* 8*d.*

At TELTOWN, or KILTALTON. A Church, founded by St. Abbon; now a Protestant place of worship.

At TREVET, a large Monastery.

At TRIM, a magnificent Monastery, founded by St. Patrick. This house was granted, 34 Henry VIII., with all the lands, &c. to Anthony St. Leger, Knt.

A Gray Friary, founded, by King John, but granted, with all the appurtenances, 34 Henry VIII, to Lodwicke O'Tudor, parson of Roslaye, John Moyre, parson of Walterston, and John Wakely; rent £2 10*s.*, now worth £50 10*s.* 0*d.*

A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1263, by Jeffrey de Genville, lord of Meath; there was a great Synod held in this church, in the year 1291.

A Priory of Cross-bearers, a magnificent building; the Parliament, in the years, 1484, 1487, and 1491, was held in the spacious hall of it; granted, with all the possessions, to Sir Thomas Cusack, 27 Henry VIII., at the rent of 8*s.* 5*d.* yearly, now worth £8 8*s.* 4*d.*

A Nunnery, founded by some person unknown.

A Church of Grecians, founded very anciently.

A Chantry for three priests.

MONAGHAN (COUNTY.)

At CLONES, a small town. A Priory of regular Canons, Elizabeth granted the house and possessions, in the 19th of her reign, to Sir Henry Duke.

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At MONAGHAN, a Monastery, built by St. Moeldoius, before the 8th century; granted to Edward Withe; Lord Blancy has erected a castle on the site.

At TEHALLAN, in the barony of Monaghan. A religious house, in which St. Killian was Abbot.

QUEEN'S (COUNTY.)

ABBEY LEIX, founded, in the year 1183, by Corcherger O'Moore, for Cistercian Monks. There were two inquisitions held on this house, one 5 Edward VI., and the other 5 Elizabeth, when the lands were estimated at 820 acres, and were let to the Earl of Ormond for £10 5*s*. yearly rent, now worth £205.

At AGHABOE, four miles from Montrath, a magnificent Monastery, founded, by St. Canice. The Monastery, with its appurtenances, were granted, 43 Elizabeth, to Florence Fitzpatrick; rent £5 18*s*., now worth £118.

At AGHMACART, four miles west of Durrow, Upper Ossory, an Abbey, built about the year 550; also a Priory, granted, 43 Elizabeth, together with several other Monasteries, and parcels of their possessions, to Florence Fitzpatrick, at the rent of £36 8*s*. 2*d*., now worth £728 3*s*. 4*d*.

At ANNATRIM, in Upper Ossory. An Abbey, founded about the year 550; now a Protestant place of worship.

At CLONENAGH, a village in the barony of Maryborough. A magnificent Monastery, founded by St. Fintan. It is now a Protestant place of worship in the diocese of Leighlin.

At CLUAIN CHAOIN an ancient Monastery.

At DESERT ENOS, two miles south east of Marybo-

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rough. This is now called Desert, and is a Protestant place of worship, in the diocese of Leighlin.

At DESERT ODRAIN, in the territory of Hyfalgia.

At KILLEDELIG, in Upper Ossory, a Monastery, now a Church.

At KILLEBANE, four miles south west of Athy. A sumptuous Abbey, built by St. Abban, about the year 650; now a Church.

At KILLERMOGH, in Upper Ossory. An Abbey, built by St. Columb, about the year 558; now a place of worship.

At LEAMCHUILL. An Abbey, built by St. Fintonchorach, in the sixth century.

At MUNDREHID, in upper Ossory. A Monastery, built by St. Lasren, in the year 600.

At ROSSTUIRC. An Abbey near the mountain of Slieve Bloom, governed by St. Brendan.

At SLETTY, near Carlow. An Abbey, by St. Ficah.

At STRADBALLY. A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the twelfth century, by Lord O'Mora; granted, with all the possessions, in the year 1592, to Francis Cosbey, by Knight's service, or the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and at the annual rent of £17 6*s*. 3*d*., now worth £346 5*s*.

At TIMOHOE. A Monastery, built by St. Mochoe, who died in the year 497; there is a round tower, with some ruins of the ancient building to be seen yet.

ROSCOMMON (COUNTY.)

At ARDCARNA, in the Barony of Boyle. An Abbey of Regular Canons; granted, 39 Elizabeth, to the

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Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, with eighty acres of land in Cloncalliagh; six acres of land in Kilgefin.

A Nunnery of Benedictines, which was a Cell to the Abbey of Kilcreunata, in the county of Galway.

At ATHDALARAGH. An Abbey of Canons, where Comgallan was Bishop in the time of St. Patrick. This Abbey existed in the year 1201.

At ATHLOND, a Cistercian Abbey. It was enriched by grants from King John and King Edward I. Granted, with the possessions, 20 Elizabeth, to Edmond O'Fallon of Athlone.

At BASLICK, three miles south of Castlereagh, an Abbey; now a Protestant place of worship.

At BEALANENY. A Franciscan Friary; granted, together with the possessions, to Edmond O'Fallon of Athlone, at the yearly rent of £2 4*s*. 7*d*. now worth £44 11*s*. 8*d*.

At BOYLE. A celebrated Cistercian Abbey, granted with all the property, in the year 1603, to Sir John King.

At CALDRYWOLAGH, in the Barony of Boyle. A Franciscan Friary; granted, 24 Aug., 1582, to Bryan M'Dermot, at the yearly rent of 9*s*. 4*d*., now worth £94.

At CLONRAHAN. A Franciscan Monastery, built by O'Conor Roe, in the reign of Henry VIII.

At CLONSHANVILL. An Abbey, built by St. Patrick; granted to Lord Dillon.

At CLOUNTHUSKERT, seven miles north east of Roscommon. A Priory, founded, in the early ages, by St. Faithlec; granted, 33 Elizabeth, to Fryal O'Farrell, for 21 years, at the rent of £11 9*s*. 8*d*., now worth £229 13*s*. 4*d*.

At CLOONCRAFF. A Monastery, founded by St. Pat-

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rick; it existed in the 12th century; now a Protestant place of worship.

At Cluainemuin. An Abbey existed in the 11th century.

At Edardrium. An Abbey, founded by St. Diradius, brother to St. Canoc, who flourished in the year 492; now a Protestant place of worship.

At Elphin. A Church, founded by St. Patrick, for St. Assicus. The house and possessions were granted to Terence O'Birne.

At Fidhard, in South Connaught. An Abbey, built by St. Patrick, for St. Justus; now a Protestant place of worship.

At Inchmacnerin, an Island in Loughree. A Monastery; granted, with the extensive possessions in lands and tithes, 28 Elizabeth, to William Taaffe, who assigned them to Thomas Spring.

At Inchmore, an Island in Loughkee. A Priory of Canons, built, as people think, by St. Liberius, whose memory is held in much honour on the island even to this day; granted, 9 Elizabeth, to Lord Delvin, for 21 years, at £6 14*s*. 8*d*. rent, now worth £134 13*s*. 4*d*.

At Kilcooley. An Abbey, built by St. Olcan; now a Protestant place of worship.

At Killaraght. A Nunnery, built by St. Patrick, for St. Athracta. The Inquisition held, 10 August, 33 Elizabeth, the Abbess of this house was seized of three carucates of land near the water of Lorgbella; two to the north of the waters, and on the west; the whole valued at 5*s*. besides reprises. Granted to Terence O'Birne, who assigned it to the Earl of Clanrickard.

At Killuckin, four miles north of Elphin. A Nunnery, where St. Lunechaixia is honoured; she was born before the year 637; now a Protestant place of worship.

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At KILMORE. An Abbey, built by St. Patrick; now Protestantized.

A Priory, built by Con. O'Flanagan, and consecrated by Donogh O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, in the year 1232, granted in the year 1580, for 21 years, to Tyren O'Farrel; rent £3 10*s*., now worth £70; granted afterwards to Sir Patrick Barnwall.

At KILLOMY. A Monastery, founded before the year 760.

At KILTULLAGH. A Franciscan Friary, founded about the year 1441.

At KNOCKVICAR. A Monastery of Dominicans, founded four miles east of the town; granted, 26 Elizabeth, together with the Abbey of Tocmonia, Clonemeaghan, and Court, in the county of Sligo, to Richard Kendlemarch.

At LOUGHKEE, in this Lake, is Trinity Island, where stood a Monastery dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the year 700; rebuilt in 1215, by Clarus M'Moylon, Archdeacon of Elphin; granted, 10 August, 36 Elizabeth, with all the possessions, to Robert Harrison, for ever, in free soccage, at £26 13*s*. 8*d*., now worth £533 13*s*. 4*d*.

At LYSDUFFE. A Priory in O'Conor's Country, granted to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

At MONASTREVAN, a Monastery.

At ORAN, five miles west of Roscommon. A Monastery built by St. Patrick; continues a remarkable place for pilgrimage; now the Protestant place of worship.

At RANDOWN, seven miles north of Athlone. A Priory of Hospitalers or Crossbearers, built in the reign of King John. Phil Nangle was a great benefactor in

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the reign of Henry III. This town died away, as well as the castle.

A Priory, founded by Clarus Archdeacon of Elphin.

Roscommon, a town that has acquired much respectability from its monastic edifices.

An Abbey of Regular Canons, founded by St. Coemon, disciple of St. Finian. This house was granted, 20 Elizabeth, with the appurtenances, to Sir Nicholas Malleye; rent £30 5*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £605 18*s.* 4*d.*

A Dominican Friary, founded in the year 1253; granted, with all the possessions, 29 Jan., 1615, to Francis Viscount Valentia.

At Teaghnaninghean. A religious house in Connaught, where the seven daughters of Fergus are honoured.

At Tibohin. A Church, and formerly a great School, but now a Protestant place of worship.

At Toberelly, in the plain of Roscommon. A Franciscan Cell; it possessed some lands of the value of 13*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £13 6*s.* 8*d.*

At Toemonia. A Franciscan Monastery, founded by O'Connor; granted with all the lands, 30 Elizabeth, for twenty-one years, to Richard Kyndelinshe, at the yearly rent of £2 17*s.* 2½*d.*, now worth £57 4*s.* 2*d.*

At Tulsk, a Dominican Monastery, built in the 15th century, by M'Duill. It fell under the inquisition which was held 33 Elizabeth.

SLIGO (County.)

At Achonry, a small Village and Episcopal See. An Abbey.

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At Akeras, or Kilmatin. A Priory, founded, in the year 1280, by the O'Donalds. By the inquisition, this house was found to possess lands to the value of £16 8*s*. 4*d*., now worth £308 6*s*. 8*d*.

At Ardnary. A Monastery for Eremites, following the rule of Augustine, built in the year 1427.

At Athmoy. A Premonstratensian Monastery, founded, by Clarus M'Maylin, Archdeacon of Elphin, in the year 1251; possessions were granted to Robert Harrison, who assigned them to William Crofton.

At Ballingdown, in the barony of Tirerril. The family of M'Donogh founded a Monastery in 1427, for the Nuns of the order of St. Dominick. Elizabeth's inquisition valued the possessions at 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum, English money; now worth annually £6 13*s*. 4*d*., granted to Francis Crofton.

At Ballinley, in the barony of Tyreragh, are the ruins of an Abbey of which nothing is known.

At Ballymote, in the barony of Coran. A Monastery founded by one of the M'Donogh's for Franciscan Friars. Granted to Sir Henry Broncard, who assigned it to Sir William Taafe, Knt.

At Ballysadare, in the Barony of Tirerril, a Monastery, founded by St. Fechin, and richly endowed. Elizabeth's inquisition found it possessed of lands, tenements, and tithes, to the annual value then of £2 yearly, value at this day £20.

At Bennada, a Barony of Leyney, a Friary of Crenites, founded, in 1423, through the industry of a brother of the order, called Charles. No value stated.

At Bile. An Abbey founded by St. Fechin, and now the parish church.

At Clonymeaghan. A Monastery, founded 1488, for Dominican Friars. Valued at 13*s*. 4*d*., worth now £13 6*s*. 8*d*. yearly, granted to Richard Kyndelinshe.

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At COURT, barony of Leyney, a small Monastery, built by O'Hara, for Franciscan Friars. Valued at £1 6*s.* 8*d.* annual; worth now £26 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, granted to Richard Kyndelinshe.

At DRUMCLIFFE, a celebrated Monastery, founded by Saint Columba, in 590. Parish Church built on part of its foundation.

At DRUMCOLLUMB, a church of St. Columb and St. Finbar; now the parish church.

At DRUMRATT. An Abbey, founded by Saint Fechin; now the parish church.

At ECHENACH, a church built by St. Maveus; now the parish church.

At KILLARAGHT, a Nunnery, built by St. Patrick; now the parish church.

At KILNEMAUAGH, an Abbey founded by St. Fechin. Granted to Richard, Earl of Clanrickard; now the parish church.

At KNOCKMORE, a Friary, erected, in the 14th century, by O'Gara.

At SLIGO, a Monastery, founded 1252, for Dominican Friars, by Maurice Fitzgerald, granted to Sir William Taafe. This place is described as having been very spacious and beautiful.

TIPPERARY (COUNTY.)

At ARDFENNAN, on the river Suire, in the barony of Offa and Iffa, an Abbey and Friary, in ruins; built, 1184, by John, Earl of Morton.

An ABBEY OF REGULAR CANONS, founded by St. Finian, in 903.

A Friary for Conventional Franciscans.

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At Athassell, in the barony of Clanwilliam, William de Burgo founded a priory for the regular Canons of the order of St. Augustine. With its lands and tithes, valued in the reign of Edward VI. at £141 14*s.* 2*d.*, or, of present money, £2,834 3*s.* 4*d.* annually. It was reduced very much; and, in the reign of Philip and Mary, let to the Earl of Ormond. Elizabeth granted it in fee to the same Nobleman. One of the largest and richest Abbeys in the kingdom.

At Cahir, in the barony of Offa and Iffa, Geoffry of Camvill, founded a priory for Augustine Canons. Leased by Queen Elizabeth to Peter Sherlock, for £24 11*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

At Carrick, William de Cantell, and Dionisia, his wife, founded a Priory for the Canons of St. Augustine. Granted to the Earl of Ormond.

At Cashel, an Hospital for the poor, with fourteen beds and chaplains, was founded by Sir David le Latimer. It was endowed by two succeeding Bishops.

A Dominican Friary, founded in the year 1243, by David M'Kelly, Archbishop of Cashel; granted, 35 Henry VIII., with the appurtenances, to Walter Fleming, at the yearly rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*, now worth £2 10*s.*

Hore Abbey, or St. Mary's Abbey, of the rock of Cashel, founded by the Benedictines, but given, in the course of time, to the Cistercian Monks. This really splendid edifice was richly endowed; granted to Thomas Sinclair, 42 Elizabeth, at the yearly rent of 2*s.*, now worth £2.

Hacket's Abbey, belonging to the Franciscans. The house, and its possessions were valued, when surrendered by the last Prior, at £3 10*s.* 2*d.*; granted, 30 Henry VIII., for ever, to Edmund Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, at the yearly rent of 2*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £2 16*s.* 8*d.*

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At CLONAUL. An Hospital of Hospitalers, founded before the thirteenth century.

At CLONMELL. A Dominican Friary, founded in the year 1269.

A Franciscan Friary, built in the year 1269, by Otho de Grandison. There was a miraculous image of St. Francis. This splendid house, and all its extensive possessions, were granted, 34 Henry VIII., to James, Earl of Ormond, and to the Commonalty of Clonmell.

At DONAGHMORE, in the barony of Offa and Iffa. There was an Abbey by St. Farannan; now a Protestant place of worship.

At EMLY, an ancient and celebrated Archiepiscopal city, in the county of Tipperary.

A Monastery, founded by St. Ailbe, who was styled a second St. Patrick; he died in the year 527, and was interred here.

At FETHERD. An Augustine Monastery. By an inquisition of 31 Henry VIII., this house had possessions to the amount of £7 13*s.* 4d., now worth £153 6*s.* 8*d.* Granted to Sir Edmund Butler, at the yearly rent of 5*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £5 6*s.* 8*d.*

At HOLY CROSS. A Cistercian Monastery, built by Donogh O'Brien, King of Limerick. This was a sumptuous house, and was very richly endowed in lands and other tenements. Granted, 5 Elizabeth, with all the appurtenances, to Gerald, Earl of Ormond, at the yearly rent of £15 10*s.* 4*d.*, now worth £310 6*s.* 8*d.*

At INISLOUNAGH, in the barony of Offa and Iffa, on the Suir. An Abbey, founded by St. Mochoemse, who died on the 13th March, 655; he was succeeded by Congan, about the year 1153, who supplied St. Bernard with materials for writing the Life of St. Malachy. Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, rebuilt this Monastery in 1187, and endowed it, with the as-

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sistance of Malachy O'Foelan, Prince of the Decies; granted, 33 Elizabeth, to Edward Geogh; rent £24, now worth £480. There is a holy well, which is frequented by people from all quarters.

At KILCOMIN. A Benedictine Priory, founded by Philip, of Worcester, chief governor of Ireland, in the year 1184. He supplied it with friars from the Abbey of Glastonbury.

At KILCOOLY. A Cistercian Abbey, built by Donogh Carbragh O'Brien, in the year 1200; it had extensive possessions; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Ormond.

At KILMORE, in Upper Ormond. An Abbey, founded in the year 540; now a Protestant place of worship.

At KILLINENALLAGH. A Franciscan Friary, built in the time of Henry VI; granted, 35 Henry VIII., with the possessions, to Dermot Ryan; rent 4*d.* Irish, now worth 6*s.* 8*d.*

At LORRAH, a small village in Lower Ormond, near the Shannon. An Abbey, founded by St. Ruadan, who presided over 150 monks, and died in the year 584. Turgesius, and his Norwegians, burnt and destroyed this town, with all the religious houses, in the year 845. This is now a Protestant place of worship.

A Dominican Friary, founded, in the year 1269, by Walter de Burgo, King of Ulster.

At MONAINCHA, situated almost in the centre of the great bog of Monela, three miles southeast of Roscrea, a Monastery of Culdean Monks. The house and revenues were granted, 28 Elizabeth, to Sir Lucas Dillon.

At MOYLAGH, two miles west of Carrick. A Nunnery, under the invocation of St. Brigid; granted to Sir Henry Radcliff.

At NENAGH. A Hospital for Augustines, who were to attend constantly the sick and infirm; it was endow-

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ed by Theobald Walter. Though the possessions of this house were immense, they were granted, together with the house itself, 5 Elizabeth, to Oliver Grace, for the rent of £39 0*s.* 10*d.*, now worth £780 16*s.* 8*d.*

A Franciscan Friary, built in the reign of Henry III., by the Butler family; granted, 30 Elizabeth, to Robert Collum, at the yearly rent of £22 17*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £457 13*s.* 4*d.*

At Roscrea. A magnificent Monastery, built by Saint Cronan.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the year 1490, by Mulruany na Feasoige O'Carroll, or by his wife Bibiana. An inquisition was held 27 Dec., 1568; this house and the possessions were granted to the Earl of Ormond, who assigned the same to William Crow.

Thurles. A Carmelite Monastery, founded, in the year 1300, by the family of Butler; granted, together with the possessions, to the Earl of Ormond.

Tipperary. A Monastery of Augustine Eremites, founded in the reign of Henry III.; granted, with the possessions, 34 Henry VIII., to Dermot Ryan; rent 8*d.* Irish, now worth 13*s.* 4*d.*

Tirdaglass, on the bank of Lough Derg. A Monastery, founded by St. Columba, a disciple of St. Finian; he died of the plague in the year 552. His feast falls on 13 Dec., and the feast of St. Aidbeus falls on 24 May. Many illustrious saints and scholars flourished in this house until the twelfth century.

Toome, six miles south of Tipperary. A Priory of Canons. St. Donan was honoured here, and it is supposed that he was the founder. Queen Elizabeth granted this for twenty-one years to Miler Magragh, Archbishop of Cashall.

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TYRONE (County.)

Ardboe. A noble and celebrated Monastery, built by St. Colman.

Ballinesagart, in the Barony of Dungannon. A Franciscan Friary, built by Con. O'Neil, in the year 1489.

Clogher. An Episcopal See and Borough, three miles and a half south west of Lurgan. A Priory of regular Canons, presided over by St. Patrick, who resigned it to St. Kertern, who founded the celebrated abbey here. King James granted this abbey and revenues to George Montgomery, Bishop of Clogher.

Cluaindubhain, near Clogher. A large Nunnery, founded by St. Patrick.

Corock. A Franciscan Monastery, built in the fifteenth century; granted to Sir Henry Piers.

Donnaghmore, three miles west of Dungannon. An Abbey, built by St. Patrick, in which St. Columb was honoured; it stood until the thirteenth century, and of course until the general dissolution.

Dungannon, a borough town. A Franciscan Friary, built by Con. O'Neil, in the reign of Henry VII.; granted to Richard, Earl of Westmeath, who assigned it to Sir Arthur Chichester.

Gervaghkerin. A Franciscan Friary, built in the fifteenth century; granted to Sir Henry Piers, with the friary of Corock.

Omagh. An Abbey, founded, in the early ages, and in the fifteenth century a Franciscan Friary; granted with the friary of Corock.

Puble. A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the fifteenth century; granted to Sir Henry Piers.

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WATERFORD (County.)

Achaddagain. An Abbey, by St. Dogain, who was a strenuous supporter of the ancient mode of celebrating Easter.

Ardmore, a village four miles east of Youghal. An Abbey, founded by St. Declan, whose feast falls on 24 July. St. Ultan, his successor, was living after the year 550. The splended round tower, and stately ruins of several churches; the Adam and Eve, with the tree and serpent; the judgment of Solomon, all in alto relievo, strike the traveller's mind with awe, as well as with regret for its fallen degraded state from its ancient wealth and piety.

Ballyvony, six miles north-east of Dungarvan. A large building in ruins, 150 feet by 90, which is supposed to be a Commandery of Hospitalers.

Bewley, two miles south of Lismord. An Hospital of Hospitalers, in ruins.

Cappaga, three miles and a half west of Dangorvan. The ruins of a Commandery of Hospitalers.

Carrickbeg, near Carrick-on-Suir. A Franciscan Friary, built in the year 1336, by the Earl of Ormond; granted, 31 Henry VIII., to Thomas, Earl of Ormond. The steeple still remains, a very curious building, about sixty feet high, rising like a pyramid, which point begins several feet from the ground in the middle of the church.

Clashmore, three miles and a half north of Youghal. An Abbey, founded, by Cuanceor, according to the orders of Mochoemoc, who had raised Cuanchear from the dead; that saint died 13th March, 655. Granted to Sir Walter Raleigh.

Crooke, on the bay, four miles from Waterford. A Commandery, founded, in the thirteenth century, for

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the Hospitalers, by the Baron of Curraghmore; granted, 27 Elizabeth, to Antony Power, for sixty years; rents £12 11*s*. 10*d*., now worth £251 16*s*. 8*d*.

DUNGARVAN. There was a Priory of Canons, founded, in the 7th century, by St. Garbhan, a disciple of St. Finbar.

An Augustine Friary, founded by Thomas, Lord Offaley; the O'Briens were benefactors; granted, with sundry lands, 37 Elizabeth, for twenty-one years, to Roger Dalton; rent £40 10*s*., now worth £810. There was an hospital also under the invocation of St. Brigid.

KILBARRY, one mile and a half from Waterford. An Hospital of Hospitalers.

KILLUNKART, near Dungarvan. A Commandery of Hospitalers.

KILLURE, two miles east of Waterford. A Commandery of Hospitalers; granted, together with revenues, 25 Elizabeth, to Nicholas Aylmer, for fifty years, at the yearly rent of £13 6*s*. 8*d*., now worth £266 16*s*. 8*d*.

Kilmboynan Abbey had a house in Waterford, called the Old Court, which could not escape the all-seeing inquisition of Elizabeth.

LISMORE. An Abbey of regular Canons, founded, by St. Mocheda, in the year 630, together with a celebrated school; though St. Senan, St. Lugad, St. Neman, and St. Madoc, seem to have been there bishops before him. Corcran Cieirach, anachorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore, in the year 1140. He was a celebrated divine; and so greatly excelled all the western Europe in religion and learning, that every contest throughout the kingdom was referred to him. In 1127 Cormac M'Carthy, King of Munster, being dethroned, he was compelled to go on a pilgrimage to Lismore, where he erected two churches. In 1135 Daniel

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O'Brien, King of Dublin, resigned his crown, and died a professed monk in this house.

An Hospital for Lepers, founded, under the invocation of St. Brigid.

A Cell of Anchorites, appertaining to the church of Lismore.

Molana, an island in the Black Water, two miles and a half above Waterford. There was an Abbey, founded, in the sixth century by St. Molanfide. Queen Elizabeth granted this house and possessions to Sir Walter Raleigh, who assigned them to the Earl of Cork.

Mothel, two miles south of Carrick. An Augustine Monastery, built by St. Brogan, and was succeeded by St. Coan in the sixth century; granted, 33 Henry VIII., with all the possessions, to —— Butler and Power; rent £6 4*s*., now worth £128.

Rhincrew, two miles west of Youghal. An Hospital of Hospitalers; granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, who assigned it to the Earl of Cork.

Waterford, a large commercial sea-port. An Augustine Priory, founded by the Ostmen; it was richly endowed by different persons in the course of time; granted, with several other possessions, 31 Elizabeth, to Elizabeth Butler, *alias* Sherlock, for twenty-one years; rent £47 5*s*. 8*d*., now worth £2,345 13*s*. 4*d*.

The Hospital of St. Stephen, founded for Lepers, by the Power family.

The Priory of St. John the Evangelist, founded, in the year 1185, by John, Earl of Morton, for the Benedictines. This house received several grants of lands and tenements. Granted to William Wyse, Esq., at the annual rent of a knight's fee.

The Monastery of our Saviour, built by the Dominicans, in the reign of Henry III., granted, 34 Henry VIII., to James White; rent 4*s*., now

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worth £4. The County Court House is called Black Friars.

A Franciscan Friary founded in the year 1240, by Lord Hugh Purcell, who was interred here the same year, by the side of the high altar; granted, 33 Henry VIII., to Patrick Walsh and scholars, at the yearly rent of 8*s*., now worth £8; and a fine of £151 13*s*. 4*d*., now worth £3,033 6*s*. 8*d*. The Holy Ghost Hospital has been erected on a part of the ruins of this Priory.

WESTMEATH (County.)

Ardcharn. An Abbey by St. Beoaid, who died the 8th March, 523.

Athlone. This town is built on the river Shannon, partly in the county of Roscommon and partly in the county of Westmeath. A Monastery was built on this side for Franciscans, by Charles, or Cathal Croibh Dearg O'Connor, Prince of Connaught; and by Sir Henry Dillon, who was interred here.

Athnecarne. A Dominican Friary, built in the fourteenth century, by Robert Dillon, of Drumrany; granted, with all its possessions in this county, 37 Henry VIII., to Robert Dillon, at the fine of £13 13*s*. 4*d*., now worth £273 6*s*. 8*d*.; and a rent of 6*d*., now worth 10*s*.

Ballimore, on Lough-Seudy, ten miles west of Mullingar. A Monastery, founded before the year 700.

An Abbey, built in the year 1218, by the family of Lacie, for Nuns and Friars: they lived under the same roof, but in different apartments. This house had extensive possessions, and underwent several inquisitions in the reigns of Henry VIII., and Elizabeth.

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CLONFAD, five miles and a half east of Mullingar. A Church, founded by St. Ethchen, who died in the year 577. Clonfad is now a Chapel.

CLONRANE, seven miles south of Mullingar. An Abbey, inhabited by several Saints from the sixth to the tenth century; suppressed.

COMRAIRE, near the hill of Usmeach. An Abbey in which St. Colman was honoured; he died in the year 652.

DRUMRANY, or DRUMRATH, six miles north-east of Athlone. An Abbey built in the year 588. In the year 946 this house with 150 persons in it, was burnt to the ground by the Ostmen.

At DYSART, four miles south of Mullingar. An Abbey, built by St. Colman; it became a Franciscan Friary before the year 1331.

At FARRENEMANAGHE. The inquisition of James, in the third year of his reign, finds this Abbey in ruins, though possessed of a cartron of land, tithes, and other tenements, value 12*d*., now worth £1.

FARREN-MAC-HEIGKESE. The inquisition of James III. finds the ruins of a Nunnery that was possessed of some lands.

There was an Abbey here; and it is recorded that in the year 665, St. Finchin governed three thousand Monks in it.

FORE, once a celebrated town, now an obscure village. This Abbey and possessions made, according to the inquisition held, 31 Henry VIII., £161 12*s*., now worth £3,232 yearly; granted in the year 1588, for thirty-one years, to Christopher Baron of Delvin.

At CLONCALL, bordering on Kilkenny West. A Monastery, built in the year 486, by St. Munis; now a chapel.

At HARE ISLAND, in Loughree. A Monastery, by the family of Dillon.

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At KENARD, near the county of Longford, north of Inny. A Nunnery built early.

At KILLARE, in the barony of Raconrath. Three churches, one dedicated to St. Aid, another called Temple Brigid, and the third the court of St. Brigid; there were three holy wells. St. Cuman was Abbot here.

At KILBEGGAN, a borough town. A Monastery, built by St. Becan. Another Monastery, founded on the same, rebuilt in the year 1200, by the family of Dalton. This Abbey, and all its extensive possessions, were granted, after having undergone several inquisitions in the reign of Henry VIII. and his son Edward VI., to be held of the King and of the castle of Dublin, in free and common soccage.

At KILBIXY, an ancient town adorned with a castle belonging to the Lacie family; and a Monastery or an Hospital for the lepers, under the invocation of St. Brigid; it stood until the fifteenth century.

KILCONIREGH and CONRY were chapels in the barony of Moycashell; St. Fearfio, son of a smith, was Abbot in the year 758.

At KILKENNY WEST. A Friary, built by Thomas, a priest and Friar, the grandson of Sir Thomas Dillon, who came into Ireland, in the year 1185; granted, with the possessions, 11 Elizabeth, to Robert Dillon; rent £22 10*s*., now worth £450: there was also a holy well here.

At KILLUKEN, five miles east of Mullingar. An Abbey, built by St. Lucian, whose feast falls on 27th July; now a Protestant place of worship.

At KILMACAHILL, or KILMICHAEL. A Franciscan Friary, built by the family of Petyt; granted to Robert Nangle.

At KILTOMA, or KILTOAMEN. An Abbey, built by St. Nennid or Ninn, whose feast falls on 13th November.

At LECKIN, in the Barony of Corkerry. An Abbey,

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built by St. Crumin, who died in the year 664; now a parish church.

At Lynn, in the Barony of Delvin. An Abbey, founded in the early ages; now a Protestant place of worship.

At Mullingar, an ancient town. A Priory, called the House of God of Mullingar; founded for Canons in the year 1227, by Ralph Petyt, Bishop of Meath, who died in the year 1229; this house, with all the possessions, were granted, 34 Elizabeth, to Richard Tuyte; rent £16 5*s*. 10*d*., now worth £325 16*s*. 8*d*.

A Dominican Friary, founded by the family of Nugent, in the year 1237; granted, 8 Elizabeth, to Walter Hope; rent £10, now worth £200.

A Franciscan Friary, built in the year 1622, by the Friars; like the lambs building amongst the wolves.

At Multifernam. A Monastery, built in the year 1235, by William Delamar, for the Franciscans; granted, with the possessions, 8 Henry VIII., to Edmond Field, Patrick Clynch, and Phil. Petency, for a fine of £80, worth now £1,600, together with the rent of 4*s*., that is £4 of the present money. It appears that the Friars possessed themselves again of this house until the year 1641.

At Rathugh. A Monastery by St. Aid; now a chapel.

At Rathyne, six miles east of Mullingar. A Monastery built by St. Carthag or Mochuda, where he presided for forty years, over *eight hundred and sixty-seven Monks, who supported themselves and the neighbouring poor by labour.*

At Teaghbaoithen. A Monastery, built by St. Baithen; stood until the 13th century.

At Teaghtelle. Monastery, built by St. Cera, of Muskerry, but being recommended by St. Munnu to

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resign the house to St. Tellius, she did, and then returned home to her native country, in the year 576.

At TIPPERT. A Monastery, built by St. Fechin, of Fore; now a chapel.

At TOBER. Pope Innocent VIII. granted license to Edmond de Lantu Laici to build a Monastery here for Dominicans; granted, 31 Elizabeth, to Henry Matthews.

At TRISTERNAGH, on the banks of Lough Iron. A Priory, founded, by Geoffry de Constantine, an English emigrant, about the year 1200; granted, for twenty-one years, to Captain William Piers, 31 Henry VIII., at the yearly rent of £60; now worth £120.

WEXFORD (COUNTY.)

At ACHADHABHLA. A Monastery, founded by St. Finian, of Clonard.

At AIRDNE COEMHAIN. A Monastery, by St. Coeman, brother of St. Dagan, who died in the year 639, Abbot here.

At BALLYHACK. A Commandery, subordinate to that of Kilcoghan.

At BEGERY or LITTLE ISLAND, an Island north of Wexford harbour. A celebrated Monastery, and a School, founded, by St. Ibor or Ivor, who died in the year 500.

At CAMROS. An Abbey, built by St. Abban, who died in the year 640; and the Abbot St. Mosacre died in the year 650.

At CARNSORE. A Monastery, built by St. Domangort, of Ossory, at the foot of a high hill that overhangs the Irish Channel; now a Protestant place of worship.

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At Clonmines. An Augustine Monastery, founded, by the family of Cavanagh, before the year 1385; granted, with the possessions, 35 Henry VIII., to John Parker; rent 2*s*. 6*d*., now worth £2 10*s*.

At Darinis, an island near the town of Wexford. A Monastery, built by St. Nemhan, whose feast falls on 8th March; St. Gobban and St. Caiman were abbots here before the year 540.

At Down, six miles from Inniscorthy. A Monastery, built before the arrival of the English, and continued until it was granted, in 1637, to the Lord Baltimore.

At Druim Chaoin. An Abbey, founded by St. Aban, who died in the year 650.

At Dunbroddy, four miles south of Ross. An Abbey, founded, through the bounty of Harvey de Monte Maurisco, Seneschal to the Earl of Pembroke. The Earl himself and his son Walter were benefactors; by an inquisition held 37 Henry VIII., the possessions were valued at £25 4*s*. 8*d*., now worth £504 3*s*. 4*d*.; granted to Osborne Itchingham; rent £3 10*s*. 6*d*., now worth £70 10*s*.

At Inniscorthy, a borough town. A Cell to the Abbey of St. Thomas, in Dublin; founded, and richly endowed for the salvation of his own and the souls of his wife, father and mother, by Gerald de Prendergast, about the year 1225; granted in the year 1581, to Edward Spenser; rent £13 5*s*., now worth £265.

A Franciscan Friary, founded, in the year 1460, by Donald Cavanagh; granted, 37 Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Wallop, for a Knight's service, and rent £10 16*s*. 4*d*., now worth £216 6*s*. 8*d*.

Ferns. Abbey founded, on land given by Brandub, King of Leinster, to St. Moadhog, called also Aidan; it continued a celebrated house until the general suppression. In 1166, Dermot M'Meerchad, King of Leinster,

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burned the town, and in atonement to God for this sin, he founded an Augustine Abbey here, and richly endowed the same; granted, with all the possessions, 26 Elizabeth, for 60 years, to Thomas Masternson; rent £16 4*d*., now worth £320 1*s*. 6*d*.

GLASSCARIG. On the sea, six miles north of Gorey. Griffin Cordon, Cicilia Barry, his wife, and Roboric Burhe, her father, and three other persons, granted all their lands in Cousinquilos, &c., for building here a Benedictine Priory. Two different inquisitions, one 35 Henry VIII., and the other, 5 Edward VI., found this house in possession of many lands, and other tenements.

HOARTOWN. Carmelite Priory, built in the 14th century by a Mr. Furlong; granted to Sir John Davis and Francis Talbot.

INBHERDAOILE. Monastery, built by Sir Dagain, brother to St. Coemgene, who was also Bishop of Achad Dagain in Leinster, and died 639.

KILCLEGHAN. Near the mouth of the Suir. Commandery built by O'Moore, for the Templars, but on the suppression of this Order, it was given to the Hospitalers; underwent an inquisition 32 Henry VIII.; granted, 30 Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Harrington, for the fourth part of a knight's fee, and rent £35 16*s*. 8*d*.; now worth £716 13*s*. 4*d*.

MAGHERE NUIDHE. A noble Monastery, founded by St. Abban, who died in the year 650.

Cross Friary, for the redemption of captives, was built on a rising ground.

Monastery of St. Saviour, erected for the Franciscans, by Sir John Devereux before the year 1300; granted, 30 Elizabeth, to the Earl of Ormond. The east end of the house is now a Protestant place of worship.

Augustine Friary, built in the reign of Edward III.; this house had some valuable possessions,

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though granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Richard Butler, at the yearly rent of 17*d.* Irish; now worth £1 8*s.* 4*d.*

TINTERN. On the Banowbay, three miles north east of Duncannon Fort. William, Earl of Pembroke, having been in great danger, on sea, made a vow to build an Abbey on the first spot where he should land in safety; he put into this bay, and religiously redeemed his vow, by erecting a Cistercian Abbey for Monks, whom he brought from Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire; he endowed it with many valuable lands; he died in 1219, and King John confirmed his will. Though this house and possessions amounted, according to the inquisition held 31 Henry VIII., to £75 7*s.* 8*d.*, now worth £1517 13*s.* 4*d.*, they were granted to Anthony Colclough, at £26 4*s.* yearly rent; now worth £524.

WEXFORD. A sea-port town, and a borough. Priory of regular Canons. It was richly endowed by several nóblemen. There was an inquisition held on it, 31 Henry VIII., another 1 Edward VI., when it was granted for ever to John Parker, for the annual rent of 15*s.* ½*d.*; now worth £15 10*s.*; but a third inquisition was held, 26 Elizabeth, when the house and possessions were found in the hands of Philip Devereux of Wexford. This Church still remains with a large tower in the middle.

Priory of Hospitalers, founded by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Grey Friary, or Franciscan, founded in the reign of Henry III., granted, 35 Henry VIII., to Paul Turner and James Devereux; rent 10*d.* Irish; now worth 16*s.* 8*d.*

Hospital of Lepers, to which Henry IV., in the year 1408, made a grant of lands.

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WICKLOW (County.)

Arklow. Formerly the residence of the Kings of Dublin; a town then of great note, and adorned with a monastery which Theobald Fitz Walter founded for the Dominicans; granted, 35 Henry VIII., to John Travers, rent 2*s.* 2*d.*; now worth £2 3*s.* 4*d.*

Ballykine. Six miles and a half west of Arklow Abbey, founded by St. Keivin. On the site of which a Mr. Whaley built a house, called the Whaley Abbey.

Baltinglass. A borough town, on the river Slainey. Cistercian Abbey, built in the year 1148, by Dermot M'Murchad O'Cavanagh, King of Leinster; granted, 30 Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Harrington, at £11 19*s.* yearly rent, now worth £239; though it was worth double that sum.

Donard. A church, built by St. Silvester, who came to Ireland with St. Palladius about the year 430; now a Protestant place of worship.

Glendalogh. Twenty-two miles from Dublin, and eleven north-west of Wicklow, formerly an Episcopal See, and a well inhabited city full of religious edifices. An Abbey founded, and presided over for many years, by St. Keivin, who died 3d June, 618, at the age of 120 years. On the 3d June, immense multitudes of pilgrims visit the seven churches of Glendalogh, to venerate St. Keivin, and his sister, St. Molibba. The seven churches are, the Cathedral Church, St. Keivin's Kitchen, Our Lady's Church, Priory of St. Saviour, the Ivy Church, Teampul na Skellig, the Rhepart.

Inisboyne. Four miles east of Wicklow. An Abbey by St. Baithen.

Kilgorman. An Abbey, by St. Gorman, nephew to St. Patrick; now a Protestant place of worship.

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KILLAIRD. A Nunnery, built in the year 588 by St. Tamthinna.

SRUTHAIR. An Abbey built by St. Mogoroc, brother to St. Canoc; it stood to the 14th century.

WICKLOW. Capital of the county, and a borough. A Franciscan Friary, founded in the reign of Henry III., by the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles; granted, 7 Elizabeth, to Henry Harrington for 21 years; rent £3 12*s.* 9*d.*, now worth £72 15*s.*

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TO THE CLERGY

OF THE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Kensington, 15th April, 1824.

PARSONS,

You have, in all sorts of ways, been *at me* for a great many years; and the time appears now to be arrived for me to bestow a little time upon you. You shall not catch me at what you call "*blasphemy*." It is your *temporalities* that I mean to confine myself to chiefly, to the *corn* and to the *wool* and the *lambs:* lambs, I mean, such as we *eat:* and I shall take care to leave *other lambs*, that you sometimes talk of, to be talked of by *Father in God Jocelyn*, his *soldier*, *Movelly*, and their like. You have had your full swing at me quite long enough. I shall now attend a little to you. I remember your Address to the King, in 1812, *urging him to push on the war*. I remember your exultation when the French people were said, and were thought, to be *conquered*, and to have had *tithes* imposed on them again; I remember you *at Winchester*, just as *the Power-of-Imprisonment Bill was passing*. Parsons, I remember you: I know you well: you have been *at me* personally for years. Before two years be at an end, you shall find, Parsons, that I am neither forgetful nor ungrateful.

At present I have to do with some of your *money collections* for what you call the *National Schools:* and I shall begin by inserting, first, the King's *Circular*

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Letter. It is curious enough that we know little of you except in connexion with *money.* You always approach us, accompanied with some money demand. I remember somebody telling me that the late Duke of PORTLAND said, that tithes were absolutely necessary to make the clergy *known* to the people. I do not know that his Grace, in his wisdom, took the trouble to show, that it was at all necessary that there should be any such men known to the people; that it was at all necessary that we should pay any body to teach us religion, seeing that we had the Word of God itself in our houses. However, more of this by-and-by. The King's letter, which I am about to insert, is called, "*King's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.*" There was one also to the Archbishop of York, of the same tenor and date.

"GEORGE R.

"Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and *right entirely beloved Councillor,* we greet you well: Whereas the Incorporated *National Society,* for promoting the *education* of the poor *in the principles of the established Church* throughout England and Wales, have by their petition humbly represented unto us, that the President and Governors of the said Society have pursued with their best endeavours the design adopted for extending more effectually the benefit of *religious education* to the *growing population* of our realm: that they are duly sensible that in no case can the great end of public happiness be so essentially promoted as by cultivating the principles of *religious faith* and moral duty: that the *means* for accomplishing their purpose have been supplied already to a considerable extent by the *National Society,* in the grants for erecting schools upon the model of the Central School; the charge of building rooms of suitable dimensions forming the chief burden of expense in these provisions: that the Returns of the last year have presented the welcome spectacle of the near and distant operation of this comprehensive scheme of education exhibited in 1817, United Schools affording *religious culture* with every beneficial influence on the

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minds and manners, the habits and appearance, of more than *three hundred and fifty thousand children*: that the sums contributed by royal munificence and individual bounty in former benefactions have been thus expended, whilst a bare sufficiency remains in annual subscriptions for the maintenance of the Central School, from which so much benefit is derived to all parts of the country: that the call to be excited under favour of our mandate, for which *the Society make their humble suit*, will be wholly applied, should the prayer of their Address be crowned with a successful issue, to the furtherance of the same object in all parts of our realm, by multiplying schools, and by lending aids for procuring sites and for building public seminaries: and *so much of good having already been accomplished*, the said Society, in order to enable the labourers in this prolific field to persevere with increasing vigour, have, therefore, most humbly implored us that collections may be made in the Churches and Chapels, throughout England and Wales, in furtherance of this important object: we, taking the premises into our royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to undertakings which tend so much to the *promotion of true piety and of our holy religion*, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request; and do hereby direct you that these our Letters be communicated to the several suffragan bishops within your province, expressly requiring you and them to take care that publication be made hereof on such Sunday and in such places, within your and their respective dioceses, as you and the said bishops shall appoint; and that upon this occasion the Ministers in each parish *do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution*, whose benevolence towards carrying on the said *charitable work* shall be collected the week following at their respective dwellings by the Churchwardens or Overseers of the poor in each parish; and the Ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately to the *treasurer for the time being of the said Society*, to be accounted for by him to the said Society, and applied to the further-

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ance of the above-mentioned good designs:—and so we bid you very heartily farewell.

"Given at our Court at Carlton House, the second day of July, 1823, in the fourth year of our reign.

"By his Majesty's Command.

"(Countersigned) R. PEEL."

"*Buckden Palace*, 21*st July*, 1823.

"REVEREND SIR,

"Inclosed I transmit to you a copy of the King's Letter.—Not doubting your readiness to comply with any command from His Majesty, I feel it almost unnecessary to add my earnest wish that you should use your best endeavours to promote His Majesty's benevolent and pious object.—It is required that publication of the Letter be made in your Church or Chapel on Sunday the Seventeenth Day of August next, and that the officiating Ministers in each Parish do effectually excite their Parishioners to a liberal contribution to the Charity recommended, by such means as are suggested in the King's Letter, and by all others which they may possess.

"I am, Rev. Sir,
"Your faithful Servant,
"G. LINCOLN.

"*N. B.*—You are directed, as soon as may be after the Collection, to remit the amount by a safe conveyance to JOSHUA WATSON, ESQUIRE, Treasurer of the National Society, Bartlett's Buildings, London; and you are further requested to return by Post the inclosed Form of Account, properly filled up, which is addressed to Mr. Freeling."

I am now to take it for granted, that the readers of this will have read the two letters with attention, and will have particularly noted the words which I have caused to be put in italic characters. Let us, then, look at the whole of this thing. I will engage that such a thing never was heard of before in any country in the

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world. Here is the King of a great kingdom calling upon his bishops to call upon the clergy, to call upon his people in his name, by his *mandate*, to excite the said people to a *liberal contribution*. The clergy are to excite them *effectually*. And the instrument, by which they are called upon to do this, is called a "*Royal Mandate*."

Now, Parsons, this is *not absolute force:* it is not commanding the people to surrender some of their money, and to refuse at their peril. It is not absolute force, such as the tax-gatherer employs; but can any one say that it is voluntary? Can any one say that the far greater part of the people will not look upon it as *resisting the King's command* if they do not give? But, the plain truth is this: when the churchwardens and other officers go round to the people, and the people know, that they are *not compelled* by law to give them any thing; still they give them out of fear; for these churchwardens, overseers, and other officers, are *also tax-gatherers;* and where is the man who is not always *in debt for taxes?* So that it is *very voluntary* work! The Parson either goes round himself, or he lets it be well known that he wishes people to subscribe. Indeed, he preaches in favour of subscribing. He has power to *raise his tithes*, or to take them in kind.—The *Landlord*, the *Squire*, the *Dead-weight Admiral*, or *General*, or *Colonel*, or *Captain*, (all monstrously pious creatures,) *deal with tradesmen* that are called upon to subscribe for pious purposes. Here are *pretty effectual excitements to charity!* In short, impudent, indeed, must be the hypocrite who does not acknowledge, that, upon these occasions, much more is given out of fear than out of love. I was pressed once to subscribe for the relief of the "*German sufferers.*" The subscription collector was also the collector of our assessed taxes. "*Not a farthing*," said I: "*I wish the French had stripped the slaves of their very skins.*" Slap went his hand into his pocket, and out he pulled, ready prepared, a *Bill for the assessed taxes that I owed!* "*I thought as much*," said I; "but thank God!

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here's your money that I *must* pay; and, thank God! I am in a state to dare to refuse to give my money to the rascally Germans, who have been doing all that they have been able to do to make me as perfect a slave as themselves. Here! take your tax money, and carry your subscription book and present it to the devil; at any rate, *take it out of my house*, and yourself along with it, and that, too, in very quick time."

But, though I dared refuse, many of my neighbours, and a very great majority of them, too, dared not to refuse. They gave money to the "*Suffering Germans*," when they, themselves, wanted money to buy a joint of meat. Yet, there was no letter from the King upon that occasion; no royal mandate; no order from the King effectually to excite to liberal contribution. In the present case, the thing is very nearly a tax. It wants but very little of a tax. The means made use of amount so nearly to compulsion, that it is an abuse of words; and it is, in fact, a falsehood to call it a voluntary contribution.

What, then, is all this *for?* Strange thing, to behold a King calling upon his bishops, and the bishops upon their clergy, to call upon the people at large to subscribe sums of money, to be sent up to London to one JOSHUA WATSON, in order that JOSHUA *may employ it in extending religious education to the people!* Good God! the King, that is to say, the royal and sacred head of the church, and all his bishops, and all his clergy, issuing mandates; putting forth pastoral letters; preaching sermons, sufficient almost to lull the raging sea to repose; and the churchwardens and overseers going round from door to door, praying and beseeching His Majesty's loyal and pious people to aid in the *charitable work.* And all for what? To get a parcel of money together to be sent to JOSHUA WATSON, *Esquire, Spirit and Wine Merchant*, of *Mincing-lane*, or late of Mincing-lane, which runs down out of Fenchurch-street towards Billingsgate, in the city of London; and this in order that the said Esquire and Wine and Spirit Merchant may lay out the said money in causing to be

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cultivated the principles of religious faith! Match that, if you can, Roman Catholics, or any body else. Match that, or "*hide your diminished heads.*" Mind you, Parsons, it is not figuratively that I am talking here. I mean to say, that this JOSHUA WATSON is, or was some time ago, a wine and spirit merchant, in Mincing-lane, aforesaid, and *living in that lane with his family.* For several years, *since you began upon me*, and especially since Sidmouth began in 1817, I have formed a resolution, that nothing shall be done under my roof in the way of *drink;* or, at least, in the wine and spirit way. Judge JEFFRIES said, and with reason, that he was afraid of none but sober men. It is long, therefore, since I had any communion with wine and spirit sellers; but, at the time when I was fool enough to suffer people to drink wine and spirits under my roof, I bought wine and spirits of this very JOSHUA WATSON! Aye, this very JOSHUA WATSON, to get money to be sent to whom, all the by-law established pulpits in the kingdom are put in a state of requisition! What a strange concern is this! The extending of religious faith is to be left to JOSHUA WATSON, wine and spirit merchant, of Mincing-lane. The King does not, indeed, name JOSHUA; but he says, *the Treasurer* of the Society for the time being; and the Bishops say that that Treasurer is JOSHUA. The Ministers might as well have gone a little farther, and advised the King to name JOSHUA at once; for, much lower than the tenor of this paper it was next to impossible to go. When Mr. PEEL'S hand was in, he might as well have gone the full length; but, indeed, the production is, as it now stands, a pretty good specimen of what we have to expect from that illustrious family, which the Spinning-Jenny Sire had, (as we are told in his pedigree in the Baronetage,) "*a presentiment that he should be the founder of.*"

But, Parsons, let me come a little closer to you. What is the subscription for? For *what* is this money collected and sent to JOSHUA WATSON? It is, that JOSHUA may lay it out. And what is JOSHUA to lay it out upon? Why, it is to be laid out in something

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about schools: about buildings, wherein to teach people. And what are the people to be taught, Parsons? I ask, or would ask, if I could get at him, the Right Trusty and Right entirely Beloved Archbishop. I would say, I greet you well; and pray tell me now what is JOSHUA WATSON to cause to be taught with this money? But, Parsons, let me stop here a bit: it is the *growing* population of our realm that is to be taught. Now, pray tell me, Parsons, what this word *growing* means. A most elegant paper this is. It has no full point till it gets to the end. However, what does it mean by *growing* population? Does it mean that the people that are to be taught must be fine *growing* girls and boys; and that no notice is to be taken of those that are set or stunted; or, would it insinuate that the *number of the people in this country is increasing;* and thus hint at an apology for resorting to these extraordinary means. If the former be meant, it will only call forth a laugh; and if the latter, I have something to say to that by-and-by, when, probably, we shall see that this word *growing* was not stuffed in without a motive.

To return now to the ground that I quitted but a minute ago, I would say to the Archbishop, I greet you well, and pray tell me what JOSHUA WATSON is to cause to be taught to the "*growing population*" of our realm? Is it shoemaking or tailoring? No. Is it lawyering or doctoring? No. Is it discounting or stock-jobbing? No. Is it the Chinese or the French language? No. Is it military tactics, or the slang of the blue and buff? No. Well, then, is it writing a fair hand; is it one or all the branches of mathematics? No: it is none of all these.

Pray, then, most Reverend Father in God, what is it that JOSHUA is to have taught by the means of all this money? The most Reverend Father in God would, perhaps, answer: Why, you graceless dog, what do you think it is that he is to teach but the things mentioned in His Majesty's Letter? Well, then, this is religion. —JOSHUA WATSON is to lay out the money in extending *religious education.* In cultivating the *principles of religious faith*, in affording *religious culture.* What,

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then, ye Reverend Sirs, is it the Mahommedan, or the Chinese, or the Otaheitan; or what religion is it that JOSHUA is to have taught? "No," I think I hear the fire-shovels exclaim with thundering voice, "No, you seditious dog, you accursed wretch, you terrible Jacobinical villain, it is the Christian religion, to be sure." Beg your pardons, Reverend Sirs: beseech your forgiveness, spiritual persons; but it must then be, to be sure, the Roman Catholic religion, or the Anabaptist religion, or the Presbyterian, or the Methodist, or the Quaker, or the Jumper, or the Shaker religion? "No, you rebellious dog; it is the religion of this kingdom, *as by law established.*" Graceless wretch that I am, I now see my mistake; for His Majesty in his letter says, that the money is to be sent to the *Treasurer;* that is to say, to JOSHUA WATSON, Esquire, Wine and Spirit Merchant, to be by him laid out in promoting education, in the PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Good Lord! did one ever hear of the like of this before? Here the business is to teach religion; to bring children up in a religious manner; to cultivate *religious faith;* to give *religious culture* to the minds of children, to promote *true piety;* and to promote, *also, our holy religion.* And who is to do all this but JOSHUA WATSON, the Wine and Spirit Merchant! We have a King at the head of this holy religion. How much His Majesty receives a year, as Head of the Church, I do not pretend to say. We have forty-four Bishops belonging to this Church, who receive amongst them very little short of HALF A MILLION A YEAR. We have a Clergy that receive about SEVEN MILLIONS AND A HALF A YEAR, exclusive of a vast deal of property. Here is a pretty sum of money to be given to support a Church establishment. Here is more money given to this Church, which does not boast of *four millions* of persons that belong to it and frequent it: here is more money given to the Ministers of this Church, than is given to all the rest of the teachers of religion in the Christian world. And, notwithstanding all this; notwithstanding all the boasting of the learning and piety of the clergy of this Church; notwithstanding these

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things, the King himself now tells us that it is necessary to go round with a begging-box, to raise money by subscription, to be sent to a Wine and Spirit Merchant in *Mincing-lane*, in order that he may lay the money out in cultivating the principles of "*religious faith*," and in the promotion of *true piety and our holy religion!*

Such a thing baffles all description. No talent can place it in so strong a light as it is placed by a simple statement of the facts. This rich, this Church overgorged with riches; this Church which is everlastingly bragging of the learning and piety of its clergy; this Church going begging about for money, in order to send it to a Wine and Spirit Merchant in London, in order that he may lay it out in "promoting our holy religion," is such a thing as we may boldly say the world never heard of before, and never will hear of again. What are all these parsons for? Why have we Deacons, Priests, Prebendaries, Curates, Vicars, Rectors, Canons, Deans, Archdeacons, Bishops, and Archbishops? Why have we twenty thousand of these men and their families to keep without work? Go and get up upon a hill; see how thickly the spires arise around you in all directions. What are all these men and all these buildings for, if the King must send round a begging box, in order to get money to be sent up to JOSHUA WATSON, that he may lay it out in "cultivating the principles of religious faith, and in the promotion of true piety, and our holy religion?"

Ah! Parsons! in this transaction we have a tacit confession that those who have contended that this enormously expensive establishment is worse than useless, and ought to be *unestablished by law;* here we have a tacit confession, that such persons have reason clearly on their side. *For what* are the churches, if JOSHUA WATSON is to be applied to to cultivate the principles of religious faith, and to promote true piety and our holy religion? If it be necessary, I say, to raise money to send to JOSHUA WATSON for these purposes, I want to know what the churches *are for.* Come, now: unlock for once: speak out plainly: tell

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me what the churches are for. If they are not the places to cultivate the principles of religious faith, and to promote true piety and our holy religion, what are they for? The devil a bit! No answer shall I ever get from you; but I will tell you the uses that I have seen the churches put to, by those who still adhered to the religion of those who built the churches.

Now, hear me, Parsons, and you will see how the begging-box and JOSHUA WATSON might be dispensed with. In France, in a village much about as populous as the village of Botley, with a church a little bigger; the population being about equal in amount to that of Botley, I resided for some time. In the month of April, at *six o'clock in the morning*, I was going (just after I came to reside in the village) across the church-yard. I heard a great many voices in the church. I went in; and there I saw the parson with about forty children of the village, teaching them the "principles of religious faith:" teaching the principles of religious faith to the *growing* population. Was not this the way to teach religious faith, Parsons? Here was no *schoolmaster* wanted: no begging-box; no JOSHUA WATSON, and no "*Tracts*." Here was a parson performing his duty, and in the *proper place*. Every morning at six o'clock, in all the churches of all the villages round about, this was going on. The boys and girls were at home by seven or eight o'clock, ready to go to work. At the time that I am referring to, the priests were preparing the children for the *Feast of Easter*. At other times of the year they were preparing them for other festivals; so that every child, upon arriving at a certain age, had been regularly taught the principles of religious faith. There was no *pay* given to the parson for this. His benefice was his pay; and even that he was expected to divide between his poorer parishioners.

"Go you and do likewise." Get you up in the morning, and take the boys and girls to the church, teach them there those principles of religious faith which you want to have them taught, do as those Catholics did who built the churches, and who had them wrested from them by a series of deeds more unjust

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and more bloody than any other that the world ever heard of: but, how are you to do as they did? Great numbers of you do not reside in the livings of which you receive the tithes, and with regard to which you have undertaken the *care of souls*. In a large part of Ireland, and in not a few places in England, there are actually *no churches*: the churches have been suffered to tumble down and fall into heaps of rubbish, while you have retained the tithes. In numerous instances, one person attends to seven or eight parishes in Ireland; and, in many instances, to two, three, or four parishes in England. How then can you teach the principles of religious faith to the growing population? How can you do as the priests did in France, and as they formerly did in England? Your parishioners seldom see you, except merely on the Sunday, and, then, perhaps you do not speak to a single man of them: and, as to the children of the poor, who ever saw you attempting to educate any one of them? Churches were not made to be locked up from week's end to week's end. As far as religion is concerned, the church is the *parish school*, to be sure; and what is the parson for, if he be not to be the parish teacher.

It is clear enough that this religious teaching ought to be delegated to no Society whatever. There being an established Church, that Church being so richly endowed, that Church having such immense possessions in land, in house, in all sorts of ways, it is quite monstrous to see the work of religious teaching delegated to a Wine Merchant and his Society. Yet this is no more than acting upon the advice given by the Bishop of Winchester, in his last year's Charge to his Clergy. The Bishop says, in that Charge, that "nothing will be more useful than giving to the young people a selection of those *excellent tracts*, which are furnished by the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*; that *correct expounder* of evangelical truth, that *firm supporter of the Established Church*."

This, as I observed at the time, was a putting of the Church under the protection of this Society, a self-created Society: a society publishing tracts of the most

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impudent character, full of falsehoods and calumnies. The Bishop recommends the National School people to get their tracts from this Society, and, indeed, this is the source from which the National Schools are supplied. The Societies are, in fact, as far as relates to publications, one and the same. The School Society appear to pay for the buildings, while the other Society furnishes the books. In a Report of the Society for the promoting of Christian Knowledge, I find several statements respecting the number of children educated in the schools supplied by the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge; so that these are to be viewed as one and the same body.

Our friend, JOSHUA WATSON, is Treasurer to the Society for the promoting of Christian Knowledge also, as well as to the School Society; and the rendezvous of both Societies, is in *Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, London.* Now, then, what are the pretty books, which the Society gives to the children to read? They begin with about a score of books abusive of the ancient worship of this country; that is to say, of the Catholic Religion. I am surprised that some Catholic does not, were it only for sport, take up his pen and turn these wretched things into ridicule. Pretty fellows these, indeed, are to talk; pretty fellows to rail against the Catholic Church, or even against any religious sect, when they are, what the Bishop of Winchester calls the *Defenders* of the *Established* Church: no: its "*supporters.*" What a pretty thing this is, then, an *Established* Church, which stands in need of a numerous band of supporters! Can this be the Church of Christ? He said, "on *this rock* will I build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." This is the text that the Catholics rely upon. They do not want any supporters. Then they are, in Ireland, at the end of more than two hundred and fifty years of most hellish persecution; with all the Churches taken by the Protestants; all the tithes; all the immense glebes; all the offices, civil and military: there they are at the end of two hundred and fifty years, a Protestant Church by law established, and by bayonet

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upheld; a Protestant army; a Protestant magistracy; a Protestant government; and a Catholic people! And this Society comes out with its catalogue of books for the cultivating of the principles of religious faith, and that catalogue contains, altogether in one place, fifteen publications, some at as low a price as a *half-penny*, "*against popery!*"

And *who are the Members of this famous Society?* I find that one of the Members last year was CASTLEREAGH, who cut his throat at North Cray. This liberal and pious soul subscribed *fifty pounds* towards the delightful tracts of this Society. Indeed, to balance against this, we have the REV. THOMAS JEPHSON, FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. This gentleman appears to be doubly zealous, he subscribes for the purposes of the Society generally; and then he gives an additional subscription, "*to the special fund in counteraction of infidel and blasphemous publications.*" So that the REV. THOMAS JEPHSON,* of St. John's College, Cambridge, may be called one of the *Dons* of this Society for the promoting of Christian Knowledge. If I had time, I could make a very pretty collection of names out of this list of subscribers. Unquestionably, many of them have subscribed to the old Society with a sincere desire of promoting christian knowledge. But, after the abusive Tracts which have lately come out; after those false and impudent Tracts which I have so often noticed, whoever continues a Member of this Society, will merit to be dealt with in the roughest manner.

Parsons, do you think that you will make much progress in getting upholders of the church that the Reverend Mr. MORRITT belongs to? You have it in evidence, that he sent people to *drive* his parish for tithes. You have it in evidence that five sheep of one poor parishioner were seized for five shillings worth of tithes, that they were sold at public auction for five shillings, and that the PARSON'S OWN DRIVER BOUGHT THEM FOR FIVE SHILLINGS. You have several other things in evi-

* This gentleman was tried in England for a most heinous offence.—AM. ED.

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dence. It is perfectly notorious, that, *without a large* STANDING ARMY, TITHES COULD NOT BE COLLECTED. You see a great Kingdom on the other side of the Channel, where the *Catholic* religion exists, where it is, in fact, the religion of the country; where it is indeed "established by law," and yet, *where it has no tithes*. Now, do you think, Parsons, that JOSHUA WATSON will be able to persuade people, that all this enormous wealth ought to remain in your hands, when your congregations do not consist of more than *a fourth part of the people in the Kingdom?* Oh! no! JOSHUA WATSON will be able to do no such a thing. If he still live in *Mincing-lane*, and deal in wine and brandy, he might, perhaps, if he chose to bestow a few bottles on his neighbours of Billingsgate, convert them into a *Church* and *King-mob;* but nobody else, be you well assured, in this whole Kingdom.

The character of this church, "*as by law established,*" is very sufficiently described in the transactions relative to the *non-residence* of its clergy. To *teach* the people, you must *be where the people are*. This is clear enough; and the law, which *established* the church, required, that, generally speaking, you should live along with the people; that is to say, in the same parish with the people, of whose *souls* you had engaged to have a *care*, and whose sweat and property gave you a living. In order to *compel* you to do this; in order to prevent you from being so unjust, as to pocket the pay without rendering any services; and in order to prevent you from carrying away the produce of your livings to spend them elsewhere than in your parish, the law, which gave you the tithes, bound you to *residence*, under a *pecuniary penalty*. Nothing could be more *reasonable* than this; for, what right had you to the tithes, unless you resided amongst the people who paid them? In short, you were paid to *teach* the people, to give them *religious instruction*, to cultivate in their minds the principles of *religious faith;* and to do all those things, which JOSHUA WATSON, the Wine and Spirit Merchant of *Mincing-lane*, is appointed to do. If you had all *obeyed the law*, could

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JOSHUA WATSON and his *tract-men* have been wanted? What need, for instance, had the REV. THOMAS JEPHSON to make part of a *London Society* for promoting *Christian Knowledge*, if he and all the rest of you had resided constantly in your parishes, and had taken care of your flocks? What do you call them *flocks* for; and why do you call yourselves *Pastors*, unless you *reside with* and *take care* of them?

Nevertheless, so notorious is your *absence* from your "flocks;" to such an extent have you disobeyed the law of your establishment and incurred its penalties, that, act after act were passed, from 1799 to 1803, to SCREEN YOU from the just vengeance of the outraged law. New indulgences were granted you in 1803. But, *you disobeyed even the new and indulgent law.* And, again in 1814, act after act were again passed to SCREEN YOU AGAIN! Does the parliament act thus by *any other part of the people?* If this be to be the case, what *law* is there to make you do your duty?

It is my intention to write, in a week or two, an essay to show the *evils of the Reformation;* to show how it has injured England; how it has taken away its freedom and its happiness, and how it has, at last, led to that decline of power and character, which is now actually taking place. I shall then have to speak more fully of these acts to SCREEN YOU. But, I cannot, even now, refrain from mentioning (for, perhaps, the thousandth time) the sums that you have, of late years, received *out of the taxes*, over and above the amount of all the *tithes*, all the *manors*, all the *lands*, and all the *houses*, which constitute what vulgarly is called "church property;" but which is *public property*, the use of which is given to you in consideration of your teaching those very things which JOSHUA WATSON is now delegated to teach. The sums, I say, that you have had *out of the taxes*, over and above the "church property," amounting, as we have before seen, to *eight millions* of pounds a year. These sums were, £100,000 a year, granted by the people at Westminster,* and

* The parliament sits in Westminster.—ED.

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raised in taxes upon the people. Sums granted for the "*relief of the poor Clergy of the Church of England!*" Good God! Two Bishops have lately died, leaving nearly *three hundred thousand pounds each!* And yet, this wretched, this *starving* people, is called upon, and *compelled*, to give money to the "*poor Clergy*" of this church! This was carried on by the people at Westminster for about *sixteen years:* and was dropped *only the year before last.* PERCEVAL began it; and accordingly they of you who belonged to the Diocess of Salisbury did, in 1812, in an address to the Prince Regent, "condole" with his Royal Highness on what they call the "assassination of that *upright* Minister, and one of the *brightest examples of public and private virtue.*" They well knew that this same Perceval had been accused of *seat-selling;* they knew that Mr. Maddocks offered to produce proof of this at the bar of the House of Commons; they knew that Perceval *dared not deny* the fact, and that he besought the House *not to hear the evidence;* they knew that the House did *not hear it;* and yet, the *Bishop, Dean, and Chapter and Clergy* of the Diocess of Salisbury, had the front to declare this very man to be "*one of the brightest examples of public virtue!*"

But, though he had been charged with *selling a seat*, he had proposed and carried on these *grants of money to the Clergy.* And, now, Parsons, do you think that this money is not to be *repaid?* You can find time to be *Justices of the Peace*, while you call on us to send money to the Wine and Brandy Merchant, that *he may teach us religion.* You seem to study the *law;* and, do you think that this affair, that this long *reckoning*, will be settled without your being called upon to *repay* the *sixteen hundred thousand pounds*, taken out of the taxes, to be *given to you?* There was a *law* for it. Oh, yes! And so there was for the works of EMPSON and DUDLEY. Law for it! Aye, and there is *law* for banishing men, and for shutting men up in their houses from sunset to sunrise. *Law!* to be sure; and there is law to "*indemnify*" all the sternpath people of 1817. Law enough; but do you imagine

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that we shall ever consent to the reducing of the interest of the Debt in the amount of one single penny, without first making you pay back these *sixteen hundred thousand pounds?* Total ruin, however, falls on the aristocracy, on those who exulted at the laws to *screen you* and to *give you our money;* total ruin falls on them, *unless the interest of the Debt be greatly reduced.* And this reduction cannot, will not, *shall* not, take place, without your *refunding* the sixteen hundred thousand pounds.

Only mind what a wicked, what an odious, what a detestable act it would be, to take away part of the debt, until you were made to refund. Where did the sixteen hundred thousand pounds *come from?* We say, *out of the taxes*, because it was public money. But, the Government was *borrowing* money and *contracting debt* every year, during the period that these sixteen hundred thousand pounds were GIVEN to you. If there had been none of the public money given to you, there would not, of course, needed *so much to be borrowed.* Consequently, the money was *borrowed to be given to you.* These sixteen hundred thousand pounds *make part of the debt.* And, shall those who lent the money that was given to you, now have their interest taken away from them, *while you keep the principal?* Oh, no! my good fire-shovel hat gentlemen. We will show you how we can play at this game. In short, is there any one in human form, beast enough to suppose that *you are to be suffered to keep all*, while every other description of persons is to be compelled, and must be compelled, to make sacrifices.

You are the great promoters of the *war* and the *borrowing.* When the rest of the nation, when even the borough-mongers seemed to wish for peace, *you were for war.* And, can it ever be proposed to reduce the interest of the Debt, without calling upon you to refund? To refund what was *given* to you, at any rate. Aye; and that is *not all.* You will have to refund what you received in the way of gift; and you will, moreover, have to *pay off a part* of that great Debt that was *contracted on your account.* It is notorious

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that the war was to put down *French principles*. And what were *French principles?* Why, that *titles of nobility* and *tithes* ought to be put an end to; and that all that mass of property, called "church property," was *national*, or public *property*, and ought to be sold for the defence of the kingdom and for the paying off its debts. Now, we went to war, and obstinately persevered in war, and renewed the war, and so went on, till the war had cost (besides the taxes raised and expended) *nine hundred millions* sterling, in fund-holder debt, dead-weight debt, and pauper debt. This cannot now be paid without *transferring the estates away from the present possessors*. We must lop a part off, then. Aye; but not while you, for whom half the expense, *half the debt*, was contracted; not till you have given up what you have, if your all be necessary.

This is what poses, perplexes, embarrasses, torments you! You are become bitter beyond expression towards me, who remind the people of these things, and who say positively, that the *interest* of the Debt *shall not be reduced*, until you refund the *sixteen hundred thousand pounds* that the people at Westminster gave to you out of the public money. What! get this sum of money as a *gift*, besides all the tithes and other things; and come to us after all this for money to send to the Mincing-lane Wine and Spirit Merchant, that he may lay it out in teaching the children their religious duty? Faith! this thing *stops:* this thing goes no further at this rate. Mr. HUME says, that he does *not* think, that you (in England) *have too much*. Mr. HUME will not do, then. Mr. HUME will go on one side, like an old garment.

Ten thousand times would I rather see the Jews in possession of the whole of the estates, than see a reduction of the Jew interest without your being first compelled to refund. If there be no reduction, never can the country *again face a foe in arms*, though that foe came up the Thames and attack the Tower. And, "so help me God," as Mr. Canning said, I would rather see the Tower attacked; aye, and *fall too;* and see the country actually conquered, than the "widow and

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orphan" lose part of their interest, until you had refunded the *sixteen hundred thousand pounds.* Oh, no! my brave fire-shovel hats: never can such a thing be done. I shall not see the Tower attacked: I shall see the interest reduced: and I shall *see you refund previous to such reduction.*

These, Parsons, are the sayings that you *hate me for.* At Exeter, about six months back, (18th Sept.) there was a PITT-CLUB Dinner. We shall find something in the report (from the Chronicle of the 24th Sept.) applicable to the subject before us. I will insert it first, and then remark upon a passage or two in it.

"DEVON PITT-CLUB.—The members of this Club held their meeting at the Hotel on Thursday (the 18th inst.) at which *Sir Trayton Drake* presided, with the *gallant Sir George Collier* as Vice-President. About fifty sat down to a most excellent dinner. On the cloth being removed, the President proposed the health of 'The King,' which was drunk with four times four, and was succeeded by 'God save the King,' verse and chorus. The following toasts were given in succession, with the usual cheering and appropriate glees:—

"'The Duke of York and the Army,' 'Duke of Clarence and the Navy,' 'The rest of the Royal Family.'

"The PRESIDENT said he had next to propose a toast intimately connected with the object of their Meeting, and which, he was persuaded, would be received by deep feelings of respect. The Minister whose birth they were met to commemorate, and whose name should inspire gratitude in every Englishman's breast, had studied his country's good as his only object; and to his system, which had been followed by succeeding Administrations, was owing the *glorious attitude* of England among the nations of the world, which she had maintained amidst the concussion of empires, *and still preserved.* History could not record a brighter example of *statesman-like integrity* than that illustrious individual had furnished; and he knew that every heart present would respond in unison with his, in paying a silent but sincere tribute of respect, 'To the immortal memory of the Right Hon. William Pitt.'"

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"The Rev. WILLIAM RADFORD, Rector of Lapford, said, he should do injustice to his feelings if he were to remain silent on the mention of that great Statesman, whose transcendent abilities and political integrity had, next to Divine Providence, secured the independence of these kingdoms, and restored liberty to Europe. In the times of domestic disturbance, his principles operated towards the promotion of loyal and proper feelings, and ultimately restored harmony. But, though great danger had been quelled, *an evil spirit was still lurking about*, endeavouring to accomplish by artifice what force could not effect. The jarring principles of *designing men* had been made subservient to individual interests. He (Mr. Radford) was aware that party spirit would carry men even beyond the bounds of common courtesy; but he never could have supposed that individuals of rank would have countenanced such *scoundrels* as *Carlile*, *Hone*, and *Cobbett* —*wretches* who had nothing to lose, but every thing to gain, and who would willingly play a desperate game to obtain their object. That gentlemen of exalted station in society should aid such adventurers, was downright suicide of character; and they would do well to recollect, that the same principles, called into action, which brought the unfortunate Louis to the scaffold, would ultimately draw the life-blood of a Russell [hear, hear!] They were not now met under any specious pretence, but to indulge in those feelings of grateful remembrance which were due to a man who equally respected the altar, the throne, and the people. He trusted they would all imitate his worth—his talents they could not hope to attain—but in *defence* of their country, their King, *and their God*, he was sure they would follow his example to the latest period of their lives—[*cheering.*"]

Well done, *Parson Radford!* You are a fair specimen; a sample; a thing for us to judge by. Now you know very well, that I *dissent openly* from the notions, about religion, of Mr. CARLILE. You do not know any thing at all of my publications; or, you know, that I have, in print, expressed, in a Letter to Mr. CARLILE,

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my dissent from his opinions, not only as to *religion*, but also as to *republican government*. You know this very well. You know also, that I have written *Thirteen Sermons*, more of which, perhaps, have been *sold* than of all the sermons that the *Church Parsons*, ever published since the "Reformation." You know, that these sermons are all founded on passages in the Bible. This you know; and what (if the above report be true) —what a *liar*, what a *malignant wretch*, what a *scoundrel* you must be, PARSON RADFORD! To be sure, I as well as Mr. CARLILE, laid on upon the *Right Reverend Father in God, Percy Jocelyn, Doctor* of Divinity, *and his Soldier*. But, it is not less true, that Mr. CARLILE and I do not agree as to matters of *religion* and as to *forms of government*. I do not personally know him; but I have always heard, that he is a very honest and sober and industrious and virtuous man; and I know well, that he and his family and servants have been most cruelly treated, and that I most cordially detest his and their persecutors of every description. And I further declare, that, if I ever have the power, I will do my best towards obtaining for him and his family and servants ample justice. But still there is no apology for you, Parson Radford. You knew that you were *inculcating a lie;* that you were *sending a lie about the world*. You, without any provocation, called me *wretch* and *scoundrel*. I will *punish* you for it, Parson, in the only way in which I, *at present*, can get at you.

And you were one of those, were you, Parson Radford, who called upon the people to give money to be sent up to the Wine and Brandy Merchant, for him to lay out in teaching us the *principles of the established church*. Faith! this was unnecessary, Parson. We know the principles *pretty well*. You and PARSON MORRITT* let us see what they are. JOSHUA may hold his peace. What do you mean, Parson, by "*defending* God?" The God that men in general worship is

* Parson Morritt is a Church of England priest at Skibbereen in Ireland, who had a regular battle for Tithes, in which the military were employed, and the people were fired upon.

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not supposed to want *defenders*. The God that you talk of must be a poor thing; he never can be the ALMIGHTY. The *all-powerful* can stand in need of no defenders, and especially such poor muckworms as are seen at Pitt-Clubs. You are guilty of base blasphemy, Parson. Yours is real blasphemy; and the writing of Mr. Carlile is not. So that you are (if the report of your speech be true) a base, blaspheming blackguard. You are a degree worse than SMYTHIES, the butcher's son.

"*An evil spirit lurking about: designing men.*" Poor fool! How comes there to be such a spirit after all your "*teachings*," all your "*victories*," and all your "*glories?*" Poor sot! a "spirit *lurking* about" indeed! This is like your kidney: at once malignant and nonsensical. And, then, there was the *wise* President, and the "*gallant*" Vice-President. They know, I dare say, what they toast and bawl *for*. But only think of their bragging of the "*glorious attitude*" which the country "*still preserves.*" This is pretty well, at a moment when the country is really prostrate at the feet of France. Singular enough, too, that the "GALLANT Vice-President" should have already figured as a *cut-throat!* There was, I think, quite proof enough of this fellow's being insane, when he was seen, at this Club, a cat's-paw to PARSON RADFORD.

However, you are *tackled*, Parson. The *debt* is your *tackler*. This debt is with us; and you go the way of all flesh. Something about reducing the interest of the debt; or about *altering the value of money;* something about one or the other *must take place*. I do not care which; and I am in *no hurry* about either. I am quite *ready for either*, when it comes, but I do not think, that it would be an advantage to us to have it too soon. I think it would be best, that all the old, stupid, stinking JOLTERHEADS, should be ousted by the JEWS, *first;* and that the RADICALS should then come and *deal with* MOSEY! Squeeze him like a sponge; and settle matters according to principles of justice. The little Jolterheads and fire-pans, who have, for years and years, been place-hunting for their sons and bro-

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thers and other relations, are now sadly put to it. They see the spring cut off. There is nothing to give away. The THING begins to be *so tame*, and so *bareboned*, that its former adorers view it with affright. I should like to know, whether JOSHUA, our great teacher, have any *snug corner* in the concerns of the THING. So much *zeal* and *piety* must merit some reward. His BROTHER, indeed, has THREE OR FOUR LIVINGS in that Church, the true principles of which JOSHUA is to teach us. This brother has the livings of DIGSWELL, HACKNEY, and HOMERTON, and he is ARCHDEACON *of St. Albans*. Well said, brother J. JAMES WATSON! Joshua must be wanted to help to teach some, at any rate, of J. JAMES'S people; but, if J. JAMES had but *one living*, and there were *three other parsons* for the others, JOSHUA'S services would not be necessary. Aye, but then, brother J. JAMES, the "VENERABLE J. James, Doctor of Divinity," would not get the *tithes and so forth of the four benefices!*—Poh! It is nonsense, Parsons, to say any more about it. You know how it is, and we know how it is. Parson MORRITT has given us the *true practical illustration of the thing;* his tithes become "due," as it is called, and he, without any disguise, *sends armed men to the spot to enforce the collecting of the money*. The people resist; the armed men shoot; some are *killed and some wounded* on both sides; the battle is bloody; but, at last, the parson gets his tithes; and "the Church, as by law established," *triumphs!*

In conclusion, Parsons, I have two things to mention: FIRST, that I should like to be informed, whether JOSHUA have any of the public money himself, and whether he have any *sons*, or any other relations, besides his brother, the venerable J. James, whose zeal has led them to *serve* their country. I *wish for information* on this subject. Perhaps some correspondent can give it me. I also wish to know, whether our teacher, JOSHUA, *still sells wine and spirits*, and whether this traffic, if carried on at all, be still carried on in *Mincing-lane*. SECOND, I have to mention, that I shall, about *December* next, send JOSHUA, in MANU-

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SCRIPT, a *religious tract*, written by me, for the use of the *National Schools*, and that, if our teacher, JOSHUA, do not cause it to be published, *I will*. And, it is, further, my intention to supply JOSHUA with *one a month*, during the next winter and spring. In every case, if JOSHUA do not publish, *I will*. And, then, we shall see, what JOSHUA is made of; and, if he refuse to publish, we shall see, *who* will distribute the greatest number of tracts, JOSHUA or I.

I must defer, till another opportunity, my remarks on the Burial Bill, and on the grant for the building of new Church of England Churches: and, Parsons, "so," as the King says, "I bid you very heartily farewell," for the present, with a promise to return to you with all convenient speed.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

TO THE EARL OF RODEN,

ON HIS HAPPY CONVERSION THROUGH THE MEANS OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY

"*So he was exceedingly sorrowful; but it pleased God in that society to inform his mind with the right principles. He retired to his closet, poured forth his wishes to the God of mercy, and it pleased that God to listen to his prayers, and to lead him into the way of truth and life.*"—The Earl of Roden's Speech at a Meeting of the Bible Society.—May, 1824.

Bagshot, June 10, 1824.

MY LORD—The Public have read with great interest the account of your Lordship's conversion. This conversion it is that has induced me to make some remarks on this Bible Society and its proceedings, and I address myself to you for reasons that will be obvious enough before I have done. The meeting, at which this speech of yours was made, was only one of many, held about the same time, in the pious Wen.* There were many

* The writer calls London, on account of its enormous and unnatural increase of late years, The Wen.—ED.

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others, some of which, if I have room, I shall notice in the course of this letter.

My work may, I hope, be expected to live till all this monstrous stuff shall be put down; and it is pleasing to me to reflect, that it may then be said, that there was one man, who, in spite of all the powers of cant, had the sense and the courage to set his face against it.

This Meeting is called an anniversary Meeting; so that, it seems that we have it yearly—I am going to state my opinions of the undertaking, and I shall do it without any sort of reserve. I shall ask to have pointed out to me, what is, or can be, the use of it; and I shall, I think, point out many mischiefs that it must naturally produce. But, first of all, let me insert the report of the proceedings on which I am about to comment.

"The Twentieth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was held yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The room was crowded before eleven o'clock, at which period several Noblemen and Gentlemen entered the room. We observed on the platform the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Lord Gambier, Lord Calthorpe, Charles Grant, Esq. M. P. and many other distinguished persons."

"The President, Lord Teignmouth, was unanimously called to the chair."

"The Secretary, (the Rev. Mr. Bramble,) then proceeded to read an abstract of the Society's proceedings for the last year, by which it appears that the progress of the Society has increased since the last annual meeting."

"While the Secretary was reading the Report, Lord Harrowby entered the room, and was received by the Meeting with the warmest expressions of applause; Lord Roden, shortly afterwards entered, and was received with similar demonstrations of applause. The accounts from South America were peculiarly gratifying; 'her fields,' in the language of the Report, 'were already white for the harvest;' but, indeed, there was no quarter of the world from which the accounts were not equally encouraging. The accounts from the

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friends of this Society throughout England, proved that the cause was rapidly advancing throughout this island. In Scotland too the Society was advancing with a steady progress. And Ireland had not been neglected —*Applause.*"

"The Earl of Harrowby rose to move that the report—an abstract of which they had just heard read, might be printed. The Meeting would permit him to make a few observations. (*Hear.*) It was gratifying to him, that while our benevolence crossed the Line, and wandered forth to visit all who were benighted and ignorant, our own people at home were not neglected or forgotten. It was very gratifying to him to see that the state of Ireland was not neglected; that was a country in which their exertions would be most usefully, and in which, indeed, necessarily they ought to labour. Ireland would not, one day or other, be insensible of such exertions."

"The Earl of Roden said, that the Noble Lord who had just sat down had so ably touched on some parts of the Report, that he had left him little to say, except to second the resolution, that the Report in question, to an extract of which they had with so much gratification attended, should be printed under the direction of the Committee. But he could not help expressing his gratitude that he was now permitted, with the Meeting, to witness the Twentieth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. (*Cheers.*) It would ill become him to take up the time of the Meeting, in entering into the details of the progress of the Society, and of the blessings to be derived from it; but there was one simple fact which he could not omit stating to the assembly. I will not, said the Noble Lord, say how many years since, I knew a man who was involved in all the scenes of fashionable dissipation which the Irish metropolis doth most abundantly supply. It was his chief object to look for pleasure, and to stifle the thoughts of futurity. He had no care for heavenly things, but in this world's worthlessness he took especial pleasure. It happened to this individual, to whom I allude, to be present at one of the Meetings of your society in Dub-

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lin; he was led there from idle curiosity; and, ashamed to be detected in such a place, he retired to a corner of the room. While that man stood there so secretly and so concealed, he heard opinions delivered which were indeed new to him, and which penetrated his soul, for he then felt that if these sentiments were correct, his eternal misery was well nigh accomplished.—He was not an old man, but years flew apace; so thought the individual to whom I am alluding; and what then was to become of his immortal soul? So he was exceedingly sorrowful, but it pleased God in that Society to inform his mind with right principles, for a good man was there, and he spoke of the power of God unto salvation, and he cautioned that meeting, and every soul there, to build their faith upon the Bible, and not upon the words of man (*hear;*) and he told them that to all who sought the assistance of the Holy Spirit, that assistance would not be denied, for that God hath promised 'to open to them who had knocked;' and that by prayer and supplication the word of God would be made manifest to all. This individual, therefore, retired to his closet; poured forth his wishes to the God of mercy, and it pleased that God to listen to his prayers, and to lead him to the way amid the truth and the life; and though I cannot describe to you the joy and peace of mind which that man experienced, yet will I say, that in all his griefs, and God hath given him his share, he has never despaired since that day of the blessings and protection of Heaven. There, in the Bible, he has found a protection from the storm which few have felt more keenly, but I trust few with more perfect resignation—(*Applause.*) That individual is permitted this day to have the honour of addressing you, (*loud applause;*) he is permitted now to declare the obligations which he owes to an Anniversary Meeting of your Society. The Noble Lord, in concluding, expressed his gratitude to the Society for their efforts in Ireland, and gave to the resolution his most cordial support."

"The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry moved the next resolution, 'That the thanks of the Meeting should

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be given to Lord Teignmouth, President of the Society, for his unceasing attention to the interests of the institution.' The Noble and Rev. Prelate, in adverting to Colombia, stated, that, in consequence of the progress of the Society in that quarter of the globe, that despotism, civil and religious, had covered that land, and impaired her moral energies—had made it the seat of superstition—the very fastness of papal power. (*Cheers.*) But the storm had at length subsided, and they were now permitted, under the guidance of Him, 'who guided the whirlwind and directed the storm,' to spread through that country the glorious tidings of 'peace on earth, and good will toward men.'" (*Cheers.*)

"A French Peer, whose name we could not ascertain, was here introduced to the meeting. He stated that the Bible Society in Paris, felt most grateful to the British and Foreign Society for their beneficent assistance. He assured the Society that the Protestants of France were attached to the cause of Evangelical Religion.—(*Applause.*")

Before I proceed to comment upon this curious matter, I shall make a few general observations with respect to the utility of this Society and its exertions; for though it seems to be taken for granted, that these exertions must do some good, I question the fact, and I not only doubt the good of the acts themselves, but I also question the goodness of the motives.

One thing is, I think, very clear; namely, the Parsons, Bishops, and all the rest of that tribe, whether they belong to the Church, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Seceders, the Independents, the Separatists, the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Socinians, the Universalists, the Unitarians, the Muggletonians, or the New Sect, which some people call the Humbugonians; whatever sect, swarm, or nest, people may belong to, it must be contemptibly ridiculous to pay preachers, if the professed objects of this Society be not a wretched humbug.

We are told by this Society, that the Bible is every thing; that they have got several new versions of it; that they have converted already by it a large part of

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the South Americans; that the Bible is hard at work converting the Irish; that, in short, here is a book through which God himself speaks to every one; and that you, the worthies of this Bible Society, are going on spreading about this book, and that you will persevere in your exertions, "until the whole earth be filled with the Gospel of God."

This is either true or it is a humbugging lie; if the latter, there may still be occasion for giving money to parsons and the like; but if it be true, it must be a sort of blasphemy to suffer a parson to talk to you about religion; for, what is this short of saying to God—"We have your own word here before us; but that is not enough for us; we must have a parson to save us from hell; we have a greater opinion of the parson's word than we have of yours." Talk of blasphemy, indeed. Where will you find blasphemy equal to this? Mr. Joseph Gurney, the sleek Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Bible Association, who is, I suppose, a sort of Hickory Quaker, observed, that the Scriptures, given as they were by inspiration, might be read by themselves, without note or comment. Ah! sleek Joseph! You were for getting rid of the interpreters. I join you, sleek Joseph, with all my heart; and if I come to a determination, which I must, that this is God's own word—I also come to a determination that this ought to be put into the hands of every man, how can I be beast enough to perceive that no parson can be necessary?

Lord Harrowby (for all now join in the great work) seemed to be highly delighted with the success, as he called it, of the Society. His Lordship has a brother, who is a Bishop, with a pretty fat income, and I should be glad to hear from that Bishop if every man ought to have the Bible put into his hands. It is beastly to put it into his hands if you are not well assured that he can understand it. It is perfectly beastly to put it into his hands, unless you are persuaded he can understand it. If he cannot read it and comprehend it, and if he be not convinced of this, what a shocking piece of sham to put the book into his hands; and if you be convinced of this, you are convinced that he has God for his

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teacher, what need has he of a Bishop, though that Bishop's name may be Rider? There was, it seems, a Bishop present and speechifying at this meeting. He is called the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, what his name is I do not know; but if I had been present, I would have asked him what was the use of his office, if this Bible Society was working for good.

The business of the priest is to teach the people religion; to teach the children especially; to hold, in fact, a religious school; to tell the flock what is the will of God; to keep God's word in their possession, and to be the interpreters of him to the people. There is common sense in this. There is consistency in it.—Here no one pretends that the people themselves can understand the word of God; and, therefore, that word is not put into their hands. It is perfectly monstrous to say to a man, take that book, it contains the words of eternal life, they are words which God himself addresses to you, for the purpose of saving your soul; but mark me, you must give one tenth of all your corn, and milk, and sheep, and pigs, and cows, to a parson, in order that he may teach you religion.—To talk thus to a man, argues insanity, or hypocrisy incomprehensible.

I am of opinion that the printing and publishing of the Bible has done a great deal of mischief in the world. No matter how good the contents of the book may be, no matter how true the history of it, no matter how excellent its precepts and examples.—Like most other good things, it is possible for it to be so applied as to produce mischievous effects. And what was the first effect of this printing and publishing? The splitting up of the people, who had before been all of one faith, into numerous sects, each having a faith different from all the rest. However, this really seems to be, by some persons, regarded as a happy circumstance. This patch and piebald work in religion is spoken of by some as affording to the Almighty the pleasing spectacle of great variety!

But come, let us try this a little. What! a variety of religious creeds pleasing to God! Will any one openly hold that God delights in lies? Yet he must

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delight in lies, if he delights in a variety of beliefs. There can be but one true belief, all the rest must be false. Every deviation from the truth is a lie. Each must believe that all the other sects are on the high road to perdition. To think in any other way about the matter, is to consider all faith and all religion as a mere farce. And yet there are men to pretend that a variety of faith is pleasing to the God of truth.

There can be but one true religion. All the rest must be false. It is dismal enough, then, to know that there are forty of them, or thereabouts. The printing and publishing of the Bible may possibly have established the one true religion; but, at any rate, it must have created thirty-eight false religions. There can be but one true one, mind. I beg you may not forget that; so that, this printing and publishing have caused thirty-eight false religions to rise up, at any rate. Whether it caused the one true one to rise up is more than I shall attempt to determine. But we may make this observation, that, if the Catholic religion was not the true religion, it seems strange, that it should have existed all over Europe for so many centuries; it seems strange, too, that those who protest against that religion, should, at the end of more than two centuries of preaching and printing and publishing about it; and after having caused Europe to be deluged in blood; it is strange, I say, that these Protestants should still be found in so contemptible a minority.

Insist, my Lord Roden, that the Bible-spreading religion is the true one; and then ask yourself how it happens, that in your own country, where the property of the ancient church has been taken and given to its subverters by law, those subverters split into forty different sects, form, at the end of two hundred years, only a seventh part of the nation. What says the word of God, which you are so industrious in circulating? "One faith, one church." And again, "I will build my church upon a rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Look at your own country then, my Lord, and say whether this promise has not then been fulfilled.

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The influence of this Society of yours appears to be similar in its operation and effects. Its benevolence and its success have reached China. Its translation of the scriptures have gone forth to enlighten and convert the natives of Asia.—Lord Harrowby tells us, in the exultation of his piety, to look at the works of the Society in the Pacific Ocean; to look at the licentious inhabitants of the islands in that Ocean; inhabitants whom the Society have made anxious to receive and profit by the scriptures "of the living and true God, and Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent."—The pious President of the Council, after having again bade you look to your work in the vast empire of China, concluded with observing, that the success "was the Lord's doing, and marvellous ndeed, was that success in his eyes.—The Report of the Society told you, that the Report from South America was peculiarly gratifying, that her fields were already white for the harvest."

Now, my Lord, is it not something strange? You will please to understand me, my Lord;—I by no means say that these reports and statements are impudent lies. But, with the greatest deference and respect, my Lord, I ask you, who are an Irishman, and who ought to understand a pretty deal about that country, seeing that you receive (as your noble father before you) what I call a thundering sum of money every year out of the taxes, the effects of which upon poor Ireland are pretty notorious, I ask you, my Lord, whether it be not something strange that this converting Society of yours; that this Society, which, as the wonderful President of the Council observes, has been so successful in the Pacific Ocean; in the vast empire of China, that has made the fields of South America already white for the harvest; is it not somewhat strange, I say, my Lord, that this Society, when it comes to talk about Ireland, has no more to say, than that Ireland has not been neglected, and that "Ireland will, one day, or another, (at least Lord Harrowby says so,) not be insensible to such exertions."—One day or other! Not insensible! What the devil, then, while you have been making such conversions in the vast empire of

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China, and among the frolicksome damsels in the Islands of the Pacific; while you have made the fields of South America already white for the harvest, though, as even the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry says, those fields were "the very fastness of Popery:" again, my Lord, let me ask you, is it not strange that while this Society has been converting half the world, it has not as yet; it may, as Lord Harrowby says, "one day or other," not be "insensible to the Society's exertions;" but what I have to say, my Lord, is this; is it not strange indeed, that this Society, which has been converting so large a portion of mankind, should never as yet have been able to convert ONE SINGLE IRISHMAN?

"You lie, you villain, scoundrel; jacobin radical rascal!" I think I hear some enraged Orangeman exclaim, and then ask me, with lips drawn up, head pushed forward, teeth looking like those of a dog that is just going to bite you, "has not the Society converted my Lord Roden?" "Aye, you teef, and in Dublin too?"

Gently, good Orangeman, I beg his Lordship's pardon.—I had forgotten the conversion of his Lordship. I allow, (because I cannot dispute the word of the noble peer,) whose word of honour, you know, is fully equal, (and upon my soul I sincerely believe it,) to the oath of a thousand common Orangemen,) the Noble Lord has said it; and therefore I believe that he was converted by the Society. But pray, observe, good Orangeman, (and do not, my friend, foam and grind your teeth at such a rate;) pray, I say, observe, good Orangeman, that it was not a Jew, a Mahometan, or a Pagan converted to Christianity; nor was it a Catholic, converted to a Protestant; but a sinner, a mere sinner, converted to a saint!

This is a very different thing from the other sorts of conversion. Observe too, that this most blessed effect was produced by talking to the Noble Lord, and not by his reading; for the noble person himself says, that he cared not for heavenly things, "till he heard opinions delivered which penetrated his soul; that made him perceive that his eternal misery was well nigh accomplished." The noble person expressly says, "that the

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good man spoke of the power of God and of salvation." It is strange that the noble person should never have cared about heavenly things before, seeing that he had an uncle who was a Right Reverend Father in God, and who was first Bishop of Ferns, and afterwards Bishop of Clogher. This, however, aside for the present; it was, as I said before, the changing of an Irish sinner into a saint, and not the changing of an Irish Roman Catholic into a Protestant.

It is of this latter sort of conversion, that Ireland, my Lord Roden, stands so much in need, in order to give her a chance of tranquillity. How is it then, my Lord, that this Society, which, by means of its comparatively puny subscriptions; that this Society, which has made the fields white for the harvest amongst the Catholics of South America, where, as this Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry tells us, Popery had its fastnesses; how is it, my Lord, that this Society alone, can thus carry on the conversion of the Catholics of South America, and cannot, even with the aid of all the Irish Bishops and Parsons, convert one single Irish Catholic? nay, how is it, my Lord, that this same Society, aided by all those Bishops and Parsons, cannot prevent the penniless popish Priests from converting the Protestants to be Catholics; and that, too, to such an extent as to threaten to leave eighteen Bishops, and above two thousand Parsons, without any congregation at all?

Again, I say, that I mean not to assert, that the above inserted report and speeches contain a parcel of most abominable lies. I do not pretend to assert that, my Lord; but, I most flatly assert, that if the statement in the above report be true, the non-conversion of the Irish is the most surprising thing that ever was heard of in the world.

Another observation I have to make, is, that the circulation of Bibles, like every other measure, ought to be judged of by its effects. If the effects be good, the measure may be called good; if bad, the measure ought to be called bad.—As to the effects of the measure amongst the Chinese, or amongst the gay lasses of Otaheite, no argument can be built on that, because

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we have no evidence, except that which we derive from your missionaries, a sort of evidence only admissible in a court of cant, and to which, therefore, I take leave to object. We must confine ourselves to evidence to be collected in this kingdom. And what evidence is this to be? The opinion of this man or that man is worth nothing. The observation, or pretended observation, of individuals, is likewise worth nothing, in such a case; men, however upright they may be, generally think that they see their own opinions verified. Even in resorting for evidence to the state of society, we must take care that our instances be not partial.

But let us try your Bible work by experience, and let that experience be proved to us by general and striking facts which nobody can deny. Twenty years, then, is, you tell us, the age of your society. You tell us that your measures must produce great and general effect. What, then, has been the effect? We have no positive proof that it has produced any effect at all. We cannot produce any proof of its bad effects; but we have proof enough that it has produced no good effects, seeing that we may date from Pitt's birth a vast increase of misery, wickedness, and degradation; an enormous increase of pauperism and of crimes; a doubling of the size of gaols; more than a doubling of the persons transported; and more than a doubling of the persons hanged. Five times the number of persons sent to gaol, and three times the number of persons convicted of crimes; a fourfold increase of misery in England, and tenfold increase of misery in Ireland.

You will say that the circulating of Bibles is chargeable with none of these; and this may be so; but if this circulation of Bibles be contemporary with this constant increase of evil, it remains for you to show that the circulation of Bibles has produced no part of that increase; while we, on our part, have a right to presume in favour of the affirmative of the proposition. If the measure had been one of great and extensive utility, its benefits must have been felt in a greater or less degree. The state of the people would have been better for it; but that state has, upon an average of

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years, been getting worse and worse, till at last one third of them are allowed to be half naked and half starved, while the greater part of the rest are in a state but very little better. The Bibles had, perhaps, nothing to do with the matter; but at any rate, men were never shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, and never transported without trial by jury, until the birth of this society; so that if it has not been the cause of, it has come in company with, the greatest calamities and oppressions that the country ever knew.

The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry seemed to have a peculiar delight in the conversions that the Society has made, or pretends to have made in Spanish America. He said that he congratulated the Meeting on the prospects now opening to their view in Columbia. The Bishop did not tell us precisely what these prospects were; but he said that we were now permitted to "spread through that country the glorious tidings of peace on earth, and good will to men." Peace, sayest thou, Right Rev. Father in God? Peace!—Why what hopes have we of selling our cottons, and our guns, pistols, and swords; what hopes have we of doing this, except through the means of a bloody civil war? It is not peace, Mr. Bishop, but really and literally a "sword" that we are sending to the people. Are you for this revolution, are you, Bishop? Why were you not for the revolution in France? You rail against the Popish power in South America; but were you not one of those who applauded the war, waged for the purpose of restoring the House of Bourbon and the Pope, and, of necessity, the Catholic Religion? The Bishop talks a good deal about South America having been the seat of superstition; and yet the Bishop heard you patiently enough give an account of your miraculous conversion. But the Bishop talked also of the "despotism, civil and religious," in South America. I do not know who this Bishop is, but if I cannot get at him to ask him, somebody else may. The Bishop talks of despotism, civil and religious; he says that we are going to spread through the country the glorious tidings of deliverance.

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Bishop! turn this way a bit, Bishop, and hear a little of what I have got to say about this same despotism: before you made the assertion relative to the despotism, civil and religious, of South America, you must, doubtless, have read something about it. You must have read something about it in some book, and you know, to be sure, where to find that book. Let me ask you, then, were the people of South America compelled to pay tithes to a sect which had been fastened on them by another and more powerful country? were they compelled to live under the domination of a priesthood, who had taken their own churches and church endowments from them, and whose religion they abhorred? Were the people of South America shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise? Was any army kept at their own expense to assist in collecting taxes from them? Come, come, Right Reverend Father in God, you talk of the Popish despotism in South America, give us one single instance, if you can, of South America having witnessed a battle like that of Skibbereen! Show us, if you can, a book in which it is recorded that the South Americans were half naked, and that whole parishes of them received the extreme unction preparatory to approaching death from starvation; and that, too, at a time when the public authorities were declaring that the food was too abundant.

It may be observed, that our Protestant Clergymen always keep the worst word that they have to bestow, to bestow upon Popery. They mortally hate the Catholic Priests, men who have no wives, and who hoard up no fortunes; men who never wear buckskin breeches and go a fox-hunting; men who never sally out at the head of a squadron to collect tithes; men who do not go rambling all the world over, but who live with their flocks; men who do not pocket millions in the amount of tithes, and hand the religious education of the people over to Joshua Watson, wine and spirit merchant, Mincing-lane, Fenchurch-street, London; men who have no cant, no evangelical twattle, no sighing, no sobbing, and the devil knows what. Our Parsons know very well why they dislike the Catholic Priests. They

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know, in short, that, if these Priests had fair play, they would carry on conversion indeed. Our Parsons are cunning enough; but it does not require much cunning to perceive how soon they would be ousted, if the Catholic Priests had but a fair chance against them.

Besides this, our parsons remember how their predecessors first got possession of the good things of the Church. They remember old Hal and all his tricks and all his wives. They remember his subornings, menacings, bribings, cuttings, mammings, hangings, and burnings. They remember his sequestrations, and confiscations. They cannot but look back to him as the fountain of their possessions and their power. They, therefore, acting upon the Spanish proverb, hate the Catholics for this reason as well as the reason before mentioned, Methodist, Quaker, Jumper, Unitarian, Jew, Turk, Deist, or Atheist; any thing they like better than a Catholic; and Joshua Watson's Society for "promoting Christian knowledge," publishes ten tracts against the Catholics where they publish one against the Deists and Atheists. Thus, though nobody else at the meeting said any thing about any particular sect, the Father in God could not hold his tongue upon the subject. He must let his ill will peep out, even upon an occasion like this, when there was such a boasting of universal benevolence and philanthropy.

But was the Bishop aware that he was giving his sanction to rebellion in South America? Is he aware of the doctrine which he cooks up for a country nearer home? He is not aware of this, perhaps; but to a certainty that doctrine will be cooked up. South America being at a great distance does not excite so much alarm. To seize upon Church property there, and to apply it to public purposes, appear to our old Pittites to be right enough. It is very strange, that they should seem to have entirely forgotten all their outcry against the Republicans of France for what they call their sacrilege. If it were sacrilege to seize upon Church property in France, why is it not sacrilege to do the like in South America?

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And now let me address myself once more to the Bishop. Between the years ninety-three and ninety-five, wonderful were the praises which our church bestowed on the French church, and especially the priests; but that which appeared the most wonderful was their praising the Pope and the Catholic religion. The Bishop of Rochester, in a charge to his clergy, bade them look upon the French Catholic priests as their brethren. This was wonderful to me, who had always been told, that the Pope was the beast with seven heads and ten horns: that he was the man of sin; and that he was the whore of Babylon. I never had troubled my head much about the matter, and I comprehended nothing of this abusive application. But, I gathered from it, that the popish clergy were a set of very wicked devils, whom it was clearly my duty to hate, without any further inquiry. I was, therefore, not a little surprised when I saw the French Catholic priests received as brothers by our parsons. Since that, my surprise has entirely ceased; for I have found, that the parties were not brothers in Christ, but brothers in tithes. If the French people confiscated tithes, the English people might do the same. They will do it, indeed; but that is not the question at present: if the French people confiscated Church property, it was evident that sort of property here would be brought into imminent danger. Therefore our pulpits rang with revilings against the French people; and, in fact, for what? For having put down those who were under him, whom our parsons called the beast, the man of sin, and the scarlet whore of Babylon, with robes steeped in the blood of saints. It was an affair of tithe altogether: the French people had put down tithes, but it would not do to cry out against them for that; therefore they were represented as sacrilegious wretches, blasphemers, enemies of God, when all the while they were only enemies of tithes.

This was the foundation of the friendship of our parsons for the French Catholic priests. They have no such feelings for the priests in South America; though the religion of their priests is just the same as the reli-

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gion of the priests of France was. Our parsons do not imagine that we shall take any example from the South American people in putting down of priests. Our parsons know that that country is far off, and our newspapers, by keeping up a constant lying backward and forward, will always prevent us from knowing what is actually going on. Therefore, they have no feeling in common with those priests. Then the black-coated honies of ours, who always smell danger further than any body else, begin to perceive that the House of Bourbon is growing strong. They know very well that that strength is greatly favourable to the Irish Catholics. Yes, though you may think that I am smelling for them, my Lord, they do smell this for themselves. They know that British weakness, relative or positive, is strength to the Irish Catholics, whom they fear more than at any former time. Our parsons, for those reasons, do not like to see an increase of the strength of the House of Bourbon; and they know well how powerful that House would become, if Spanish America were completely tranquillized. Hence, my Lord, the Bishop's joy at "the prospect now opening in Columbia;" hence his anxious wishes for the success of the insurgents; hence his praise of the insurgent government! As to the fact, I should not wonder on hearing that the government was completely overturned; but that is no matter. We have got at a solution of this mysterious language of the Bishop, and now we will, for a little, at any rate, take our leave of the Father in God, who, perhaps, will not be so forward another time in making speeches against Popery, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

It is a pity that the reporter was not able to give us the name of the French Peer who is said to have been present, and who assured the Society, that the Protestants of France were attached to the cause of evangelical religion. As you dealt in anecdote, my Lord, I will do the same. After one of the political brawls at Paris, one of those little revolutions of parties that took place, there was a French physician who saved himself by getting off to America in a Philadelphia

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ship. Upon his arrival, he found that the Quakers were the richest part of the community, he put on a buttonless coat, and a hat with a brim eight inches broad, he was not only a "Friend," but a friend occasionally moved by the spirit; and a French lady and I (she pestering him all the while, and I laughing) actually heard him preach in the great meeting-house in Philadelphia. He could not speak English; but had an interpreter! yes, the spirit had an interpreter!—Pray, my Lord Roden, was the spirit that you talked about, a spirit of this sort?—But, to make short of my story, John Marselack became the Quaker physician. He got a good deal of money, nobody was heard of among the Friends but John Marselack. It was such a triumph! to make a convert of a celebrated French Physician. It was in a small way like your great Society making a field in South America white for the harvest! In about two years, however, John Marselack's party having got uppermost again in France, and John having got some pretty good sacks of dollars, and being heartily tired of the restraint and mummery in which he was compelled to live, prepared to return to France. "Friends" were in despair; there was such a whining and such a sighing! At last the day came, and with a thousand silent squeezes by the hand, and with sweetmeats enough to serve twenty families for a year, off he came in a fine merchant ship, but not without six elders to accompany Friend John down to the mouth of the river Delaware. There they took leave of their brother broadbrim.—They went back in the pilot-boat; and John, before they were half a mile from the ship, went down into the cabin, stripped off his Quaker garb, and put on a suit of uniform of the national garb of France, came upon the deck, with a fiddle in his hand, playing the tune of *ça ira*.

Now, my Lord, far be it from me to suppose, that a French Peer would play you a naughty trick like this; but to believe that there is such a thing as a French Methodist in the world, I must see him with my own eyes, hear him with my own ears, touch him with my own hands, and have a certificate of his birth, parent-

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age, and education. A sister society of yours, the "Continental Society," as it calls itself, lament most feelingly, that they can do nothing with the French! Frenchmen, I respect you for it. Keep tyranny out of your country, if you can; but, with still more care, keep from you all-degrading cant. In conclusion, (and the time for concluding is come,) let me ask Lord Harrowby, who tells us that the spread of the Bible is the Lord's work, whether the readers of the Bible in China and elsewhere, have ever heard of what passed in the House of Commons in the year 1789; whether care has been taken to inform them of what boroughs mean; whether, in short, the history of the country from which these Bibles go, is made known to those who are told that the book contains the means of their salvation.

As to yourself, my Lord, (for I must pass over the Watson, the Rose, and the Gambier, which I find at the foot of the report;) as to yourself, my Lord, I had said enough, I thought, already, but happened to see towards the close of your speech, that God had given you your share, my memory sent me back to the Sinecure List, where I found you to be Auditor-General of something in Ireland, with the sum of three thousand five hundred and sixty-eight pounds [about $17,126] a-year; and I found that you had enjoyed this with your father from the year eighteen hundred. I found also that your father was searcher of the port of Galway, with a receipt of six hundred and five pounds a-year. What you have had besides, I am sure I cannot say; but supposing you to have had only the one office, you and your father have received from that office alone, eighty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-two pounds; and you yourself now receive, at least, and may receive for forty or fifty years longer (if the present system continue) three thousand five hundred and sixty-eight pounds a-year. What your relations have received and still receive, I have not, at present, the means of pointing out; but, my Lord, you tell us yourself that you once lived in the pursuit of nothing but pleasure. "Whether God have yet given you your share of griefs," I know not; but, I know well,

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that this miserable nation has been compelled to give you your full share of money. I do know a man, my Lord, who has had much more than his due share of griefs. An innocent man, half flayed alive by the scourges of merciless Orangemen: and can I hear you, with every luxury upon earth at your command, supplied too, by the sweat of the people; can I hear you complain of griefs, and not think of the sufferings of the half-murdered Byrne!

I am, my Lord,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

WILLIAM COBBETT.

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A LETTER

TO HIS

HOLINESS, POPE PIUS VIII.

ON THE CHARACTER, THE CONDUCT, AND THE VIEWS, OF THE CATHOLIC ARISTOCRACY AND LAWYERS OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Barn-Elm Farm, 10*th Nov.* 1828.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HOLINESS,

1. I, who am the author of the "HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION," having been informed by a Catholic gentleman, of undoubted veracity, that, at an interview, some time ago, with your Holiness, at the Vatican, you, after some praises bestowed on my work, expressed to him your wonder how it was that the Catholics of this Kingdom *did not cause me to be a Member of the Parliament;* and that you hoped, that a considerable part of the *rent*, collected from the Catholics in Ireland, *went, at any rate, to be the reward of my unparalleled services to the Catholics in every part of the world.* This information has induced me to make a statement of the true reasons for that which excited the wonder of YOUR HOLINESS; and, in order to do this satisfactorily, it will be necessary for me to describe the character, conduct, and views of the Catholic Aristocracy and Lawyers of England and Ireland; after which description Your Holiness will cease to wonder upon the subject of the seat in Parliament, and also on the subject of the Catholic Rent.

2. If your Holiness wondered why the opulent Ca-

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tholics did not put me into the Parliament, what will be your wonder, when you shall hear the following facts; namely, that there is held in London an annual (or more frequent) meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and other opulent Catholics in general, who call themselves the *English Catholic Association:* that this Association well knew, for they constantly had them under their eye, my often-repeated and strenuous exertions to cause all my Catholic countrymen to be cleared from the obloquy that rested upon them; that they had, in 1824, witnessed these exertions of mine during several years; that, in the last-mentioned year, at one of their meetings held in London, one of the Members of the Association made a motion, or proposition, that the Association should tender to me, in token of its gratitude, a copy of the History of England, written by the REV. DR. LINGARD, a Catholic Priest; that, upon this proposition being made, one CHARLES BUTLER, an English Lawyer, besought the proposer to withdraw the proposition, and added, that he would *go upon his knees*, if nothing else would induce him to suffer the proposition to be withdrawn; that, the reason assigned by this Lawyer was, that Mr. Cobbett was known to be hostile to, and to be disliked by, many of those Members of the Parliament, who were friendly to what he called the "Catholic cause;" that the Association did, at last, set aside the proposition; that this transaction, this mark of deep ingratitude, took place *before any part of the History of the Protestant Reformation was written;* that, since that work was written and published, this Association has voted its *thanks* to numerous persons, upon different occasions, and to some persons for books written in defence of the adherents to the ancient faith, but that it never has shown towards me the slightest mark of approbation; and that, as to putting me into Parliament, though several individuals amongst them have the absolute power of doing it as completely as your Holiness has the power of consecrating a Bishop, or ordaining a Priest, even in your own States, so far from having a disposition to do this, not one single Catholic Noble-

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man subscribed a single farthing towards putting me into Parliament, in 1826, when I offered myself for that purpose, with the exception of the EARL of SHREWSBURY, who, having an income of about fifty thousand pounds sterling a-year, found, in the generosity of his pious, zealous, and grateful soul, to subscribe the very munificent sum of *five pounds*, while there was one *protestant* Nobleman to subscribe *fifty pounds*.

3. Lest the Catholics of other countries should suppose, and lest the Catholics of my own country in particular, should entertain the supposition, that I wrote the History of the Protestant Reformation with a view of obtaining *reward*, of any sort, from the Catholics, it is necessary that I should state to your Holiness, or rather, that I should repeat, that this proof of the monstrous ingratitude of these noble and opulent Catholics, was given me before I put pen to paper in the writing of that now-celebrated book. Not only had I this proof of the ingratitude of this description of persons, but I noticed it in print at the very time that I notified my intention of writing the book. On the 22d October, 1824, the transaction took place as above mentioned, at the Catholic Association: on the 30th of that same month I published some remarks on the proceeding, and concluded those remarks in the following words addressed to this Association. Having in the former part of the article declared my intention of writing a History of the Protestant Reformation, I concluded it thus: "I do assure you, Gentlemen, that I have no objection to your, or any body else, presenting a copy of my History to DR. LINGARD, whose laborious work will never, until the last page shall have been destroyed by the hand of time, produce a thousandth part of the effect that mine *will produce in the space of three years.*" The work has not been published complete, more than *thirty-one months*; it was sixteen months coming forth, in monthly numbers; it was concluded on the 31st March, 1826; and it has, literally, gone over the *whole world.*

4. I beg your Holiness to bear in mind, that I was, therefore, fully apprised of the ingratitude of this body

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of persons even before I began to write the book; and that, therefore, I could have been actuated by nothing but a love of truth and justice, and a sense of my duty towards my country. But, as the idea occurred to your Holiness that I might possibly have *reward from Ireland in my eye*, particularly as the *Catholic Rent* was, at that time, begun to be collected, by a Catholic Association in Ireland, the leaders in which were chiefly very noisy, but very unprincipled, lawyers, it is necessary that I state, that I disclaimed, from the beginning, all reward whatsoever, coming from that Association;* and that I exposed the corrupt intrigues of the leaders of that Association during *the first five months that the History of the Protestant Reformation was going through the press.* It is well known to every man in England and Ireland, that I would not, on any account, or in any emergency, receive a farthing of that rent if it were tendered to me; and it is equally well known to every man in these countries (though the fact will shock every true Catholic upon the face of the earth, who has not yet heard of it) that a large part of this *Rent*, the fruits of the piety of the poor Catholics of Ireland, is, in part, expended by the unprincipled men who receive it, in the paying of prostituted writers to vilify and calumniate the author of the Protestant Reformation! These men have established newspapers of their own; they have hired others which were already established; and one of the great purposes to which they apply these publications is, to endeavour, by the foulest of all possible means, to do injury to the

* To put this beyond all doubt, I honestly state, that, soon after the Catholic Rent began to be collected, a Member of that body wrote to me, suggesting, that *out of this fund* the Association *ought to pay me* for leave to republish and to circulate the Register in Ireland, a suggestion *which I instantly rejected.* Before this time the Association had sent me *a vote of thanks;* and had also voted, that it was the *duty of its Members to promote the circulation of the Register.* But, in 1825, the leading Members of this Association having *proposed to the Government to disfranchise the great body of Catholic freeholders in Ireland,* as the *price of* "*emancipation*" *for themselves;* that is to say, having proposed to take from *half a million of poor Catholics* their best and most precious right; having, by the mouths of

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character of him, who is an object of praise and gratitude with every sincere Catholic in every part of the world. The Catholic Association in London, as if fearing to be surpassed in ingratitude, falsehood, and malignity, by their sister Association of Ireland, have established, and support, a publication in London, having the same objects in view.

5. This conduct in these two bodies of persons appears to be so unnatural, so opposed to every ordinary feeling of the human heart; so directly in opposition to what people in general must think to be the interests of the parties themselves; that, without an explanation of the causes, the Catholic world, and, indeed, every body else, must be lost in amazement in the contemplation of such a hideous prodigy. It is notorious that my work has softened all those asperities against the Catholics that heretofore existed in the breasts of numerous Protestants; that it has dissipated a great part of the prejudices that existed against the ancient

two of their leaders, the one named DANIEL O'CONNELL,* and the other RICHARD SHEIL, both of them Irish Lawyers; having made this proposition to the government; having expressly pledged itself *to assist* in thus enslaving the poor Catholics of Ireland, and having, with the aid of certain persons in England, particularly of one BURDETT, a baronet, actually procured a bill to be brought into Parliament to effect this unjust and cruel purpose; the Association having, at the same time, and by the same organs, suggested to the Government, that the Catholic Bishops and Priests of Ireland should *have salaries paid them by the Government out of the taxes;* and that there should be a *commission* of Catholic Bishops, *selected and appointed by the Government*, to exercise, in fact, all the functions of *a Head of the Catholic church*, which commission was to be *revocable* at the *pleasure of the Government;* the Association having thus suggested to the Government, measures, not only for the enslaving of the poor Catholics of Ireland, but for the subversion of the Catholic Church itself, in that country; the Association having made this attempt, I used my power to the utmost to prevent the success of the wicked project, which, by the honour and integrity of the House of Lords, was finally defeated, to the cruel mortification of the perfidious projectors. The Association ascribed to me a part, at least, of that decision which prevented its Members from enriching and exalting themselves by adding to the misery and degradation of their poor Catholic countrymen.

* Mr. O'Connell has since acted a better part towards his countrymen, and the empire at large, which Mr. Cobbett has acknowledged; and, also, that he was mistaken in attributing to Mr. O'Connell any corrupt motives.

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church; that it has caused the Catholics in this kingdom to carry their head aloft, and openly pride themselves in their religion, instead of sneaking about and shunning the acknowledgment that they were of it; that the Catholic chapels are much more frequented than they were before the work was published, and that numerous converts, in every populous part of England, have been amongst its effects. These things are notorious: the celebrity of the book is also notorious: it is equally notorious that, in every Catholic country, it has been honoured with the eulogiums of the highest dignitaries of the Catholic church: and it is also notorious that it has received the sanction of YOUR HOLINESS, and has been printed at the press of the Vatican: it is notorious, further, that the Catholic priests in England and Ireland, together with all their flocks, in every part of the kingdom, with the exception of the aristocracy and the lawyers, feel and express towards me, upon all occasions, gratitude the most profound. One proof of this I cannot refrain from citing; and I do it for the double purpose of doing justice to myself, but more especially for that of doing honour, as far as I am able, to the memory of the truly great man, whose letter (written to me just after the appearance of the first number of my book) I am now about to insert, and in which letter YOUR HOLINESS will find a corroboration of what I have said, and shall say, relative to our Catholic aristocracy and lawyers:

"*Wolverhampton, 6th Dec.* 1824.

"DEAR SIR,—In rendering you the warm thanks of a numerous class of British subjects, the most calumniated and oppressed of any who inhabit these Islands, as well as my own, for your just and generous defence of them, I cannot adopt more appropriate terms than those of the great POPE LEO, the first of his name, in speaking of one of the mysteries, '*Excedit multumque super eminet humani eloquii facultatem magnitudo beneficii, et inde oritur difficultas fandi, unde adest ratio non tacendi.*'* But, Sir, I cannot express this

* The greatness of the obligation exceeds and far surpasses the power of any human expression; and the difficulty of ex-

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general sentiment of the Catholics without lamenting the pusillanimity of a particular Association of them, who, influenced by the declarations and entreaties of a certain counsellor among them, refused to afford their powerful advocate the pitiful countenance of presenting him with a book upon sale; lest they should appear to have adopted all his political opinions! It does not, indeed, become the Helotes of the state, to talk of purifying its senate, lest they should be reproached as the plebeians were of old: '*Antequam liberi estis dominari vultis*:'* Still, no policy ought to prevent us from testifying our gratitude to our disinterested, no less than powerful, defender. It is plain, Sir, from the mention which you have made, in one of the Registers, of the counsellor alluded to, that you have never read my Commentaries on a part of his writings; or, you would have witnessed such a mean degradation of himself and of his religion to every party, and subdivision of a party, *who had power*, or who *seemed likely to have it*, during the forty-four years of his management of Catholic affairs, as would have enabled you to form a just estimate of his declarations.

"I have the honour to remain,
"Dear Sir,
"Your faithful and grateful humble servant,
"J. MILNER.

"To William Cobbett, Esq.,
"Kensington."

6. These are the words of an English Catholic Bishop, whose long life, which, however, ended too soon, was spent in the due and zealous discharge of his priestly duties, and in most ably defending and upholding the character and the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and the rights, civil and religious, of the Catholic people. Seeing the testimony, and an expression of such profound gratitude, from this celebrated and venerated prelate, who was the greatest glory of the

pressing my feelings arises from the same source as does the reason which induces me to break silence.

* Before ye have obtained your freedom, ye wish to play the tyrant.

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Catholic Church, England has had to boast of during the last two hundred years; and, apprised of all the facts above stated, the sincere Catholic, who is a stranger to our domestic politics, which connect themselves with this question of religion, must be utterly astounded at the relation which I have given relative to the conduct of the Catholic aristocracy and lawyers. It is necessary, therefore, that I fully explain the causes of this apparent prodigy in nature. But, before I do that, it is not unnecessary that I explain who and what I myself am; and also the cause of my writing the History of the Protestant Reformation.

7. I was, what is called, born and bred at the plough tail, and received no book-learning of any sort, except that which I myself acquired, during eight years that I was in the army, part of the time a private soldier, and the larger part a non-commissioned officer. I have now been *twenty-seven years* the author of a Weekly Publication, called the POLITICAL REGISTER. I was born at FARNHAM, in the county of SURREY, which town is over-looked by that very palace which was formerly inhabited by WILLIAM of WICKHAM, and by so many other munificent Catholic Bishops of Winchester; and out of which palace a late *Protestant Bishop* SOLD SMALL BEER TO THE PEOPLE, as stated by me in paragraph 124, vol. I. of the History of the Protestant Reformation, where the fact will remain for ages to warm the heart of the Catholic with just pride, and to make the Protestant cheek burn with shame. At about a mile from this town of FARNHAM, stand, at a place called WEVERLY, the ruins of an abbey, which was formerly the abode of CISTERCIAN MONKS. When I was a little boy, I worked in the grounds near these ruins, of the former magnificence of which some traces still are left. I frequently prowled about amongst these ruins by myself, climbed up on the ivy which partly covered the walls, where I found birds' eggs, or young birds, to take. Persons so young have very little thought; but I used to wonder why such ruin had been made. At the age of about ten, I saw, by accident, the fine Cathedral of Winchester, about twenty miles

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from my own home. Little impression was made on my mind by the sight, other than a sort of a vague idea, that England must have had a different people living in it, in the days when such buildings were raised. At the age of fourteen, or thereabouts, I saw the Cathedral at Salisbury, which strengthened the idea that I had formerly imbibed, that it must have been a very different race of people that inhabited England, in former days. These thoughts were, however, banished from my mind by the passions, the noise, and the bustle of that sort of life in which I arrived at manhood; and, as "*Popery* and *Slavery*," and "*Slavery* and *Popery*," had been continually dinned into the ears of us all; and as it was not my business to dive into the question, I went on taking the assertions upon trust until the year 1818, when I arrived at the age of fifty-two years. At this time the people of England were in very great distress; and those *poor rates*, which rose out of the "Reformation," and the history of which poor-rates your Holiness has read in paragraph 331 to paragraph 338, vol. I. of my work; these poor-rates having become very burthensome to the owners and occupiers of the land, one MALTHUS, a Protestant Church Parson, wrote a book to show that the poor *had no claim upon the land for relief; and that they ought to be left to that law of nature which doomed them and their families to perish, if they had no lawful means of their own whereby to obtain sustenance;* and he actually called upon the Parliament *to pass a law to this horrid effect.* I, who had been bred amongst the labouring classes, read, with indignation, of a project like this; and I wrote and published a letter to the Parson upon the subject.

8. In order to overset his assertion, *that the poor have no claim upon the land for relief*, it was necessary for me to look back into History. I knew very well that the laws for the relief of the poor had their origin in the forty-third year of the reign of the horrible Elizabeth; but it was necessary to ascertain the sources whence the poor were provided for *previous to that bloody reign.* I went back to the very origin of the

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common law of England; I examined the canons of the Catholic church; I read all the acts of parliament relative to the subject. This inquiry, while it recalled from banishment my early thoughts about the ruins of Weverly Abbey, and about the Cathedrals, brought me acquainted with the causes, the progress, and the effects, of the Protestant Reformation: it enabled me to lay prostrate the cruel doctrines of PARSON MALTHUS; but it did a great deal more than that; it made me ashamed of having been, for so many years of my life, deluded by crafty and designing hypocrites to make one amongst the revilers, or the contemners, at least, of the religion of my fathers; of that religion which fed the poor out of the tithes and other revenues of the church; of that religion which had inspired men with piety and generosity, to erect every edifice now remaining in the country, worth the trouble of walking a hundred yards to see, and had created every seminary of learning, and caused to be enacted every law, and to be framed every institution, of which England has a right to be proud.

9. I could not know all this myself, and not, as far as I had the power, communicate that knowledge to others, without being guilty of falsehood and injustice; for, to suppress the truth is falsehood, and to omit to do justice is to be unjust. I, therefore, resolved, in that year, 1818, to make my countrymen see how grossly they had been deceived upon this subject, which resolution I expressed in one of my Registers published at that time. So that six years passed between the forming of the resolution and the execution of the duty; but, in the meanwhile, I read still more upon the subject, and set myself to work when duly prepared, and at a time when my great increase of popularity as a writer was likely to aid in the extension of the effect of a work, to send which forth to the world I regarded as a most sacred duty towards my countrymen, and, above all things, towards the memory of our wise, just, generous, and pious, forefathers.

10. Such being the motives which led to the writing of the History of the Protestant Reformation; such being, also, well known to be the motives, for I had

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repeatedly announced my intention, and the grounds of that intention, and had repeatedly also expressed my resolution not to accept of pecuniary reward in any shape; such being the motives, and the work itself being such as it was, and having all the effects which are now well known to the whole world, that world must not only be shocked at the monstrous ingratitude of the persons above-mentioned, but also must be anxious to be made acquainted with *the real cause* of that ingratitude; must be anxious to have it explained to them how it has happened, that nature herself would seem to have inverted her laws upon this particular occasion. This cause, therefore, I will now proceed to explain.

11. It is pretty well known to all statesmen, and well informed persons, in foreign nations, that England, once so powerful and so jealous of her honour, so apt to be rather too forward than too backward in asserting her rights, and in resenting injuries and insults; it is now pretty well known to all such persons, that she is in a strangely altered state, and that, some how or other, while she maintains an army at home, about eight times as numerous and expensive as she ever maintained during any former period of peace, she sees herself reduced to the necessity of standing an inactive spectator, while other powers are taking measures and pursuing enterprises, which she knows, and which every Englishman feels, must of necessity tend to a diminution of her own wealth and power; these things are now become perfectly notorious, throughout all foreign nations.

12. At home her situation is still more degrading, and more portentous of evil. The taxes necessary to defray the expenses of a debt, the principal of which amounts to more than the value of all the gold and silver in the whole world; necessary also to the support of nearly one hundred thousand men, in the midst of profound peace, the existence of which men, supposing it to be necessary, is of itself a proof of the unfortunate state of the country; taxes required also for the payment of pensions, sinecures, grants, and placemen

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to a greater amount than any other ten nations of the same population; taxes which are bestowed also on about twenty thousand commissioned officers, naval and military, who are still maintained, and are to be maintained for their lives, on what is called *half-pay*, and part of which naval and military officers, who, after the end of the war, became *parsons in the church*, continued, for many years, to receive the naval and military half-pay, and the incomes of their benefices at the same time: the taxes raised for all those purposes, and for many others, with an enumeration of which I will not trouble your Holiness; these taxes, aided by a paper money, by the changes in which they have in fact been nearly doubled since the peace was made; these taxes thus augmented by the alterations in the value of money, and co-operating with a system of usury and monopoly, now become as general as the air that we breathe; these taxes, together with their adjuncts, paper money, usury, and monopoly, have become so burdensome as to have produced more bankruptcies and insolvencies of persons engaged in trade and agriculture in one single year, than formerly took place in any twenty, or even fifty, successive years; a fact which will easily be believed, when I state, that the Interest of the Debt alone requires a greater sum annually to pay it, than the sum which is annually received as the rent of all the lands, all the houses, all the woods, all the mines, and of every other species of real property in this once wealthy kingdom. Therefore, taxes have been laid on *every thing* that forms a necessary of life, with the exception of bread and of meat, and these are taxed through the land, and through the labour performed upon the land, and the implements used upon it. It will easily be believed that these taxes must be next to unbearable, when I state, with a certain knowledge of the fact, and with a certain knowledge that the fact will be denied by no man who has a reputation to lose, that the taxes annually collected in England and Wales, exceed in amount twice the whole sum which is paid in rent for all the lands, houses, and other real property of the kingdom.

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13. It is hardly necessary to state to a person like your Holiness, that, the weight of these taxes must go on pressing downwards, leaving part of their pressure at every stage, squeezing more and more each successive class which it finds in its descent, till at last it squeezes the poor, if not actually out of existence, into a state of misery such as God never intended a people to endure, except, perhaps, temporarily, for some great and wise purpose. In order to give your Holiness some idea of the extent of this misery of the people of England, who were formerly the best clad and the best fed people on the face of the earth; in order to give you some idea of the extent of this misery, I will state certain facts wholly undeniable and perfectly notorious. YOUR HOLINESS has heard enough of the horrible state of misery in which the people of *Ireland* are, but I will here confine myself to the people of once happy England, who never knew misery of any sort until the Protestant Reformation took place, and who never knew misery, even since that epoch, at all to be compared to that which they suffer now.

14. General descriptions are, in a case like this, insufficient for the purpose; bare assertions, without proof, are of no avail; particular instances are not adequate to the end, in a case where so many tongues and so many pens are ready to dispute the general inference, and where millions of money are at the command of bodies of men, who have the strongest possible interest to controvert the conclusion, having at their nod a press wide spreading as the light of the sun, and, generally speaking, corrupt as the carrion putrified by the heat of his beams. In such a case, the facts must be indubitable, and must be drawn, if possible, from those who would controvert them if they had the power.

15. The first fact which I shall relate, consists of a document put forth by the Magistrates of one of the divisions of the county of Dorset. I should premise here, that the Magistrates are, by the Law, to regulate the allowance of money, or food, that the labouring poor shall receive. The Magistrates of the STOURMINSTER division of Dorsetshire put forth, on the 21st

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August, 1826, the following scale for feeding the labouring people. This scale was, in fact, a scale by which the farmers, in all ordinary cases, regulated the *price of labour*, taking care, in general, that his payment did not exceed that which the Magistrates would order to be given, in case any labourer made application to them for relief. The following is a copy of this scale, to which I shall have to add some explanations.

SCALE IN THE STOURMINSTER DIVISION.

For regulating the Allowance of Parochial Relief to the Poor, according to the Price of Bread, where there are two or more Messing together in one Family.

When the Standard Wheaten Quartern Loaf is sold at	12*d.*	11*d.*	10*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	7*d.*
The weekly allowance to be made up, *including earnings.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
For a labouring man	3 1	2 10	2 7	2 4	2 1	1 10
For a woman, or boy, or girl, above 14 years old .	2 4	2 2	2 0	1 10	1 8	1 6
For a boy or girl of 14, 13, or 12	1 11	1 9	1 7	1 5	1 3	1 1
For ditto, 11, 10, or 9	1 7	1 6	1 4	1 3	1 2	1 0
For ditto, under 9	1 5	1 5	1 3	1 2	1 1	1 0

NOTE.—One shilling sterling is equal to about a quarter of a dollar; consequently, a penny sterling is equal to two cents.

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16. This county of Dorset is a maritime county, and one of the finest and most fertile in England, abounding in food of all sorts, in flocks and herds innumerable, and in sheep which yield lambs the finest in the world, but which are all drawn away to feed those who live upon the taxes. I beseech YOUR HOLINESS to look at this scale for feeding the labourers of England; and this scale, you will be pleased to observe, is much about the same, or rather better, than the scale of other counties. The man, the hard labouring man, he who toils from morn to night, is, according to this scale, to receive thirty ounces of bread in a day; an English ounce being the same as a French ounce in weight. The man may have the thirty ounces in money if he choose; but the best way of stating his case, is, to state the amount of victuals in the first place. Next, he is to have *nothing* for fuel, for clothing, for mending his clothes, or for washing his clothes, except he deduct it from the thirty ounces of bread, out of which he is to deduct, too, the expense of *drink*, or he is to drink water; and this, too, YOUR HOLINESS will be pleased to observe, not in a climate like that of Italy; but in a climate where the rain falls on an average, more or less every day, during one half of the days of the year; where the labourer has to walk and to work in the wet; and where there are three months of severe weather, and three months more of weather, such as require fuel in use every day, and where the people must be nearly perished, if left destitute of fuel. The weight of the standard quartern loaf, is sixty-nine English ounces. In this table "*d*" signifies *pence*, and "*s*" *shillings*, and there are twelve-pence in a shilling. Furnished with these facts, foreigners, of whatever country, may judge of the state of degradation and misery, into which the people of England are fallen.

17. The next fact, or rather two facts, I draw from a report that was laid before the House of Commons, in the year 1821, and ordered to be printed by that house. This report came from a committee of that house itself, and had subjoined to it, the evidence of certain gentlemen and farmers who had been called

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before the committee. One of the farmers, who came from the county of Sussex, said, that, "forty years ago, every labouring man in the parish where he lived, brewed his own beer at his own house; and that now, not a single labourer of the parish did the same thing." The cause of this is, that the tax upon the malt and the hops has been more than doubled, and that poverty has deprived the labourers of their utensils for brewing; and YOUR HOLINESS should be informed, that beer is the general drink in England, and if the labourer cannot get that, he has nothing else except water. Before the same committee appeared a gentleman from Somersetshire, whose evidence stated, that the labourers in that rich and fine county, which produces fat oxen in such numbers, *lived almost exclusively upon potatoes;* and, having been asked, what they carried out into the fields to eat during the day, he answered, that they took *cold potatoes*, and eat them in the field.

18. I have mentioned in the History of the Protestant Reformation, several instances of the misery of the people, and I could now produce many of actual death by starvation; many others of such degradation, as it is impossible to describe in a manner to do justice to the horrid subject, but, I shall content myself at present, as far as relates to the misery of the people, with mentioning a fact that must carry conviction to the mind of every foreigner. The Parliament has had numerous committees appointed, to inquire into the cause of these increasing evils, which assume, at last, a truly frightful aspect; and, during the last two years, the House of Commons has had a committee to inquire, whether the misery of the country might not be lessened by *getting rid of a part of the people;* that is to say, by sending them away in ships across the sea, to the northern parts of America! The very idea will shock every man upon earth, whose ear it will reach. Nevertheless, the proposition has been seriously made to the Parliament, and that too, by a man who belongs to the Ministry. In order to obtain the means, or in other words to pay the expense, of thus sending away a part of the people, this man proposed *that the poor rates*

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should be mortgaged! YOUR HOLINESS will certainly not be able to understand the proposition, unless I give you some explanation. Every parish is compelled by law, to provide for the relief of necessitous persons; and this provision is made by means of a tax levied upon the lands and the houses. Now, this man wished money to be borrowed of the Jews, or of any body that would lend it, and for the parishes to be bound to *pay the interest* upon the loan, the principal of which was to be applied to the sending away of the people. This scheme was not, indeed, adopted; it did not become a law; but the bare proposition must prove to all the world, the wretched and distracted state in which the affairs of this nation now are.

19. Poverty and misery have always been, are now, and always must be, the prolific parents of *crime;* and thus has it happened here. During the last session of Parliament, the EARL of CAERNARVON declared in his place in the House of Lords, that the whole of the labourers surrounding his parish, in the North of HAMPSHIRE, were either poachers or thieves. But, something still more authentic and undeniable I have to produce from a petition to Parliament from the whole of the magistrates of the county of WARWICK, signed at their general Sessions, held on the fourteenth day of January of this present year. In this Petition the Magistrates complain of the alarming increase of crime, particularly amongst the juvenile part of the male inhabitants; and they conclude by praying for a law to be passed to enable the Magistrates to punish juvenile delinquents by their own authority, and *without bringing them to public trial;* that is to say, to such an extent has crime increased, and so dreadful is its progress, that these Magistrates think it necessary that, in an endless number of cases, the *trial by jury*, the pride and boast of Englishmen, the best safeguard for their property, liberty, and lives, the most precious legacy of their wise and just and brave Catholic ancestors; these Magistrates, all the noblemen, and all the gentlemen of a very populous and opulent county, pray that this sacred law, this best part of the whole of our Constitution,

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may be set aside with regard to all the young people in the country, to whom it is more necessary than to any other class! What, then, must be the state of this county of WARWICK? How terrific the increase of its crimes! One of these magistrates, a BARONET, named E. E. WILMOT, wrote and published, in the early part of this year, a pamphlet to show the necessity of such new regulation; and this gentleman, amongst the reasons which he assigns for the increase of crime, has one which I state in his own words. "Our prisons are infinitely more comfortable, and the food allowed in them much more certain and palatable, than nine out of ten of the prisoners enjoyed at their own homes; and thus *their condition is really improved by the very means employed as a punishment.*"

20. Let that fact speak for itself; only with this addition, that, the scale for feeding the labourers in BERKSHIRE, gave the labourer little more than half as much, when I examined the matter in 1826, as was allowed to the convicted felon in the jail; so that the honest and hard-working labourer was nearly starved, while the thief, the house-breaker, and criminal of every other description, were living tolerably well. While this is the state of the labouring people, the soldiers are paid double what they were paid forty years ago; for, while the Magistrates of Dorsetshire allow from three shillings and a penny to one shilling and ten pence (varying according to the price of bread;) while this is the allowance to a hard working labouring man, for a week, the lowest of the foot soldiers are paid seven shillings and seven-pence a week, and are secured meat and bread at a low fixed price, and have fuel, candle-light, and clothing and lodging, furnished them in addition. Formerly the pay of the soldier was not half so much as the common wages of the labouring man; now it is more than double the amount of those wages; which fact alone, if there were no other, would be sufficient to enable any foreign statesman to judge of the fearful change which has taken place in this country.

21. To show the rapid progress of crime, I state from reports laid before the Parliament this year, that

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the expense for the maintenance of prisoners in the city of London, was, in the year 1811, seven thousand seven hundred and nine pounds; and that in the year 1827, it was nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy-six pounds; that in the rest of the county of Middlesex, the expense in 1811 was fifteen thousand six hundred and sixteen pounds; and that in 1827, it was twenty-one thousand eight hundred and one pounds; that, at one jail in LANCASHIRE the total number of persons committed for felony, in the year 1809, was one hundred and eighty-eight, and that the number committed to the same jail for felony, in the year 1826, was nine hundred and thirty-seven. Such has been, and is the progress of crime in this country, till at last, there is scarcely *any poor man* that is not looked upon as a probable thief. In order to obtain security for their property, the landlords, farmers, and others, keep nightly watches in some cases; and in others form themselves into associations for the detection and prosecution of thieves, finding the laws of the land insufficient for the purpose. At a meeting of an association of this sort, held in the county of Suffolk, of which meeting LORD HUNTINGFIELD was the chairman; the chairman said, "that there was nothing now that the thieves would not steal; from the barns, pig-styes, fowl-houses, and also the most trifling articles." He said, that, "the state of the agricultural population was deplorable," and mentioned that, "during the recent harvest such crowds had attacked his fields to glean in them, that he was obliged to hire constables at half-a-crown a day to keep them in order."

22. Such, may it please YOUR HOLINESS, is the state of this country, which was once so solidly rich, so truly free, so happy and so honest. The change has come upon us so rapidly within the last forty years, and the causes are so visible, that the nation must be lost without hope of resuscitation, if there were no men in it to feel a desire to put a stop to the ruinous and desolating system by which this mass of misery and crime at home, and the notorious degradation of the nation abroad, has been produced. There never is an effect

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without a cause; nor have these effects come unpreceded by adequate causes. Attentive observers of these causes, and of their horrible effects, have traced them, and can trace them, literally, to *Acts passed by the Parliament.* There is no one evil, of whatever nature it may be, and existing in that excess in which the evils now exist, which is not fairly ascribable to Acts of the Parliament. The Debt, which requires one half of the taxes to be paid in interest, and which demands a large standing army at the same time, consists of the aggregate of loans, every one of which was made in virtue of an Act of the Parliament: the taxes required for the support of the army, of the pensions, the sinecures, and all the enormous establishments, surpassing, I believe, those of any four of the greatest nations in the world; these taxes have all been imposed by Acts of the Parliament. In short, here has been, and is, the *root* of the evil, and of every evil that has so long afflicted, and now cripples this country.

23. It has long been the opinion of a great part of the people that such Acts never would have been passed, if the Members of the House of Commons *had been chosen by the people at large*, and had corresponded with their title of "Representatives of the People;" because they would have taken care of the people's money, and prevented it from being unwisely disposed of. In ancient times, and until the *Protestant Reformation*, the common people had a church, not only to relieve them in their necessities, but to protect them against oppression, coming against them in the name of the Crown, but generally from the aristocracy; but, the people have now lost that protection, and they have, in fact, lost the protection of a House of Commons chosen by themselves, and are, therefore, at the mere mercy of the aristocracy. In the year 1793, a petition was presented to the House of Commons by MR. GREY, who is now LORD GREY, in which petition it was alleged, that, in fact, "a majority of the whole of the members of the Commons' House was put into that House by a *hundred and fifty-four* powerful men, without any assent whatsoever of the people;

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and that this evil threatened, in its progress, to usurp the sovereignty of the country, to the equal danger of the King, of the Lords, and of the Commons."

24. Now, may it please YOUR HOLINESS, this is the great question of the people of England, a very great majority of whom are satisfied that they shall never see better days, that their country will continue to be miserable, and the people criminal; that it will draw nearer and nearer to a state of abject subjection to military sway; that all its ancient and inestimable institutions will crumble away one by one; and that England, once so great, so glorious, so free, and so happy, will become the most despicable nation upon the face of the earth, unless a correction of this monstrous abuse shall speedily take place. The people, especially in the more populous parts of the country, where their assembling together is a matter of more ease, have repeatedly petitioned the parliament, in the most urgent, and yet in the most humble manner, to make this necessary reformation; but, instead of being listened to, they have been treated with every severity known to any existing law; and new laws have been passed, suspending the old laws made for the preservation of their liberties, in order to sanction proceedings against them, not warranted by the ordinary laws of the land. They have been abused, calumniated, stigmatized in every way, by all possible devices that corrupt ingenuity has had at its command. The word REFORMER has been used as a term of reproach, and interpreted to mean a seditious man, a disturber of the peace, a rebel, or a ruffian. Still, however, there have been some men found to set at nought all the dangers attending a perseverance in so righteous a cause. Amongst those men, I have the honour to be numbered; and for this cause I have long been an object of the hatred, the deadly animosity, the malignant persecution, of all those who buy or sell seats in the parliament, or who derive emolument from the wicked and mischievous practices described in the petition of LORD GREY.

25. YOUR HOLINESS will want nothing to convince you that a man, who is an enemy to bribery, to corrup-

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tion, to false swearing, to beastly drunkenness, to riotousness, and to all sorts of odious crimes, is not, for that reason, less worthy of being respected and beloved; and that, if he happen to have written in favour of the ancient religion of his country, he is not, for this same reason; for his enmity to bribery, corruption, false swearing, and the rest, to be hated and libelled by those who profess themselves to be of that ancient religion. But, though this will be the opinion of YOUR HOLINESS, the facts are proved that that opinion, if applied to this particular case, is not correct. Unhappily, for the credit of the Catholic religion in England, that religion is one thing, and that which is called the "*Catholic cause*" is another thing; and the lawyer, before mentioned by name, has explicitly declared, "that, though Mr. COBBETT has done a great deal *for* the *Catholic religion*, he has done a great deal *against* the Catholic *cause*." This was stating the whole case, very profligately to be sure, but very frankly and fully at the same time.

26. What, then, may it please YOUR HOLINESS, *is the Catholic cause*. It is the obtaining of seats in the House of Lords for Catholic Peers, seats in the House of Commons for Catholic gentlemen, and seats upon the Bench for Catholic lawyers, and the obtaining of no one probable, or even possible, good for the Catholic people at large. The name which this *cause* has assumed is, "*Catholic Emancipation*." Now, that which is asked for is not *a setting free from slavery*, but an exaltation to power, and an admission to the taking of a share of those taxes which press us to the earth, and which have produced all the horrible effects which I have before described; and, as those persons, who are seeking for what they call *emancipation*, but who are, in reality, seeking to obtain the means of sharing in profitable power at the expense of the people, detest all those who would cause the Parliament to be reformed; because that reform would annihilate their prospects of obtaining a share of the taxes; they detest me more than other reformers, because they think that I have more power than others to prevent their success.

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If I had written a book in favour of trafficking in seats; a book endeavouring to show that bribery, corruption, false swearing, and public robbery, were good things, and in strict conformity with the Catholic faith, I should have rolled in wealth if I had desired it, and should have had votes of thanks as numerous as the pages of my book. But I, somewhat in accordance with the practice of our fathers, have held a contrary doctrine; constantly reprobated trafficking in seats, unmerited pensions, standing armies in times of peace, and all the other mischievous consequences arising from a want of a reform in the Parliament. It was clearly seen that this reform would render the *emancipation* of little use to those who were so anxious to obtain it; and, therefore, as the "Catholic *cause*," as it is called, would have been, in fact, defeated, as to its main object, by the adoption of the measures recommended by me, those who were eager for the success of that cause, preferring the profits of bribery and corruption to the principles of their religion, naturally became my bitter enemies, totally disregarding all that I had done to wipe away the stigma on the ancient faith and church.

27. This is the true cause of the hostility of this Catholic aristocracy, and these lawyers, to the author of a book, which has drawn forth the gratitude of every sincere Catholic in every nation. YOUR HOLINESS will please to observe, that these men have no feeling in common with the Catholics in the middle and lower ranks of life, who are amongst the most honest, the most sober, the most virtuous men in this kingdom, and singularly attached to their religion, and punctual in the performance of all the duties belonging to it. This aristocracy and these lawyers have no feeling in common with the priests, whose lives are so exemplary as to put, generally speaking, the Protestant parsons to shame. The greater part of the aristocracy and lawyers are only a kind of mongrel Catholics: the former retaining the name of their religion *from family pride*, and the latter retaining it because, without it, they would have *little or no practice in their profession* amongst the Catholics, who form, at least, four fifths

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of the middle and lower classes in Ireland. In England, where the Catholics are still numerous, they naturally give the preference to lawyers of their own religion. This preference serves to supply the place of legal knowledge and talent; and men, who would never have a brief, never be employed as lawyers, if they were not Catholics, do, by the means of this preference, make a tolerable figure in their profession. Were it not for these motives, these two descriptions of men, generally speaking, would *apostatize at once*, and in a body. The former; that is to say, the aristocracy, do steal out of the barren fold, one by one; and, while they remain in it, they clearly show, that they have the strongest desire to be battening and fattening in the rich pastures of bribery, corruption, and taxation. One of them has recently so far apostatized as to contribute largely towards the erection of a *Protestant* CHURCH, and personally to assist in laying the foundation of that Church from the pulpit of which he knew that the Catholic religion would be denounced as *idolatrous* and *damnable*, and YOUR HOLINESS described as the "*man of sin*," "the *beast*," the "*scarlet whore of Babylon*," with "*garments dipped in the blood of the saints*." Judge, then, as YOUR HOLINESS easily will, whether such men as these be fit to be entrusted with power: judge whether we do not act wisely in keeping such men from having power over our purses and our lives.

28. Another of them has openly declared that the Catholic priests ought to *marry*, as the Protestant parsons do; and this same man is a member of, and has openly assisted at, those *Bible Societies*, in which it is contended, that *every* man, be he what he may, is to interpret the Bible, rendered in the vulgar tongue, according to his *own way of thinking*.

29. This man, too, is not only a member of the Catholic Association in London, but is one of "*the Committee*" of that Association; one of its *organs* in those negotiations with YOUR HOLINESS, which, it is said, are, at this time, on foot, and which are intended to end in that sort of *compromise*, which would, in fact,

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be a sacrifice of the unity and purity of the Catholic Church in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the purpose of opening the way for these men to obtain power and profit. DOCTOR DOYLE, who appears to be the prelate of the project, has promulgated a scheme for UNITING the two Churches of *England and of Rome!* If the Doctor had proposed to unite darkness with light, the proposition would have been just as reasonable. He meant, doubtless, to divide the tithes and other revenues of the Church, between the clergy of this *united body;* but we, both Protestants and Catholics, regard such union, as the English farmer would regard an union between the rats and the cats, shut up together in his pantry, or his lofts of cheese; or, as the Italian farmer would regard an union between the wolves and the sheep-dogs, from which he would certainly anticipate additional worrying, and slaughter committed upon his flock. This same DOCTOR has contended, that the tithes and other revenues, now enjoyed by the Protestant Church, are enjoyed by it, not only in fact and by law, but by *divine right;* and that it is sinful in Catholics to endeavour to relieve themselves from the burthen. And, to crown the whole, he has recently contended, that YOUR HOLINESS has no right to interfere in the appointment of Catholic Bishops, in any part of this kingdom; he has complained that the exercise of this right is still claimed by the HOLY SEE; and has distinctly proposed that a *law should be passed* to abrogate this right.

30. These are the schemes that are said to be at present in agitation; and, though the Protestants care little about them, they are subjects of great and just alarm with all the true Catholics, who, to a man, most fervently pray, that no change whatever may take place with regard to their religion. If any such change were to take place, the Catholic religion would be extirpated in this country in a very few years. Men would not know what to think or what to believe: if one regulation of the church could be altered, another might; and if another, *why not the whole*, why not be Protestants at once? The antiquity, the hoar, of so many ages

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would be rubbed off, and the veneration along with them. This is what the aristocracy and lawyers are aiming at. For the reasons before mentioned they shrink from the act of *open apostacy;* but, they would gladly see the religion of their fathers chipped away by slow degrees; they would gladly see it rendered a thing no longer regarded as *unchangeable:* and then they would slide into the ranks of the Protestants, without any movement being perceived. DOCTOR DOYLE has not confined his labours, in this way, to works from the press; but has, in evidence given by him, before the Houses of Parliament, spoken in the most light, not to say contemptuous, manner of the authority and influence of the Pope relative to the Catholic church. This excited great wonder amongst Protestants, and great indignation amongst Catholics. But, the object of all these compromising parties is, to blind and delude the Catholic people, while they themselves make a bargain with the government that will, in fact, undermine the Catholic religion and let them into a share of the general spoils. The people, whether Catholic or Protestant, have little or no power to resist the execution of their schemes; if these men and the government agree, there will be nothing to resist the success of their projects, unless they meet that resistance from ROME. They hope for, and they are now, it is said, hard at work to obtain, *the sanction* of YOUR HOLINESS to some *concordat*, or some bargain or other, with a view of effecting their purposes with *your apparent sanction;* for, without this they can effect nothing with the Catholic people; and with this, they would, in a short time, leave scarcely the name of Catholic existing in any part of this kingdom; and, thus, that which three hundred years of oppression and cruelties, exercised on Catholics by the bitter enemies of their church, have been unable to effect, would be completely effected by one single word written by the hand of the POPE.

31. I have now laid before YOUR HOLINESS a true account of the character, the conduct, and the views of the Catholic aristocracy and lawyers of England and

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Ireland; and have explained the real causes of that which appeared, and which naturally appeared, so wonderful to YOUR HOLINESS. I entertain the deepest sense of gratitude towards the memory of our Catholic fathers, who framed all those institutions which cause England to be regarded as the cradle of true liberty; which have spread themselves over the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and have, in part or in whole, been a blessing to many other parts of the world. I venerate the memory of these our fathers; from whom we derive every thing, yea, every thing, of which this country has a right to be proud. I know how great and how happy England was as long as the Catholic religion was the religion of the country; how high she stood amongst the nations of the world; I know that she has, with now and then, a gap in her progress, been declining from that day to this; and I have only to open my eyes to see, and, seeing, to lament, how low she is now. I cannot, without a degree of regret that it is impossible for me to express, see that there is no hope for a return of those days, when the poor, the widow, the orphan, and the stranger, were relieved out of the tithes, and other revenues of the church. I cannot live amidst a nation of miserable paupers and thieves, without looking back to those happy days when the name of pauper had never been sounded in English ears, and when, as FORTESCUE tells us, the *judges* of England led a life of learned *leisure*, having very little to do in their courts: I cannot live in this state of things without regretting the change, and without expressing my gratitude towards the memory of those who wielded the destinies of England before that change took place. But, because I thus know and thus feel, I am not to favour the selfish views of an aristocracy and a band of lawyers, who under the name of "*Catholic Emancipation*," would, if they could, render our political situation infinitely worse than it now is, by sacrificing their religion on the shrine of Mammon.

32. Having now discharged that which I regarded as a duty to myself, and to the general body of Catholic priests and people in this kingdom, I conclude with

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expressing my anxious desire, that the designs of these conspirators against the fleeces of us all, and against the unity of the fold to which they profess to belong, may be defeated, by ourselves as far as relates to the former, and by the fidelity and firmness of the SHEPHERD of the fold, as far as relates to the latter. For having discharged this duty, I shall receive the cordial thanks of every true Catholic in this kingdom; and, in the hope that I shall not have discharged it in vain,

I am, may it please Your Holiness,
With the most profound respect,
Your Holiness's most obedient,
And most humble servant,
WM. COBBETT.

Extracts from a work of Mr. Cobbett called "RURAL RIDES."

THIS town of Reigate had, in former times, a PRIORY, which had considerable estates in the neighbourhood; and this is brought to my recollection by a circumstance which has recently taken place in this very town. We all know how long it has been the fashion for us to take it for *granted*, that the monasteries were *bad things;* but, of late, I have made some hundreds of thousands of very good Protestants *begin to suspect*, that monasteries were better than *poor-rates*, and that monks and nuns, who *fed the poor*, were better than sinecure and pension men and women, who *feed upon the poor*. But, how came the monasteries? How came this that was at Reigate, for instance? Why, it was, if I recollect correctly, *founded by a Surrey gentleman*, who gave this spot and other estates to it, and who, as was usual, provided that masses were to be said in it for his soul and those of others, and that it should, as usual, give aid to the poor and needy.

Now, upon the face of the transaction, what *harm* could this do the community? On the contrary, it must, one would think, do it *good;* for here was this

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estate given to a set of landlords who *never could quit the spot;* who could *have no families;* who could *save no money;* who could *hold no private property;* who could *make no will;* who must *spend all their income at Reigate and near it;* who, as was the custom, fed the poor, administered to the sick, and taught a great part of the people *gratis.* This, upon the face of the thing, seems to be a very good way of disposing of a rich man's estate.

"Aye, but," it is said, "*he left his estate away from his relations.*" That is not *sure,* by any means. The *contrary is fairly to be presumed.* Doubtless, it was the custom for Catholic Priests, before they took their leave of a dying rich man, to advise him to think of the *Church and the Poor;* that is to say, to exhort him to *bequeath something to them;* and this has been made a monstrous charge against that Church. It is surprising how blind men are, when they have *a mind to be blind;* what despicable dolts they are, when they desire to be cheated. We, of the Church of England, must have a special deal of good sense and of modesty, to be sure, to rail against the Catholic Church on this account, when our own Common Prayer Book, copied from an act of Parliament, *commands our Parsons to do just the same thing!*

Ah! say the Dissenters, and particularly the Unitarians; that queer sect, who will have all the wisdom in the world to themselves; who will believe and won't believe; who will be Christians and who won't have *a Christ;* who will laugh at you, if you believe in the Trinity, and who would (if they could) boil you in oil if you do not believe in the Resurrection: "Oh!" say the Dissenters, "we know very well, that your *Church Parsons* are commanded to get, if they can, dying people to give their money and estates to the Church and *the poor,* as they call the concern, though the *poor,* we believe, come in for very little which is got in this way." But, what is *your Church?* We are the real Christians; and we, upon our souls, never play such tricks; never, no never, terrify old women out of their stockings full of guineas." "And, as to

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us," say the UNITARIANS, "we, the most *liberal* creatures upon earth; we, whose virtue is indignant at the tricks by which the Monks and Nuns got legacies from dying people to the injury of heirs and other relations; we, who are the really enlightened, the truly consistent, the benevolent, the disinterested, the exclusive patentees of the SALT OF THE EARTH, which is sold only at, or by express permission from our old and original warehouse and manufactory, Essex-street, in the Strand, first street on the left, going from Temple Bar towards Charing Cross; we defy you to show that Unitarian Parsons....."

Stop your protestations and hear my Reigate anecdote, which, as I said above, brought the recollection of the OLD PRIORY into my head. The readers of my Register heard me, several times, some years ago, mention Mr. BARON MASERES, who was, for a great many years, what they call *Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer*. He lived partly in London and partly at Reigate, for more, I believe, than half a century; and he died, about two years ago, or less, leaving, I am told, *more than a quarter of a million of money*. The Baron came to see me, in Pall Mall, in 1800. He always came frequently to see me, whenever I was in London; not by any means omitting to *come to see me in Newgate*, where I was imprisoned for two years, with a thousand pounds fine and seven years heavy bail, for having expressed my indignation at the flogging of Englishmen, in the heart of England, under a guard of German bayonets; and, to Newgate he always came in *his wig and gown*, in order, as he said, to show his abhorrence of the sentence. I several times passed a week, or more, with the Baron at his house, at Reigate, and might have passed many more, if my time and taste would have permitted me to accept of his invitations. Therefore, I knew the Baron well. He was a most conscientious man; he was, when I first knew him, still a very clever man; he retained all his faculties to a very great age; in 1815, I think it was, I got a letter from him, written in a firm hand, correctly as to grammar, and ably as to matter, and he must then

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have been *little short of ninety*. He never was a bright man; but had always been a very sensible, just, and humane man, and a man too who always cared a great deal for the public good; and he was the only man that I ever heard of, who *refused to have his salary augmented*, when an augmentation was offered, and when all other such *salaries were augmented*. I had heard of this: I asked him about it when I saw him again; and he said: "There was no *work* to be added, and I saw no justice in adding to the salary. It must," added he, "be *paid by somebody*, and the more I take, the less that somebody must have."

He did not save money for money's sake. He saved it because his habits would not let him spend it. He kept a house in Rathbone Place, chambers in the Temple, and his very pretty place at Reigate. He was by no means stingy, but his *scale* and *habits* were cheap. Then, consider, too, *a bachelor of nearly a hundred years old*. His father left him a fortune, his brother (who also died a *very old* bachelor) left him another; and the money lay in the funds, and it went on doubling itself over and over again, till it became that immense mass which we have seen above, and which, when the Baron was making his will, he had neither Catholic priest nor Protestant parson to exhort him to leave to the church and the poor, instead of his relations; though, as we shall presently see, he had somebody else to whom to leave his great heap of money.

The Baron was a most implacable enemy of the Catholics, as Catholics. There was rather a peculiar reason for this, his grand-father having been a *French Huguenot* and having fled with his children to England, at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantz. The Baron was a very humane man; his humanity made him assist to support the French emigrant priests; but, at the same time, he caused *Sir Richard Musgrave's book against the Irish Catholics to be published at his own expense*. He and I never agreed upon this subject; and this subject was, with him, a *vital* one. He had no asperity in his nature; he was naturally all gentleness and benevolence; and there-

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fore, he never *resented* what I said to him on this subject (and which nobody else ever, I believe, ventured to say to him:) but, he did not like it; and he liked it the less because I certainly beat him in the argument. However, this was long before he visited me in Newgate: and it never produced (though the dispute was frequently revived) any difference in his conduct towards me, which was uniformly friendly to the last time I saw him before his memory was gone.

There was great excuse for the Baron. From his very birth he had been taught to hate and abhor the Catholic religion. He had been told, that his father and mother had been driven out of France by the Catholics: and there was *that mother* dinning this in his ears, and all manner of horrible stories along with it, during all the tender years of his life. In short, the prejudice made part of his very frame. In the year 1803, in August, I think it was, I had gone down to his house on a Friday, and was there on a Sunday. After dinner, he and I and his brother walked to the PRIORY, as is still called the mansion house, in the dell at Reigate, which is now occupied by LORD EASTNOR, and in which a Mr. BIRKET, I think, then lived. After coming away from the PRIORY, the Baron, (whose native place was Betchworth, about two or three miles from Reigate) who knew the history of every house and every thing else in this part of the country, began to tell me why the place was called *the Priory*. From this he came to the *superstition* and *dark ignorance* that induced people to found monasteries; and he dwelt particularly on the *injustice to heirs and relations;* and he went on, in the usual Protestant strain, and with all the bitterness of which he was capable, against those *crafty priests*, who thus *plundered families* by means of the influence which they had over people in their dotage, or who were naturally weak-minded.

Alas! poor Baron! he does not seem to have at all foreseen what was to become of his own money! What would he have said to me, if I had answered his observations by predicting, that HE would give his great mass of money to a *little parson* for that *parson's own*

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private use; leave only a mere pittance to *his own relations;* leave the little parson his house in which we were *then sitting* (along with all his other real property;) that the little parson would come into the house and *take possession;* and that his own relations (two nieces) would *walk out!* Yet, all this has actually taken place, and that, too, after the poor old Baron's four score years of jokes about the tricks of *Popish* priests, practised, in the *dark ages,* upon the *ignorant* and *superstitious* people of Reigate.

When I first knew the Baron, he was a stanch *Church of England man.* He went to church every Sunday once, at least. He used to take me to Reigate church; and I observed, that he was very well versed in his prayer book. But, a decisive proof of his zeal as a Church of England man is, that he settled an annual sum on the incumbent of Reigate, in order to induce him to preach, or pray, (I forget which,) in the church, twice on a Sunday, instead of once; and, in case this additional preaching, or praying, were not performed in Reigate church, the annuity was to go (and sometimes it does now go) to the poor of an *adjoining* parish, and *not to those of Reigate,* lest, I suppose, the parson, the overseers, and other rate-payers, might happen to think that the Baron's annuity would be better laid out in food for the bodies than for the souls of the poor; or, in other words, lest the money should be taken annually and added to the poor-rates to ease the purses of the farmers.

It did not, I dare say, occur to the poor Baron (when he was making this settlement,) that he was now *giving money to make a church-parson put up additional prayers,* though he had, all his life-time, been laughing at those, who, in the *dark* ages, gave money, for this purpose, to Catholic priests. Nor did it, I dare say, occur to the Baron, that, in his contingent settlement of the annuity on the poor of an *adjoining parish,* he as good as declared his opinion, that he *distrusted the piety* of the parson, the overseers, the church-wardens, and, indeed, of all the people of Reigate: yes, at the very moment that he was providing additional

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prayers for them, he in the very same parchment, put a provision, which clearly showed that he was thoroughly convinced that they, overseers, churchwardens, people, parson, and all, *loved money better than prayers.*

What was this, then? Was it hypocrisy; was it ostentation? No: mistake. The Baron thought that those who could not go to church in the morning, ought to have an opportunity of going in the afternoon. He was aware of the power of money; but, when he came to make his obligatory clause, he was compelled to do that which reflected great discredit on the very church and religion, which it was his object to honour and uphold.

However, the Baron *was* a stanch churchman, as this fact clearly proves: several years he had become what they call a *Unitarian.* The first time (I think) that I perceived this, was in 1812. He came to see me in Newgate, and he soon began to talk *about religion*, which had not been much his habit. He went on at a great rate, laughing about the Trinity, and I remember that he repeated the Unitarian distich, which makes *a joke* of the idea of there being a devil, and which they all repeat to you, and at the same time laugh and look as cunning and as priggish as jack-daws; just as if they were wiser than all the rest in the world! I hate to hear the conceited and disgusting prigs, seeming to take it for granted, that they only are wise, because others *believe* in the incarnation, without being able to reconcile it to *reason.* The prigs don't consider, that there is no more *reason* for the *resurrection* than for the *incarnation;* and yet having taken it into their heads to *come up again*, they would murder you, if they dared, if you were to deny the *resurrection.* I do most heartily despise this priggish set for their conceit and impudence; but, seeing that they want *reason* for the incarnation; seeing that they will have *effects*, here, ascribed to none but *usual causes*, let me put a question or two to them.

1. *Whence* comes the *white clover*, that comes up and covers all the ground, in America, where hard-

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wood trees, after standing for thousands of years, have been burnt down?

2. *Whence* come (in similar cases as to self-woods) the hurtle-berries in some places, and the rasp-berries in others?
3. *Whence* come fish in new made places where no fish have ever been put?
4. *What causes* horse-hair to become living things?
5. *What causes* frogs to come in drops of rain, or those drops of rain to turn to frogs, the moment they are on the earth?
6. *What causes* musquitoes to come in rain water caught in a glass, covered over immediately with oil paper, tied down and so kept till full of these winged torments?
7. *What causes* flounders, real little *flat fish*, brown on one side, white on the other, mouth side-ways, with tail, fins, and all, *leaping alive*, in the INSIDE of a rotten sheep's, and of every rotten sheep's LIVER?

There, prigs; answer these questions. Fifty might be given you; but these are enough. Answer these. I suppose you will not deny the facts? They are all notoriously true. The *last*, which of itself would be quite enough for you, will be attested on oath, if you like it, by any farmer, ploughman, and shepherd, in England. Answer this question 7, or hold your conceited gabble about the "*impossibility*" of that which I need not here name.

Men of sense do not attempt to discover that which it is *impossible* to discover. They leave things pretty much as they find them; and take care, at least, not to make changes of any sort, without very evident necessity. The poor Baron, however, appeared to be quite eaten up with his "*rational* Christianity." He talked like a man who has made a *discovery* of his *own*. He seemed as pleased as I, when I was a boy, used to be, when I had just found a rabbit's stop, or a black-bird's nest full of young ones. I do not recollect what I said upon this occasion. It is most likely that I said nothing in contradiction to him. I saw the Baron ma-

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ny times after this, but I never talked with him about religion.

Before the summer of 1822, I had not seen him for a year or two, perhaps. But, in July of that year, on a very hot day, I was going down *Rathbone Place*, and, happening to cast my eye on the Baron's house, I knocked at the door to ask how he was. His man servant came to the door, and told me that his master was at dinner. "Well," said I, "never mind; give my best respects to him." But, the servant, (who had always been with him since I knew him) begged me to come in, for that he was sure his master would be glad to see me. I thought, as it was likely that I might never see him again, I would go in. The servant announced me, and the Baron said, "Beg him to walk in." In I went, and there I found the Baron *at dinner;* but *not quite alone;* nor without *spiritual* as well as carnal and vegetable nourishment before him: for, there, on the opposite side of his *vis-à-vis* dining table, sat that nice, neat, straight, prim, piece of mortality, commonly called the REVEREND ROBERT FELLOWES, who was the *Chaplain to the unfortunate Queen* until *Mr. Alderman Wood's son* came to supply his place, and who was now, I could clearly see, *in a fair way enough.* I had dined, and so I let them dine on. The Baron was become quite a child, or worse, as to *mind*, though he ate as heartily as I ever saw him, and he was always a great eater. When his servant said, "Here is Mr. Cobbett, Sir;" he said, "How do you do, Sir? I have read much of your writings, Sir; but *never had the pleasure to see your person before.*" After a time I made him recollect me; but he, directly after, being about to relate something about America, turned towards me, and said, "*Were you ever in America*, Sir?" But I must mention one proof of the state of his mind. Mr. FELLOWES asked me about the news from Ireland, where the people were then in a *state of starvation* (1822,) and I answering that, *it was likely that many of them would actually be starved to death*, the Baron, quitting his green goose and green pease, turned to me and said, "*Starved*,

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Sir! Why don't they go to *the parish?*". "Why," said I, "you know, Sir, "that there are no poor-rates in Ireland." Upon this he exclaimed, "What! no poor-rates in Ireland? Why not? I did not know that; I can't think how that can be." And then he rambled on in a childish sort of way.

At the end of about half an hour, or, it might be more, I shook hands with the poor old Baron for the last time, well convinced that I should never see him again, and not less convinced, that I had seen his *heir*. He died in about a year or so afterwards, left to his own family about 20,000*l*., and to his *ghostly guide*, the HOLY ROBERT FELLOWES, all the rest of his immense fortune, which, as I have been told, amounts to more than a quarter of a million of money.

Now, the public will recollect that, while Mr. FELLOWES was at the Queen's, he was, in the public papers, charged with being a *Unitarian*, at the same time that he officiated *as her chaplain*. It is also well known, that he never publicly contradicted this. It is, besides, the general belief at Reigate. However, this we know well, that he is a *parson*, of one sort or the other, and that he is not *a Catholic priest*. That is enough for me. I see this poor, foolish old man, leaving a monstrous mass of money to this little *Protestant parson*, whom he had *not even known* more, I believe, than about three or four years. When the will was made I cannot say. I know nothing at all about that. I am supposing that all was perfectly fair; that the Baron had his senses when he made his will; that he clearly meant to do that which he did. But then, I must insist, that, if he had left the money to a *Catholic priest*, to be by him expended on the endowment of a convent, wherein to say masses and to feed and teach the poor, it would have been a more sensible and public spirited part in the Baron, much more beneficial to the town and environs of Reigate, and beyond all measure more honourable to his own memory.

This being *Sunday*, I heard, about 7 o'clock in the morning, a sort of a jangling, made by a bell or two in

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the *Cathedral*. We were getting ready to be off, to cross the country to BURGHCLERE, which lies under the lofty hills at Highclere, about 22 miles from this city; but hearing the bells of the cathedral, I took Richard to show him that ancient and most magnificent pile, and particularly to show him the tomb of that famous bishop of Winchester, WILLIAM of WYKHAM; who was the Chancellor and the Minister of the great and glorious King, EDWARD III.; who sprang from poor parents in the little village of WYKHAM, three miles from Botley; and who, amongst other great and most munificent deeds, founded the famous College, or School, of Winchester, and also one of the Colleges at Oxford. I told Richard about this as we went from the inn down to the cathedral; and, when I *showed him the tomb*, where the bishop lies on his back, in his Catholic robes, with his mitre on his head, his shepherd's crook by his side, with little children at his feet, their hands put together in a praying attitude, he looked with a degree of inquisitive earnestness that pleased me very much. I took him as far as I could about the cathedral. The "*service*" was now begun. There is a *dean*, and God knows how many *prebends*, belonging to this *immensely rich* bishopric and chapter: and there were, at this "*service*," *two or three men* and *five or six boys* in white surplices, with a congregation of *fifteen women* and *four men!* Gracious God! If WILLIAM of WYKHAM could, at that moment, have raised from his tomb! If Saint SWITHIN, whose name the cathedral bears, or ALFRED THE GREAT, to whom St. SWITHIN was tutor: if either of these could have come, and had been told, that *that* was *now* what was carried on by men, who talked of the "*damnable* errors" of those who founded that very church! But, it beggars one's *feelings* to attempt to find *words* whereby to express them upon such a subject and such an occasion. How, then, am I to describe what I felt, when I yesterday saw in HYDE MEADOW, a COUNTY BRIDEWELL, standing on the *very spot*, *where stood the Abbey* which was founded and endowed by ALFRED, which contained the bones of that maker of the English name, and also

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those of the learned monk, St. GRIMBALD, whom ALFRED brought to England *to begin the teaching at Oxford!*

After we came out of the cathedral, Richard said, "Why, Papa, nobody can build such places *now*, can they?" "No, my dear," said I. "That building was made when there were no poor wretches in England, called *paupers;* when there were no *poor-rates;* when every labouring man was clothed in good woollen cloth; and when all had a plenty of meat and bread and beer." This talk lasted us to the inn, where, just as we were going to set off, it most curiously happened, that a parcel, which had come from Kensington, by the *night coach*, was put into my hands by the landlord, containing, among other things, a pamphlet, sent to me FROM ROME, being an Italian translation of No. I. of the "*Protestant Reformation.*"

Mr. HANFORD'S house is on the *side* of Bredon Hill; about a third part up it, and is a very delightful place. The house is of ancient date, and it appears to have been *always* inhabited by, and the property of *Roman Catholics;* for there is, in one corner of the very top of the building; up in the very roof of it, a Catholic chapel, as ancient as the roof itself. It is about twenty-five feet long and ten wide. It has arch-work, to imitate the roof of a church. At the back of the altar there is a little room, which you enter through a door going out of the chapel; and, adjoining this little room, there is a closet, in which is a *trap-door* made to let the *priest* down into one of those hiding places, which were contrived for the purpose of evading the grasp of those greedy Scotch minions, to whom that pious and tolerant Protestant, JAMES I., delivered over those English gentlemen, who remained faithful to the religion of their fathers, and, to set his country free from which greedy and cruel grasp, that honest Englishman, GUY FAWKES, wished, as he bravely told the King and his Scotch council, "*to blow the Scotch beggars back to their mountains again.*" Even this King has, *in his works*, (for JAMES was an author,) had the justice to call him "the English SCÆVOLA;" and we English-

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men, fools set on by knaves, have the folly, or the baseness, to burn him in effigy on the 5th November, the anniversary of his intended exploit! In the hall of this house there is the portrait of SIR THOMAS WINTER, who was one of the accomplices of FAWKES, and who was killed in the fight with the sheriff and his party. There is also the portrait of his lady, who must have spent half her life-time in the working of some very curious sacerdotal vestments, which are preserved here with great care, and are as fresh and as beautiful as they were the day they were finished.

A parson said to me, once, by letter: "your religion, Mr. Cobbett, seems to me to be altogether *political*." "Very much so indeed," answered I, "and well it may, since I have been furnished with a *creed which makes part of an Act of Parliament*." And, the fact is, I am no Doctor of Divinity, and like a religion, *any religion* that tends to make men innocent and benevolent and happy, by taking the best possible means of furnishing them with plenty to eat and drink and wear. I am a Protestant of the Church of England, and, as such, blush to see, that *more than half* the parsonage houses are *wholly gone*, or are become *mere hovels*. What I have written on the "PROTESTANT REFORMATION," has proceeded entirely from a sense of justice towards our calumniated Catholic forefathers, to whom we owe *all* those of our institutions that are worthy of our admiration and gratitude. I have not written as a Catholic, but as an Englishman; yet, a sincere Catholic must feel some little gratitude towards me; and, if there was an ungrateful reptile in the neighbourhood of Preston, to give, as a toast, "*success to Stanley and Wood*," the conduct of those Catholics that I have seen here has, as far as I am concerned, amply compensated for his baseness.

THE END.

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WORKS
OF
WILLIAM COBBETT, M. P.

The publisher of the present volume is stereotyping the whole of the literary works of this great author and statesman. He has just issued, uniform in size and style with this, the following, viz.:

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN, and (incidentally) TO YOUNG WOMEN, in the middle and higher ranks of life. In a series of letters addressed to a youth, a bachelor, a lover, a husband, a citizen, or subject. By William Cobbett, M. P.

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A FRENCH GRAMMAR; or, Plain Instructions for the learning of French, in a series of letters. By Wm. Cobbett, M. P.

COTTAGE ECONOMY; containing information relative to the brewing of beer, making of bread, keeping of cows, pigs, bees, ewes, goats, poultry, and rabbits, and relative to other matters deemed useful in the conducting of the affairs of a laborer's framily; to which are added, instructions relative to the selecting, the cutting and the bleaching of the plants of English grass and grain, for the purpose of making hats and bonnets; and also instructions for erecting and using ice-houses, after the Virginian manner. To which is added, THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND; or, A Defence of the rights of those who do the Work and fight the Battles. By Wm. Cobbett, M. P.

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A HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION, IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND; in 2 vols. The second vol. contains a list of the abbeys, priories, nunneries, hospitals, and other religious foundations in England and Wales, and in Ireland, confiscated, seized on, or alienated, by the "Protestant Reformation," sovereigns, and parliaments. By Wm. Cobbett, M. P.

THIRTEEN SERMONS on 1. Hypocrisy and cruelty. 2. Drunkenness. 3. Bribery. 4. The rights of the poor. 5. Unjust judges. 6. The sluggard. 7. Murder. 8. Gaming. 9. Public robbery. 10. The unnatural mother. 11. Forbidding marriage. 12. Parsons and tithes. 13. Good Friday. To which is added, an address to the working class on the New Dead Body Bill. By Wm. Cobbett, M. P.

PAPER AGAINST GOLD; or, the history and mystery of the Bank of England, of the debt, of the stocks, of the sinking fund, and of all the other tricks and contrivances, carried on by the means of paper money. By Wm. Cobbett, M. P.

"In the course of this work, I have clearly expressed my "opinions as to the final fatal effect of the paper money: "those opinions are in direct opposition to those of the Min- "isters and the Parliament: TIME, the trier of all things, "must now decide between us: and, if I be wrong, I have, "at least, taken effectual means to make my error as conspi- "cuous and as notorious as possible; while, on the other "hand, if I be right, I have laid the sure foundation of "complete triumph over my haughty, supercilious, unjust "and insolent foes."—*Paper against Gold, concluding paragraph.*

A FULL AND ACCURATE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM COBBETT, M. P. before Lord Tenterden and a special Jury; on Thursday, July 7, 1831, in the Court of King's Bench, London.

"Mr. Cobbett's defence by himself was able, manly, and convincing. He slaughtered the malicious Whigs, the ministry he scathed, the Attorney-General he worsted, the Freedom of the Press he triumphantly maintained and vindicated. We wish him every joy of success."—*Dublin Freemen's Journal, July* 11, 1831.

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From a host of newspaper criticisms, and more elaborate reviews, the publisher has selected the following, which will show in some degree the opinions of the learned on the above works.:

Criticisms on Cobbett's Advice to Young Men, &c.

This book the editor received from his friend Mr. John Doyle, bookseller, some time since; but it has all along been in such demand in his large and numerous household, that he has scarcely had a sight of it. From the short perusal he has been able to make, after abating the egotism into which some self-taught persons are apt to fall, he heartily recommends it for the practical and economical purposes of life, above almost every other of our modern publications. Young married persons, just beginning the world, parents, young men, and young women, will receive much valuable and practical instruction, from carefully perusing it.—*Christian Intel.*

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The work is calculated to do good, as the author's peculiar style will secure it a reading by many who would not otherwise look into a Manual of Duty. The observations on education are judicious and striking.— *Charleston Eve. Post.*

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egotism which characterizes every production of this extraordinary and eccentric person.—*New York Mirror.*

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This book, like every thing else from the vigorous mind of Cobbett, contains much useful matter, and is interspersed with interesting anecdote. It is impossible to read it without instruction, and, we may safely say, we derived much pleasure from his advice to a young man, on his commencing business; concerning his duties to a wife, and his hints to insure conjugal felicity, we were particularly pleased with. The whole book may be recommended as a most useful manual.—*N. Y. Am. Advocate.*

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Cobbett's Advice to Young Men, and incidentally, to Young Women, just published, is a clever book, written in the most entertaining manner.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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Doyle, has our thanks for the treat he has afforded us—we cordially recommend this work to all young men who are not too *old* to learn, or too *wise* to accept advice of others. *N. Y. Constellation.*

Some of the chapters of this volume are full of valuable advice, and interesting and well-argued opinions. The whole book, indeed, is sufficiently characterized by all the peculiarities of its author's mind to entitle it to the notice of every republican reader. There is much that is strong, inartificial, and strikingly sound, with a sufficiency of animated and novel illustration, to render it racy and palatable. It will not pall upon the spirits of the gay, and may add to the intelligence and information of the grave.—*Ch. C. Gaz.*

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